"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, probably cooler; fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

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VOL. LI...NO. 16,135. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THINKS PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS WILL FAIL

Conclusion of Paris Correspondent of The London Times.

Expects More Harm than Good Will Result—European Statesmen's View of This Country's Aim.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says he has information that Chile is positively determined to withdraw from the Pan-American Congress in Mexico City at the opening sitting if it is not clearly stipulated that arbitration will not have a retroactive effect.

This information was obtained in an interview with the Chilean representative in Paris.

The correspondent says he is certain that Chile is destined to become the centre of stormy discussions in the United States Congress. He infers that President Roosevelt's idea is that the United States should defend the principle of compulsory arbitration, and says the Continental authorities believe that the United States aims at the establishment of a sort of Hanse of all the American States.

It is assumed that the United States will avoid displeasing Chile, Mexico, and Brazil, and, if disposed to make concessions, will make them to those three States. It is said to be probable, however, in view of the conflicting interests represented in the Congress, that it will not come to any general agreement, and that it will end in divisions more profound than those existing.

THE TROUBLE IN AFGHANISTAN.

It Is Caused by the Ameer's Desire that One Man in Eight Serve in the Army.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Mail advices to The Times from Simla throw light on the Afghan disturbances.

Ameer Abdur Rahman celebrated the anniversary of his succession in August at Kabul, and the celebration was attended by the officials and chiefs. The Ameer exhorted the chiefs to be loyal to his authority, saying that only by obedience could they maintain the strength of the country, their legacy from the Almighty. He then explained a plan of taking one man in eight from each tribe for military service.

The Jagis resented this plan, hence the recent disturbances and the Afghan invasion of British territory in pursuit of the rebellious tribe.

It is said that the Ameer seemed robust and spoke vigorously in spite of the reports of his ill-health. He walks with difficulty, however.

The death of the senior widow of Ameer Shere Ali is announced. She played a prominent part in the politics of her country before and after her husband's death.

10,000,000 CHINESE HOMELESS.

Terrible Destitution in the Yang-tse Region as the Result of the Floods.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai says there is appalling destitution in the Yang-tse district as the result of the recent floods. The water has not yet subsided. Ten million people are homeless.

Large subscriptions for the sufferers have been collected in Shanghai, but such a comparatively small effort, says the correspondent, is practically useless.

It is certain that there will be intense distress during the coming Winter, and it is feared that this distress will result in civil disturbances.

CHILEAN CURRENCY CONVERSION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile, to The Times says it is reported on trustworthy authority that the Government will shortly submit to Congress a measure postponing the conversion of the currency for two years. Sufficient gold for this purpose will have been accumulated by the end of the present year. This will be kept in Europe, and no further issue of paper will be made.

KING EDWARD LEAVING DENMARK.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to The Times says that King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria have left Fredensborg for Elsinore, where they will embark on the royal yacht Osborne for Kiel.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Weak. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64⅞c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 39c.; cotton, middling, 8¼c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
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For yacht Races the fast steel steamers CITY OF LOWELL and PLYMOUTH will be in commission. Tickets $5.00; limited number. Fine band on each. See advt.—Adv.

SPAIN LENIENT WITH MOROCCO.

Still Trying to Persuade the Sultan to Secure Release of the Captive Boy and Girl.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Tangier says the dragoman of the Spanish Legation leaves there today for Marakesh (City of Morocco) in order to impress on the Sultan the necessity of obtaining the release of the captive Spanish boy and girl, if they are alive.

Despite the statement of the Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is said to be probable that the captives have not been killed.

The correspondent says it is difficult to understand the object of the Spanish Government in giving more time to the Sultan, when it is well known that he has not treated the affair seriously from the beginning. It is an open secret that no real endeavor has been made to obtain the release of the boy and girl except by the Spanish Legation and local Tangier officials. However, the correspondent goes on to say, the Spanish Government has the support of the European Powers, and it is to be hoped that it will obtain satisfaction.

El Menebhis's position is said to be stronger since his return from Europe than at any time before, but he shows great want of tact by his arrogance to the Sultan's entourage. He is attempting, with commendable energy, to reform the tribal Governments.

BRITISH TOO LENIENT, THE KAISER'S OPINION?

He Is Said to Have Referred to "Recent Instances of Undue Clemency" as Only Prolonging War.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Danzig, says:

"Dining at the mess of the 'Death's Head Hussars,' (First and Second Hussar Regiments,) recently, Emperor William made a speech, in which he counseled his hearers to remember his words on the occasion of the departure of the China expedition should they ever be engaged in fighting barbarians.

"War, once entered upon," he said, "must always remain the terrible scourge of nations; but there were recent instances showing that undue clemency toward a weaker force only tended to the prolongation of sanguinary conflict."

GIFTS FOR MINERS' FAMILIES.

George Foster Peabody and William J. Palmer Make a Large Donation for Utah Explosion Victims.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 23.—William J. Palmer and George Foster Peabody have given $90,000 for the benefit of the heirs of the victims of the explosion at the Scofield mine of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company in May, 1900, in which nearly 200 people were killed. Just after the catastrophe happened a public fund of over $100,000 was subscribed, and subsequently the company gave the heirs of each victim $500, or a total of $100,000.

It is now announced that Messrs. Palmer and Peabody, having severed all connection with the company, personally give $250 to the heirs of each person killed, and to such persons seriously injured, the total amounting to $50,000. They also give $10,000 each to St. Mark's Episcopal and Holy Cross Catholic Hospitals of Salt Lake. In addition, $20,000 is given for the establishment of emergency hospitals at the four principal camps of the coal company.

CATTLE ATE DYNAMITE.

It Was Left in Open Pastures—Many Animals Die.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Ind., Sept. 23.—Several large stock raisers in this county have lost many head of cattle the last few days by reason of the animals eating dynamite, which had been left beside a big ditch now being constructed across the county. There has been no work done for several months, and the dynamite had been abandoned.

Owners of the land through which the ditch runs knew nothing of the presence of the explosive, but not until the last week was stock allowed to run at large in that neighborhood. The cattle have been dying in terrible agony for several days, and others are still seriously affected. The owners have taken steps to sue the construction company.

NEBRASKA LAWS INVALID.

Acts Passed by Populists to Prevent Combinations Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 23.—Two statutes of the State of Nebraska were declared invalid by decisions which Judge McPherson, who has charge of the equity docket in the United States Circuit Court, handed down to-day. These laws were passed by the Populists in 1897 for the regulation of fire insurance companies, and were pronounced unconstitutional because they impair the validity of contracts.

Both of these measures are directed against trusts and combinations and provide against combinations in matters of fire insurance. One is aimed at insurance companies alone, while the other includes combinations in all branches of business. The laws forbade companies to combine for the maintenance of rates, or to mutually refuse a certain class of hazardous risks, such as saloons.

Judge McPherson ruled that other lines of industry are allowed to join interests for their mutual good, and that no discrimination can legally exist against insurance companies.

To Assistant Immigrants to Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 23.—G. W. Ross, Premier of the Province of Ontario, who has just returned from a two months' trip to England, has concluded arrangements for a scheme of assisted immigration. The deal is made with the Elder Dempster Company, and will, it is understood, come into effect next Spring. The plan will first be tried with farm laborers, who are scarce in the province, and a number will be brought over who will contract to remain in the province and pay back their passage money within a specified time. The province will pay the shipping company.

Seaboard Gets Into Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 23.—H. M. Atkinson and associates to-day bought the properties of the Birmingham Belt Railroad Company, which consists of a railroad line around the city, and penetrating the yards of its principal industries. The purchase price was $500,000. It is understood that the Seaboard Air Line is back of the purchase, and as it has control of the East and West Railroads of Alabama from Cartersville to Pell City, Ala., the last purchase is believed to be its accomplishment of a purpose to enter Birmingham.

The Philippines, China & Japan are best reached by the "Overland Limited" to San Francisco via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. and fast steamers beyond. Diversity of routes. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 B'way.—Adv.

7TH NATIONAL BANK OFFICERS ARRAIGNED

Messrs. Kimball and Rose and F. B. Poor Held in Heavy Bail.

To Plead to Indictments for Conspiracy, Unlawfully Certifying Checks, and Receiving Fictitious Obligations.

Action was taken yesterday afternoon before Judge Adams on the three indictments handed down on Sept. 11 by the Federal Grand Jury in the Seventh National Bank case, and counsel for the indicted men were notified to produce their clients.

The persons indicted are Frank B. Poor of Marquand & Co., ex-President William H. Kimball, and Gamaliel S. Rose, paying teller of the bank. Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott appeared at the Federal Building at 3 o'clock, representing Frank B. Poor. Ex-President Kimball appeared with his counsel, Edward Lauterbach. Mr. Poor appeared at 3:15 P. M. Gamaliel S. Rose also appeared at the Federal Building, and the men named, with counsel and bondsmen, were escorted by Marshal Henkel to the Criminal Court room of the United States Circuit Court. Assistant District Attorney E. E. Baldwin appeared for the people.

The first indictment was against W. H. Kimball, ex-President of the bank, and Frank B. Poor, junior partner of the firm of Henry Marquand & Co., for conspiracy against the United States, under Section 5,440, Revised Statutes.

The second indictment was against W. H. Kimball, President, and Gamaliel S. Rose, paying teller of the Seventh National Bank, for unlawful certification of the checks of Henry Marquand & Co.

The third indictment was against W. H. Kimball, individually, as President of the bank, for receiving fictitious obligations.

Mr. Baldwin asked that Mr. Poor's bail be fixed at $10,000, Mr. Rose's at $5,000, and Mr. Kimball's at $20,000—$5,000 on the first indictment, $5,000 on the second, and $10,000 on the third.

Mr. Lauterbach, in behalf of Mr. Kimball, asked that the gross bail for his client be fixed at $15,000, and argued that there was no reason to think that there was any danger of his client not appearing, as he had already had full knowledge of the likelihood of his being indicted, and had shown no disposition to leave the jurisdiction of the court. He referred to Mr. Kamball's services as a member of the Legislature and as a National Bank Examiner.

After listening to counsel for the defendants, Judge Adams said: "I think the bail asked by the District Attorney is reasonable. I will so fix it."

The sureties were given by the following: By Edward Wardwell and W. W. Peabody for William H. Kimball, by Samuel H. Weis for Frank B. Poor, and by John A. Sullivan, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, for Gamaliel S. Rose. Samuel H. Weis lives at 177 West Sixty-third Street. He was formely a cloak manufacturer at 677 Broadway. Edward H. Wardwell was formerly a manufacturing chemist. He has offices at 230 Broadway and 116 Nassau Street. John A. Sullivan lives at the Hotel San Remo.

While the bonds were being prepared ex-Judge Olcott, counsel for Mr. Poor, said: "As for my client, I do not think that anything serious lies against him. His firm was trying to do a bigger business than it could swing. This overcertification had been going on daily for three or four months, and each day the firm made good the amount of the overcertification. They made good ninety-nine times and were caught the hundredth time. There was no intention to defraud. Mr. Poor has not been guilty of any moral offense, and I do not think that the petit jury will find that he has been guilty of breaking any law. As for Mr. Rose, it is pretty hard lines for a $1,500 clerk to be put under $5,000 bail for doing what he was told to do by the President of the bank."

Lorenzo Semple, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Rose, concurred in this, and said that he did not think that his client committed any offense whatever.

Mr. Lauterbach left the court soon after the Judge left the bench, without expressing any views as to his clients' case other than to remark that he believed that the indictments would be speedily quashed.

The three defendants are under bonds to appear in the Criminal part of the United States District Court on Monday, Oct. 9, to plead to the indictments.

The individual indictment against ex-President Kimball contains thirty-two counts. The first count recites that he was President of the bank, and that as such President he did on June 5 of this year "unlawfully and willfully resort to a certain device in order to evade the provisions of Section 5,208 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; that is to say, to evade the said statute in the respect that he, the said William H. Kimball, President of the said banking association, did certify and cause to be certified a certain check drawn upon the said banking institution by the firm of Henry Marquand & Co."

The alleged check is dated June 5, 1901, and is made payable to the National Park Bank, and is for the sum of $590,000. It bears the certification of the Seventh National Bank, and it is alleged that the check was credited to the account of Marquand & Co., while at the same time that firm did not have on deposit with the Seventh National Bank an amount of money equal to the amount of money specified in the check."

It is charged further in the indictment that the device consisted of "the subsequent deposit on the same day of a certain check drawn by the said Henry Marquand & Co. upon the Seventh National Bank for the sum of $600,000 for deposit."

There are thirty-one other counts, all of which refer to similar transactions between Marquand & Co. and the Seventh National Bank. These counts specify checks of the same character on June 6 for $575,000; June 8, $615,000; June 10, $625,000; June 11, $600,000; June 12, $600,000; June 13, $600,000; June 14, $600,000; June 15, $850,000; June 17, $900,000; June 18, $800,000; June 19, $300,000; June 20, $300,000; June 21, $300,000; June 22, $300,000, and June 23, two checks for $300,000 each.

The joint indictment against Messrs. Kimball and Poor accuses them of conspiracy under Section 5,440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in agreeing and conspiring to evade Section 5,208 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section 13 of the Act of July 12, 1882, in certifying and causing to be certified checks drawn by Henry Marquand & Co. on the Seventh National Bank to the order of the Park National Bank, when the firm of Marquand & Co. did not have the amount of money called for in the checks to their credit in the Seventh National Bank, and before the checks had been entered up on the account of the said firm.

The indictment embraces nine counts, which are based upon the certification of the following checks: June 5, $590,000 and $600,000; June 17, $900,000 and $975,000; June 24, $1,150,000, and two checks for $300,000 each.

The indictment against Kimball and Rose jointly embrace thirty-two counts, and accuses them as officers of the Seventh National Bank of overcertifying sixteen checks drawn by Marquand & Co., as noted above in the indictment against Mr. Kimball individually. The indictment makes a distinction between Mr. Kimball, acting as President of the bank, and Mr. Rose, acting under the authority and direction of the President.

Assistant District Attorney Baldwin said after the defendants had been arraigned:

"These indictments were handed up on Sept. 11, but the warrants were not served then because the Grand Jury had not completed its investigations into the affairs of the Seventh National Bank. The Grand Jury has now finished that work, and there will be no more indictments, so we have served the warrants and cases will take the usual course."

None of the defendants would say anything regarding the indictments.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

MRS. McKINLEY'S HEALTH.

She Takes Two Drives and Evinces Greater Interest in Household Affairs—Visits the Cemetery.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 23.—For the third day in succession Mrs. McKinley took two drives to-day. The first was to the cemetery, where she and Mrs. Barber and Dr. Rixey again entered the vault to look at the casket containing all that remains of the devoted husband.

The afternoon ride was the longest yet taken and was along country roads. The day was delightfully warm and bright. Mrs. McKinley seemed to take more interest in the affairs of the house to-day and went to the dining room for her meals.

Secretary Cortelyou is expected in Canton either Wednesday or Thursday of this week to confer with Mrs. McKinley on personal matters. He returned to Washington on the Presidential train after the funeral and has been clearing the White House of the personal effects of the family.

Mrs. Charles Tharin, who has been Mrs. McKinley's maid for several years and has been with her during all the vacations at Canton, reached this city this morning. She returned to the White House after the funeral to take charge of the personal effects of Mrs. McKinley and to pack them for shipment to Canton.

A beautiful wreath of solid green was received by Mayor Robertson on Sunday and was taken to Westlawn Cemetery. It was sent by the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd at Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONUMENT TO MR. McKINLEY.

Definite Steps Taken in the Plan to Erect a Memorial at Canton, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Initial steps were taken here to-day toward the erection at Canton through popular subscription of a monument to the memory of President McKinley.

At a conference attended by Senator Hanna, Judge William R. Day of Canton, and Col. Myron T. Herrick, this afternoon, it was decided to at once organize a commission that will be National in its scope to take charge of the work. It is proposed to have as members of this body representative citizens from all of the States of the Union. The organization will be chartered under the laws of Ohio, and will probably be known as "The McKinley Memorial Association."

It is proposed to locate the headquarters of the association in this city, and it is hoped to have the organization perfected within a week or ten days and fully prepared to take up the work. Those interested in the matter express the belief that Congress will, at its coming session, make a liberal appropriation toward the erection of the monument.

Stamps to Commemorate Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A special issue of stamps commendatory of the life of the late President McKinley is under contemplation at the Post Office Department. Consideration of the subject, however, has not progressed sufficiently to indicate definitely what action may be taken.

BANKS MUST PAY TAXES.

Large Institutions, Slow in Complying with the Law, Have Been Notified to Settle.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—Under the new laws taxing savings banks and trust companies, as well as insurance companies, it is estimated that something like $2,000,000 will be the revenue to the State. The insurance companies have not had to pay their tax yet, but the banks and trust companies have already turned in about $2,100,000. All but three of the trust companies have paid up. The smaller banks have uniformly responded to the official notices of the State Controller, but the large banks, including some of those in the metropolis, have refused either to report or pay.

There are 128 banks in the State, but only 112 are subject to the new Tax act. Of these, seventy banks have paid up rather than fight the State. The forty-two remaining have been notified that if they do not pay the tax imposed on them by Oct. 1 they will be subject to the penalty of $100 on that date and $10 a day for every day thereafter that the tax remains unpaid.

Another matter about which some of the banks are objecting, is that the Controller or his corporation tax assistant, in figuring out what is due, does not follow closely the bank's report of what its officers think it should be taxed upon. This leads to a very general protest on the part of bank officers and their attorneys who send in inquiries as to why the tax they are notified to pay is so much larger than that they had calculated they would be asked to pay. Their protests are, as a rule, unheeded, and the tax fixed by the Controller stands.

THE NEXT STATE TAX.

Total About $4,000,000 Less Than Current One—What Counties Will Pay.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—Controller Knight today gave out a statement of the amount of State tax which each county will pay for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1901. The total tax is $6,824,306, as compared with $10,704,153 last year. The tax in the principal counties is as follows:

Counties.	1901.	1900.
Albany	$112,211	$179,464
Broome	40,291	65,588
Cayuga	39,184	63,164
Chemung	30,089	48,558
Columbia	27,683	45,195
Dutchess	55,401	90,532
Erie	362,328	566,568
Genesee	27,475	44,762
Kings	860,903	1,327,244
Monroe	162,246	256,381
Nassau	31,364	48,220
New York	3,432,311	5,315,175
Niagara	46,746	75,349
Oneida	72,381	123,135
Onondaga	129,560	196,734
Orange	51,585	82,220
Oswego	32,065	51,858
Queens	116,419	188,909
Rensselaer	87,501	141,397
Richmond	61,270	91,322
Schenectady	22,987	35,928
Suffolk	51,912	84,616
Washington	22,861	36,064
Westchester	181,679	295,007

EX-GOV. TAYLOR MARRIED.

The Tennessee Humorist and Politician Weds an Alabamian.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 23.—Ex-Gov. Robert Taylor of Tennessee was quietly married in the City of Tuscaloosa, this afternoon, to Mrs. Alice Fitz Hill.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. C. Whitaker, rector of the Episcopal Church of Tuscaloosa. The marriage occurred somewhat ahead of the time originally fixed, it having been generally understood that it was to occur in January. The bride is a daughter of J. H. Fitz, a wealthy Tuscaloosa banker and Treasurer of the State University, located at Tuscaloosa.

The newly married couple left immediately after the ceremony for Louisville. Although the ceremony was a private one, a great deal of interest was felt in the matter in the university town. The bride comes of one of the most distinguished families in the State of Alabama.

PROF. HERRON GOES ABROAD.

His Socialist Colony Experiment Declared to be Unsuccessful.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Prof. George D. Herron, who married Miss Carrie Rand in May, has left his home in Metuchen with his wife and sailed for Europe. Prof. and Mrs. Herron will spend most of the Winter in Egypt.

Prof. Herron's idea of establishing a colony of Socialists at Oak Tree, in Metuchen, did not meet with success, it is declared.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

MR. CROKER SENDS FOR SENATOR SULLIVAN

Reports Say Mr. Coler Is Not Wanted for Mayor.

MR. DEVERY COLDLY RECEIVED

Augustus Van Wyck's Name Considered for the Mayoralty to Satisfy the Kings County Leaders, It Is Declared.

There were many developments in the Democratic political situation yesterday. The Tammany Hall Executive Committee met and passed on routine matters. Sentiment among the members regarding the Mayoralty nomination was divided between Lewis Nixon, Bird S. Coler, Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck for a renomination, and ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck.

Mr. Croker's political work began early. Word had been sent to Senator Sullivan, who, according to some politicians, has a desire to "set up in business himself" as the leader of Tammany Hall, to appear at the Democratic Club. The meeting between Mr. Croker and Senator Sullivan is said to have been cordial. Senator Sullivan for over two years has to personal friends spoken plainly of his contempt for Mr. Croker's power. It did not take long, however, for the two politicians to settle all past differences yesterday, and when Mr. Croker suggested shortly after noon that a visit be made to the race track, the Senator accepted.

Assemblyman Sullivan, known as "Young Tim" to distinguish him from Senator Sullivan, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"The 'big fellow' and Mr. Croker had breakfast together. All this talk about trouble between the two is nonsense. The best friend that Senator Sullivan has in the world is Mr. Croker."

"But there has been trouble over political matters between the two leaders?" was suggested.

"Well, I guess that has all been fixed up."

MR. COLER NOT WANTED.

Mr. Croker's conference with Senator Sullivan was said to have been held for the purpose of having the support being given by the Tammany leaders to the Coler boom withdrawn. Mr. Coler is not wanted as a candidate by Mr. Croker, who places all his arguments on the ground that the Controller made personal attacks on him without provocation.

That the Brooklyn organization intends to continue its support of Controller Coler was made plain by a statement made by Mr. Shevlin yesterday. When asked as to the effect of the statement of Edward M. Shepard declaring in favor of the nomination of Mr. Coler for Mayor, Mr. Shevlin said:

"It ought to have the effect of strengthening the hands of those who are working to bring about the nomination of the Controller. Mr. Shepard evidently knows the feeling of us here in Brooklyn that the nomination of Mr. Coler would be an excellent thing for the party. I think there is no doubt at all that the leaders of our organization will do all in their power to have Coler made the candidate for Mayor."

"Will the Brooklyn organization make a demand on Tammany Hall for the nomination?"

"We will do what we can to bring it about."

"When will you have another talk with Mr. Croker?"

"I don't know. I think enough has been said. When a definite understanding is reached all the newspapers will be told about it."

At the hour for holding the Tammany Hall Executive Committee meeting the Wigwam was crowded with politicians. There were many anxious inquiries for Mr. Croker, and for an hour the leaders thought that he was inside in a committee room. The meeting was finally called to order by Chairman McMahon at 4:30 o'clock. Bernard F. Martin reported on the arrangements made for the City Convention. Frank G. Rinn of the Thirteenth Assembly District was named for head usher, and the district leaders were requested to send in the names of men to act as ushers at the convention.

Ex-District Attorney Gardiner then moved that the privileges of the floor be extended to Councilman Thomas F. Foley, the new leader of the Second Assembly District, and James J. Frawley, the new leader of the Thirty-second District. Patrick Divver and John J. Ryan, who were defeated at the recent primaries for the leadership of their districts, were not present. There was no opposition to the motion.

John F. Carroll then moved that the place of holding the Second District Aldermanic and Assembly Conventions be changed from 59 Madison Street, the Divver headquarters during the factional fight, to 1 Chambers Sereet, the Foley headquarters. This motion was passed. The holding of the Thirty-fifth Aldermanic and the Thirty-second Assembly District Conventions was changed from 176 East One Hundred and Sixth Street to 1,600 Lexington Avenue.

The meeting then adjourned. A canvass of the district leaders showed that there were a dozen who favored the nomination of Lewis Nixon for Mayor and about the same number who favored Controller Coler's nomination. They all declared, however, that whatever the organization did they would "stand for."

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S BOOM.

The facts about a boom started to name Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn for Mayor came to light yesterday. Mr. Carroll and several other Tammany leaders when they heard that the Brooklyn organization would request that the candidate for Mayor be taken from that side of the East River thought of Judge Van Wyck. The wishes of the Brooklyn leader were not consulted. The basis on which the boom for Augustus Van Wyck started was that he carried Kings County against Mr. Roosevelt by about 18,000. A Brooklyn leader then said to Mr. Carroll:

"But he did not own ice trust stock then."

The declaration of Mr. Shevlin was made after a consultation with Mr. McLaughlin, and it is said that Controller Coler will be the only name suggested to the Tammany leaders.

There was a large gathering at the Democratic Club last evening. Every politician who is an aspirant for public office was on hand to help along his boom. Mr. Croker was laughing and smiling with every one, and his demeanor was in marked contrast, it was pointed out, to the disposition shown by him since he returned from Europe.

The appearance at the doors of the club of Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery caused astonishment. He arrived at about 8:30 o'clock, and it was his first appearance at the club since the return of Mr. Croker. The Deputy Commissioner walked into the corridor and past the attendant at the door without recognizing many of his friends within a few feet of him. Then he peered around, and went into the large drawing room, taking a seat in a corner where he could not be seen. Andrew Freedman saw him, however, and after a short talk told Mr. Croker of his presence in the parlor.

Mr. Croker walked to the entrance of the parlor, a few feet from where Mr. Devery was sitting, and looked around the room in a searching way without even noticing the presence of the Deputy Commissioner. The leader passed and repassed him without speaking. After twenty minutes of this Mr. Croker seated himself within ten feet of Mr. Devery, and, turning his back on him, talked for over fifteen minutes with a friend. During this time there were twenty members present who knew Mr. Devery, but not one, except Andrew Freedman, gave him a handshake.

The strain was finally relieved by Mr. Croker going up and talking to the Deputy Commissioner.

The politicians who have been advocating the nomination of Lewis Nixon for Mayor were not so certain last evening that he would be named. It was said that Mr. Nixon had signed a petition favoring the Ship Subsidy bill and had worked for the passage of the measure when it was before Congress.

Congressman Sulzer was asked last evening if all the Democratic leaders of New York had opposed the Ship Subsidy bill. He said:

"Yes, and no man can be a Democrat and advocate the Ship Subsidy bill. Democrats believe in equal rights for all and special privileges for none. There were a few Democrats in Congress who advocated the Ship Subsidy bill, but they were all owned by the Standard Oil Company."

Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn was seen last evening. He said:

"There has been no change in the situation to-day. I see that Mr. Shevlin favors the nomination of Controller Coler. In two days the political atmosphere will clear so that some decision can be reached in regard to the Democratic nominations."

MICROBES IN THE MILK.

As Many as 516,000,000 Bacteria Per Cubic Centimeter Found in Milk Used In This City.

Members of the Medical Society of the County of New York met last evening in regular session at the New York Academy of Medicine at 17 West Forty-third Street. President George B. Fowler was in the chair.

The chief interest of the meeting was the report of the Milk Commission appointed in January, 1900, consisting of Drs. Henry Dwight Chapin, Abraham Jacobi, W. L. Carr, and Joseph E. Winters.

The report was read by Dr. Chapin, the Chairman of the committee. He first spoke of what the committee had done, having made over 800 bacteriological tests, thirty visits to farms, many of them more than 200 miles from the city, and having had two conferences with milk dealers.

"From a chemical point of view," he said, "we found the milk good. Out of twenty samples which we examined all showed at least 4 per cent., and some 5 per cent., of fat, while the law requires but 3 per cent. So we devoted our attention to the bacteriological conditions of milk and the question as to its proper handling and preservation.

"It has seemed wise to establish a standard of cleanliness for a bacteria standard to which dealers must conform. The standard prescribed by the commission is that the acidity must not be higher than 3 per cent. and that the milk must not contain more than 30,000 germs or bacteria of any kind per cubic centimeter, and that butter fat must reach 3.5 per cent.

"The amount of bacteria in the milk used in the city is something alarming. Out of twenty samples examined on a Winter day, Nov. 19, the lowest was 90,000 germs and the highest 2,280,000, while on June 29, with the thermometer at 90 degrees, out of twenty samples examined the lowest contained 240,000 and the highest 516,000,000 per cubic centimeter. The prevalence of bacteria, to a great extent, arises from the dirt in the milk.

"There are seven conditions on which the amount of bacteria depends—the cleanliness of the barn, condition of the cow, condition of the milker, condition of the utensils, the cooling process, the transportation, and the cleaning of the milk bottles before they are returned."

Aeration, he said, is not a success to-day as used by the ordinary farmer. In good hands it might work all right, but in many cases as at present used it resulted in an increase of germs.

The three things which are absolutely necessary to secure milk comparatively free from germs are strict cleanliness, rapid and sufficient cooling, and thorough icing of milk until it reaches the consumers.

In the transportation of milk, ordinary freight cars should not be used, and the ends of the cars should be kept closed, thus preventing the heated air from passing through the car and breeding the germs.

The railroads could be asked to co-operate and furnish refrigerating cars in which the milk could be kept constantly on ice, and after being unloaded it should be reiced before reaching the dealers.

The Milk Commissioners, he said, agree to guarantee or certify the milk of all dealers desiring such certificates, a special label having been printed for this purpose.

Officers for the ensuing year were nominated as follows:

President—Dr. Frank Van Fleet.
First Vice President—Dr. Charles N. Dowd.
Second Vice President—Robert Lewis, Jr.
Treasurer—Dr. E. W. Peet.
Secretary—Dr. John Vandoren Young.
Assistant Secretary—Dr. E. P. Fowler.
Censors—Dr. George B. Fowler, Dr. H. S. Sterns, Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, Dr. Robert F. Morris, and Dr. James F. McKernon.

One hundred and seventy-five delegates were elected to the State Medical Society and a committee was appointed to arrange for a reception to the State Society when it meets at the Academy of Medicine here for its semi-annual session, Oct. 15 and 16.

DEATH ENDS CHILDREN'S FROLIC.

Assistant District Attorney Walsh's Son Killed by Falling Off a Truck.

William Walsh, the twelve-year-old son of Assistant District Attorney Walsh of 31 Oliver Street, was instantly killed last night by falling from a truck on which he was riding in front of his home.

William Buggie, the driver of the truck, who lives at 30 Oliver Street, is an old friend of the family, and was passing the boy's house when his mother, who was looking out of the window, called to him and asked him to take the boy for a ride on the truck. Buggie assented, and told young Walsh to climb up. This the boy did, and was followed by his little sister and a number of her girl friends.

Buggie started off with the crowd of children, laughing and talking, on the truck behind him. He had proceeded about half way down the block when he heard a loud scream from the children. Looking around, Buggie was horrified to see the Walsh boy lying on the cobblestones with blood running from his mouth. He quickly jumped down, and, with the assistance of Dr. Parker of 155 Lexington Avenue, carried the boy into a neighboring drug store. The doctor examined the boy, but could find no signs of life about him. Patrolman Howry of the Oak Street Station called an ambulance as a precautionary measure from the Hudson Street Hospital, and Surgeon Corwin said that the boy's neck was broken and that he had been killed instantly.

Buggie was completely overcome by the accident. Mrs. Walsh absolved him from all blame and refused to make any charge against him.

ENGINEER DIED AT HIS POST.

Fell Lifeless While Tug Was Speeding Down the Hudson River.

The tug Transport of the Hudson River Lighterage Company was in grave danger for fifteen minutes yesterday. It had hardly left the pier at the foot of North Moore Street when a deckhand was startled to see the engineer, Frank Reilly, stagger up from his quarters in a dying condition. He ran to Reilly's assistance, and the man died in his arms.

All this time the boat was steaming down the river with no one at the engine to stop her in case of need. It was not until about fifteen minutes had passed that the deckhand realized the danger, and called to the fireman in the boiler room to take the engineer's place.

The fireman, William Stanley, just reached the engine room in time. As he placed his hand on the lever a bell was rung by the Captain to slacken speed to allow a ferryboat coming out of her slip to pass. The tug put into the American Line pier at the foot of Fulton Street, and an ambulance was sent for. Ambulance Surgeon Corwin of the Hudson Street Hospital said that the man's death had resulted from hemorrhages.

ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ ON TRIAL IN BUFFALO

Jury Quickly Secured and Three Doctors Testify.

One Says Search for Bullet Was Abandoned Because McKinley Family Objected to Further Mutilation of the Body—No Insanity Defense.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—Leon F. Czolgosz was placed on trial this morning charged with the murder of William McKinley. He entered a plea of "Guilty," which was changed to "Not guilty" by direction of the Court.

All the events of the day tended to indicate that the trial will be short. There was not a suspicion of a quibble over any question whatever, and counsel for both sides seemed to be in perfect harmony. Court convened at 10 o'clock, and the work of procuring jurors went rapidly on. Before two hours had elapsed eight had been secured, and this in itself was an unprecedented record in any murder trial in the State.

Technicalities were not raised, but it was noticeable that every man who acknowledged that he had not formed an opinion on the case was excused by the District Attorney. Men who had formed an opinion or stated that they were prejudiced but were willing to acknowledge that their opinion could be changed by evidence, were accepted by both sides.

Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest and most experienced of the Supreme Court Justices, was on the bench. Immediately after the opening of the court, and after the prisoner had pleaded, ex-Justice Loran L. Lewis, senior counsel for the defendant, arose and announced that, together with his colleague, ex-Justice Robert C. Titus, and Carlton E. Ladd, they were ready to act in behalf of the prisoner.

"I thought it best," he said, "for my colleagues and myself, that I should say something regarding our presence here as attorneys for the defendant. At the time my name was suggested I was out of the city and knew nothing of what was transpiring here with reference to the selection of counsel for the defendant. I was out of the city at the time, and when the circumstances of my selection were told to me I was extremely reluctant to accept.

"But the duty had been imposed, and I considered it my duty, in all the circumstances, to defend this man. I ask that no evidence be presented here—that the Court will not permit the acceptance of any evidence unless it would be accepted at the trial of the most obscure criminal in the land."

"I am familiar with these circumstances," said Justice White in reply, "and I wish to say that I will give you every assurance that the prisoner will have a fair and impartial trial, and that during the progress of the trial he will receive such treatment as the law demands in any criminal case."

JURY EASILY SECURED.

The work of

When District Attorney Penney was asked by Justice White at noon to-day as to the time he would take in the presentation of his case he declared that he would conclude by Tuesday noon. Mr. Titus, for the defense, was non-committal, however, and merely replied: "That depends upon the turn things take."

It is not probable that any defense will be put in, owing to the character of the prisoner and his refusal to aid his attorneys in any way to procure evidence which they could use in his favor.

The idea of an attempt to enter into the question of his sanity is not thought of in view of the reports of the two alienists who have recently examined him, and there is ground for the belief that the trial will be concluded with a session of but one day more.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Steps in the First Day of Czolgosz's Trial—Counsel for the Defense Define Their Position.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—Long before the trial of Czolgosz began the streets in the vicinity of City Hall were the objective of many curious persons. They were willing to take chances on being admitted to the courtroom, even though they knew that there were but 150 seats available. The various entrances to the great building, with the exception of that on Franklin Street, were closed and guarded. Policemen were everywhere, and rigid discipline was the order. Squads of blue-coated men were stationed on every landing and in a double line far outside the place of entrance to keep back the crowds, while in a station not far away were a number of reserves ready to reinforce them should the feelings of the people become aroused to the extent of rioting. Mounted officers paced slowly around every side of the structure, and no one was allowed to stand on the sidewalk for a moment, so that at no time was the crowd large.

No one outside of the building saw the prisoner as he was taken from his cell to the courtroom. His guardians made use again of the "tunnel of sobs" under the street from the jail to the City Hall, and Czolgosz was brought into the courtroom only a few moments before the hour set for the opening of his trial. No person was admitted to the building without a pass, signed by the Chief of Police, and it was necessary to show this to every policeman on every landing and in every corridor. The officer at the door of the courtroom was especially vigilant, and not only examined the little white paper pass, but scrutinized the bearer critically, hesitating not to ply him with questions before admitting him to the room.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

The City Hall elevator man was even forbidden to stop at the second floor, where the courtroom is situated, and every one had to walk up the stairs and before the lines of policemen. The interior of the City Hall, as well as the outside of the doorways, still bore the sombre draperies of mourning, and quiet was enforced. Scores of newspaper correspondents and artists were on hand early. The counsel for Czolgosz, ex-Supreme Court Justices Loren L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus, chosen by the Bar Association of Erie County, and Carlton E. Ladd, saw him again this morning before the time for the opening of the court, but he had no more to say to them than at each of the previous times when they have visited him. In view of the meagreness of the opportunity for a defense and the fact that the prisoner refuses absolutely to aid them, it is not improbable that the entire proceedings may be completed within two days.

"The mental condition of the assassin will absolutely be the only defense to be offered," are the words of Mr. Titus, and there is no little expectancy that they will publicly abandon the idea of an active defense to-morrow, and merely represent Czolgosz formally during the trial. As a result of the examination of two famous experts on mental diseases, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton of New York City, the question of insanity was eliminated from the subjects on which a defense might be based.

Part III. of the Supreme Court of Erie County, wherein Czolgosz appeared, is a small room on the south side of the second floor of the City Hall. It is lighted only at the south end by latticed windows, and here the Justice's bench and the witness stand are placed. On the right of the room are the jurymen's seats, and they have an unobstructed view of the entire room. There is no railing in front of the jurymen, and the chairs are placed on a platform some six inches above the floor. The room is high, studded with drab walls, seamed with the cracks of time, and showing the needed the scrubwoman's brush.

The inclosure for the bench and bar occupies over one-half of the floor space, while the balance is given over to seats for the general public. Not over 150 of the latter could be accommodated, and these seats to-day were mainly occupied by the jurymen who were called for the panel on the Czolgosz case. Very few of what is termed "the general public" were spectators at the opening of the case to-day because of this fact.

Czolgosz, with his counsel, occupied seats directly in front of the Justice's bench. The prisoner's chair rested just back of that of Mr. Titus. Deputy Sheriffs were placed at various points in the room, and quiet was enforced upon all. The spectators' seats were filled very slowly, owing to the extreme care shown by the officers in the corridors in admitting those who applied, and it was not until court was announced that the last one was occupied.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who examined Czolgosz because he "happened to be in Buffalo," was one of the first of those connected with the case to take a position inside the inclosure. Dr. Hamilton, who was the chief insanity expert at the trial of Guiteau, Garfield's assassin, occupied a seat at the table reserved for the prosecution. District Attorney Penney, and his assistant, Frederick Haller, were the next to put in an appearance, and were followed by Mcssrs. Lewis and Titus, counsel for the prisoner. Both are men of more than middle age, with gray beards and hair. Just behind them came Mrs. Justice White and her daughter, who were given seats within the inclosure.

THE TRIAL BEGINS.

At 10 o'clock the formal opening of the court was announced. Justice Truman C. White entered through the centre aisle and took his seat upon the bench. The first business of the session had no relation to the case in hand. It consisted merely of calling the roll of Grand Jurors for the coming session, and they were then excused until Oct. 7. Then Clerk Martin J. Fisher, after a preliminary "Hear ye, hear ye," by the crier, proceeded with the calling of the jurors summoned for the trial of the Czolgosz case. Judge White allowed the Grand Jurors, who had previously been called, to leave the room if they desired, but only two did so, the others preferring to stay and witness the trial.

Of the thirty-six trial jurors called, only one asked to be excused. He had a sawmill in process of erection, which he said must be finished at once, on account of low water, and he was excused. Justice White then requested the other Justices of Parts I. and II., then in session, not to discharge their jurors, but to hold them in readiness for an impaneling in the Czolgosz case.

At 10:16 there was a bustle in the corridor, and a squad of policemen brought in the prisoner. He was handcuffed to an officer on each side, while in front and behind him walked other uniformed policemen. The prisoner was attired in a new suit of dark gray, a white shirt and collar, and a light-blue bow tie. His face was cleanly shaved and his hair combed. He sat down behind his counsel, with two officers in plain clothing immediately in his rear.

District Attorney Penney proceeded at once with the reading of the indictment. He spoke to Czolgosz in a low tone of voice, in fact so low that when the prisoner was asked to plead in reply, he failed to show that he understood what had been said. Justice White asked him: "What have you to say?"

There was a moment's hesitation. Then his lips moved as if to make reply, but before he could do so his junior counsel, Mr. Lewis, arose to speak, not having observed the prisoner's effort to speak. Justice White, however, insisted that Czolgosz should speak, as he showed an inclination to do so, and the prisoner replied: "I didn't hear what he said."

District Attorney Penney then read the indictment again in a louder voice, and to the demand for a reply the prisoner, who was standing at the time, said in a very low voice, "Guilty."

This plea was, however, not permitted to stand, under the law, and a plea of not guilty was at once ordered by the Court.

Mr. Titus, for the defense, then arose and stated to the Court the facts already known as to his connection with the case. He explained that the position of himself and his assistants, Messrs. Lewis and Ladd, was a peculiar one, and consisted mainly in making sure that all the forms of law and justice were observed in the prosecution.

Justice White, in reply, paid a tribute to the counsel for the defense, and said that the prisoner could have no better counsel, and that whatever the outcome, it would reflect only credit and honor to themselves.

GETTING THE JURY.

The examination and swearing in of the jurors was then begun, the prisoner standing as each was sworn. The first juror was summoned at 10:26. His name is Frederick V. Lauer, a plumber. He was examined briefly by the District Attorney and counsel for the defense. No objection was made, and Lauer was accepted.

Richard J. Garwood, a street railway foreman, was next summoned. One of the questions put to him by District Attorney Penney was, "Do you believe in the present form of Government?" To which Garwood responded: "Yes." Mr. Lewis asked Garwood if he would acquit a man if it was clearly proved that he was insane at the time the murder was committed. Mr. Garwood replied that he would. After a few more questions from Mr. Lewis, Garwood was accepted.

The third of the panel called to the bar was Joshua Winner, a farmer of North Collins. He was objected to by the defense and excused. Henry W. Wendt, a local manufacturer, when called, announced that he had formed no definite opinion on the case. His opinion would be governed by the evidence alone. The interesting ceremony of swearing him in as the third juror by the use of the open hand on the Bible was then repeated, and Horatio M. Winspear, a farmer of Elma, was called.

"Do you believe in capital punishment?" was asked by the District Attorney. After some hesitation the talesman replied: "Well, yes."

The questions asked by Mr. Lewis, for the defense, of nearly all of the jurors were particularly directed toward the fact whether or not they were present in the Temple of Music at the time of the commission of the crime. Winspear said he was not there, but while the defense was not opposed to his acceptance on the panel, he was challenged by the People. George Kuhn, a baker of Buffalo, born in Germany, but a citizen of this country for twenty-five years, was next called. His opinion of the guilt of the prisoner, he said, was so firmly established that no evidence could change it, and he was excused by the Court.

John Delliott, a Grand Island farmer, was opposed to capital punishment, and was challenged by the People. In answer to the defendant's counsel, however, he said if the defendant was shown to be guilty, he would vote for a verdict of guilty, even though the penalty be death. He was excused by the prosecution. Silas Carmer, another farmer living at Clarence, had already made up his mind as to the guilt of the defendant, and he said he should want "pretty good evidence" to the contrary to vote for his acquittal. He could give him a fair trial, however, on the evidence, and was therefore accepted by both sides and sworn in as the fourth juror at 11:04 A. M., less than an hour after the trial began.

HAD FIRM OPINIONS.

Herman B. Tauber, a local railroad clerk, was next called, but as he had expressed a firm opinion of the case, he also was excused by the Court. Dennis T. O'Reilly, a life insurance agent for thirty years in Buffalo, had formed an opinion in the case, but had not expressed it to any one. His opinion could be changed by the evidence. He was excused by the people.

During the examination of the prospective jurors the prisoner sat straight up in his chair and gazed straight ahead at the back of his senior counsel. Beyond the rapid blinking of his eyelids he appeared unconcerned. His position did not change in the least, and he made no effort at communication with his counsel nor they with him.

Frederick Langbine, a railroad section foreman, when called, said he was a firm believer in capital punishment. He had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. He was excused by the prosecution, however. George Ruehl, a barber of this city, a member of the Assembly from the Buffalo District, was a believer in capital punishment. He said, in reply to a question from Mr. Lewis as to whether he had talked much about the case:

"The people have talked more to me about it than I have to them." He said he had formed no definite opinion, but nevertheless he was excused by the defense.

Wallace A. Butler, a farmer of Sardinia, had formed a definite opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner, and said that the evidence would have to be convincing to raise a reasonable doubt in his mind. Mr. Lewis accepted Butler as competent, but he was excused by the Court. The next of the panel summoned was James S. Stygall, a plumber. After a brief examination he was accepted, making the fifth juror secured, at 11:35. Frank J. Litz, a clerk, had not formed any opinion. He was confused by the questions of the counsel, and made several contradictory statements. He was excused by the defense. Michael McGloin, a carpenter, was excused by the people because he had expressed an opinion on the case. William Loton, a farmer at Eden, was chosen as the sixth juror, at 11:43.

Judge Sherman of the Superior Court and Judge Hammond of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts came into the courtroom just as Benjamin Lang, a Buffalo grocer, was called. They were introduced to Justice White and were given seats at the Clerk's desk. Mr. Titus, for the defense, conducted the examination of Lang. The latter was excused on the ground that he had an interest in a corporation owning property, but had none in his own right.

DEFENDANT'S FIRST WORD.

The next man called was Walter E. Everett, a local blacksmith. He was satisfactory to both sides, and so was accepted as the seventh juror, just as the bells struck for noon. After the acceptance of this juror Judge Lewis addressed the court and stated that inasmuch as both he and his principal associate were aged men, and owing to the suddenness of their connection with the case, and the fact that they had little time for preparation, he desired the sessions of the court to be as short as possible. He believed the progress of the case would in no way be hindered or delayed by short hours. He suggested that court convene at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 4 P. M., and that there be an intermission from 12 noon until 2 P. M.

Justice White said he was satisfied with this arrangement, believing the request to be a reasonable one. He therefore made the hours of the court to conform with Mr. Lewis's request.

Benjamin J. Ralph, a bank cashier, was called to the stand at noon. After the usual questions from counsel on both sides he was accepted and took the eighth seat in the jury box. The adjournment of court until 2 o'clock was then announced. The spectators were ordered to keep their seats until the Judge, jury, and counsel had passed out. At the same time Czolgosz was handcuffed to the deputies and hurried from the court room back to the jail. For the first time since he came into the court room to-day he spoke to one of his guards. "Get my hat," he said, and the officer placed it upon his head as he walked out.

Immediately after the adjournment of court a meeting of the medical experts was held in the office of District Attorney Penney. The meeting lasted half an hour. Dr. MacDonald was the first to leave the room. When asked if it had been decided to call the doctors to the witness stand, he replied:

"We all may be asked to testify. The matter rests with the counsel for the defense and the District Attorney. Of course, we cannot announce our decision as to the mental condition of Czolgosz in advance. It would be unprofessional and disrespectful to these two noble men who have undertaken to uphold the dignity of the law by defending the assassin. "But," he added significantly, "there are very few people who have not formed the proper opinion as to what our verdict will be."

Evidently the general public appreciated the fact that it would be practically impossible to get a glimpse at the scenes within City Hall, for very few persons stood about the entrance when the witnesses and attorneys began to file back into the building after the noon recess. The prisoner was brought in, manacled as before to two officers, and at 2 o'clock Justice White resumed the session.

ABSENT TALESMEN FINED.

After the jurymen who had already been chosen had answered to their names the examination of others was resumed. John Bergtold, a Lancaster farmer, was called and excused by the people. Samuel P. Waldo of Alden, also a farmer, was called, and his prompt answers to the questions brought out the first evidence of interest on the part of the prisoner. He looked up quickly when the reply came, clear and emphatic, "I do," to the question, "Do you believe in capital punishment?" Instantly, however, the accused man's eyes were lowered, and he continued to gaze at the back of his senior counsel in front of him. Waldo was acceptable to both sides, and he was sworn as the ninth juror.

Andrew J. Smith, a dealer in butter and eggs of Buffalo, was next called. His answers were satisfactory to counsel for both sides, and he took the tenth chair in the jury box.

The first incident out of the ordinary which had occurred during the day came at this point, when the name of Truman D. Keyes of Collins was called and he did not respond.

"You will fine Mr. Keyes $25," said the Court, and the name of Peter Feidt of Eden was called. He was, in turn, excused at the request of District Attorney Penney. Edward S. Hampton, a florist of East Hamburg, was excused by the people, and Emil Zacher, a retired police officer, was called, but immediately excused because Mr. Titus declared, "I don't believe we want a policeman on the jury." William J. Forsyth, a shoe dealer, was excused because he felt prejudiced against the defendant.

Joachim H. Mertens, another shoe dealer of Buffalo, was called. He had formed an opinion, but was open to a reasonable doubt and was accepted and sworn as the eleventh juror at 2:20 P. M. Robert J. Adams, a local contractor, knew of the case only from reading about it. He had formed an opinion, but was acceptable to both sides, and the jury was completed by his being sworn in.

THE JURY.

The roll of the jury was then called and found complete. The venire of jurors originally prepared for Part III. session had not been entirely used up, there being six names which had not been called. The jury as sworn in is made up as follows:

1. FREDERICK V. LAUER, plumber, Buffalo.
2. RICHARD J. GARWOOD, street railway foreman, Buffalo.
3. HENRY W. WENDT, manufacturer, Buffalo.
4. SILAS CARMER, farmer, Clarence.
5. JAMES S. STYGALL, plumber, Buffalo.
6. WILLIAM LOTON, farmer, Eden.
7. WALTER E. EVERETT, blacksmith, Buffalo.
8. BENJAMIN J. RALPH, bank cashier, Buffalo.
9. JOHN BERTOLD, farmer, Lancaster.
10. ANDREW J. SMITH, butter and egg dealer, Buffalo.
11. JOACHIM H. MERTENS, shoe dealer, Buffalo.
12. ROBERT J. ADAMS, contractor, Buffalo.

"Mr. District Attorney," said the Court, addressing Mr. Penney, after roll call, "I desire to learn, if I can, how long a time you anticipate it will require for you to present the evidence of your case."

"I hope to complete it by to-morrow noon," was the reply.

"And how long will it require for your defense?" Justice White asked of Mr. Titus.

"That depends upon the turn things take. We are not prepared to say," the lawyer replied.

Frederick Haller, Assistant District Attorney, began the presentation for the prosecution at 2:48. He reviewed the assassination of President McKinley, his illness, and death. The prosecution would endeavor to prove, said he, that the defendant had been for several days prior to the shooting informed of President McKinley's movements; that he entered the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition ground with a weapon, concealed within a handkerchief, in his hand; that he appeared before the President to shake hands with him, and fired the fatal shots that resulted in the death of the Chief Executive.

FIRST WITNESS TESTIFIES.

While the Assistant District Attorney was speaking the court officials were busy nailing upon a blackboard a large map of the Temple of Music, in which the crime was committed. Samuel J. Fields, a civil engineer, was the first witness. He was chief engineer of the Pan-American Exposition, and visited the Temple of Music on the day of the crime, to take measurements to establish the positions of articles at the time it occurred.

The map of the ground floor plan of the Temple, which was offered in evidence, showed the position and direction of the aisle in which the President stood and the place each of the receiving party occupied. The flags, draperies, and floral decorations were described, and the witness told the relative positions and distances between each. The witness was questioned by the District Attorney. His cross-examination by Mr. Titus was brief, bringing out the fact that the witness had no personal knowledge of the locations occupied by the various persons with the receiving party, but indicated them as he had been told they were placed.

Percy A. Bliss, the second witness, testified that on the day following the crime he photographed the interior of the Temple of Music at the District Attorney's request. The photographs, which were very large ones, were passed to the defendant's counsel. The latter made no objection to the admission of these as evidence, and they were then passed to the jurors.

Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord of Buffalo, who was then called, testified that he performed the autopsy upon the body of President McKinley. He described the location of the wounds in the stomach and the direction the bullet took. Each wound, he said, was a "track into which I could insert the tip of my finger. It was filled with a dark fluid matter." The search for the bullet was not continued after the cause of death had been ascertained. The pancreas was seriously involved. The cause of death was a gunshot wound. The other organs in the body not affected by the wounds were in a normal condition.

On cross-examination by Mr. Lewis, witness said the autopsy was performed nine days after the wound had been inflicted. The process of healing of the wounds in the stomach had begun. The tissues beyond the stomach had been affected by gangrene. The kidneys showed changes which could only have been caused by a wound during life.

While Dr. Gaylord was testifying, Judge Albert Haight of the Court of Appeals, Justice Frederick W. Kruse of this district, Justice Frank C. Laughlin of the New York Appellate Division, and Justice Edward Patterson Hatch of the Brooklyn Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, entered the courtroom. They were conducted to seats directly in front of the bench.

DR. GAYLORD'S OPINION.

The wounds in the stomach, said Dr. Gaylord, continuing his testimony, were not necessarily the cause of death. The fundamental cause was the changes back of the stomach. The actual cause was absorption of the broken-down matter of the pancreas. There was nothing known to medical science which would have arrested the progress of the changes caused by the passage of the bullet through the pancreas.

"Is it or is it not true that antiseptics are used to prevent inflammation?" was asked by the counsel for the defense.

"It is not," was the answer.

"Then the popular idea is not correct?"

"Not exactly, no."

Mr. Lewis closely cross-examined Dr. Gaylord on the question whether antiseptics were used to prevent inflammation. The doctor explained that inflammation resulted from bacteria entering the wound, and that antiseptics were used to kill these germs. Mr. Lewis tried to get Dr. Gaylord to say that antiseptics were used to prevent inflammation, but he declined to admit it.

On redirect examination Dr. Gaylord explained that inflammation is a popular term which is applied to changes in the tissues. Antiseptics are applied to prevent these changes in the tissues which are broken by the entrance of organisms. The cause of the breaking down of the pancreas in the first place was the injuries produced, and secondly, by the escape of the secretion in the pancreas. The function of the pancreas is to secrete a fluid which passes out into the stomach and intestines for aid in digestion.

WHAT OTHER DOCTORS SAY.

Dr. Herman Mynter was the next witness. District Attorney Penney took the witness in hand and questioned him closely regarding the operation performed on President McKinley at the Exposition Hospital immediately after the shooting. Dr. Mynter said the surgeons found the bullet wound in the left upper side of the abdominal cavity. The President agreed to an operation at once, which was absolutely necessary to save his life. Dr. Mann was selected with Dr. Mynter to perform the operation.

The abdomen was opened. It was difficult to get at the wound in the back of the stomach. The stomach was turned over and a bullet hole was found in the back of that organ. They could not follow the further course of the bullet, and as the President's temperature was rising it was agreed by the physicians present that no further search for it was advisable at that time. The stomach was replaced and the opening closed with sutures. On the advice of the physicians he was removed to Mr. Milburn's house.

Dr. Mynter then described the period of favorable symptoms shown by the patient, his relapse, and death. He gave the names of all the doctors who were associated with him in the case, and described the result of the autopsy, saying that it proved, first, that there was no inflammation of the bowels; second, there was no injury to the heart; third, that there was a gunshot wound in the stomach, and there was a gangrenous spot back of the stomach as large as a silver dollar.

"What was the cause of death?" asked Mr. Penney.

"The cause was blood poisoning from the absorption of poisonous matter caused by the gangrene. Primarily it was the gunshot wound."

Cross-examination by Mr. Titus was directed to the possible presence of microbes in the intestines.

"Have you any idea that there may have been microbes in the intestines of the President?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "you have them, and so have I."

"Was the pancreas broken?" asked Judge Titus.

"No."

"How could the fluid escape from the organ if it was not punctured?"

"By deterioration of the tissues surrounding it."

"What caused the infection of the wound?"

"I wish you could tell me," replied the doctor.

Mr. Titus explained that he was not criticising the witness, but was questioning him as an expert. Dr. Mynter explained that this was a question that could not be determined until the results of the bacteriological examination, now in progress, were made known.

"How far, as you traced the line of this bullet, did this gangrenous substance exist?" was asked by Mr. Titus.

"It existed along the whole track, as well as I could find out."

"Why did you not continue and locate the bullet when you made the autopsy?"

"I did not make the autopsy."

"You were present and were consulted?"

"Yes, Dr. Gaylord performed it. They tried for four hours to locate the bullet."

"Why did they stop then?"

"The family of the President would not allow them to continue any longer or to injure the corpse any more. They would not permit anything to be removed from the body for bacteriological examination."

"Would the X ray have shown you the injuries in the path of the wound?"

"Not at all. It would simply have shown where the bullet was. It would not have shown the position of the injured tissues in the slightest."

"What was the cause of death?"

"The bullet that passed through both walls of the stomach, and lodged in the muscles of the back."

District Attorney Penney asked on redirect examination:

"The X ray would have disclosed the location of the bullet if it had been near the surface?"

"Yes, or deeper, for that matter," the witness replied.

THE FIRST OPERATION.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann, another of the physicians who attended President McKinley, was the next witness. He went over the ground covered by Dr. Mynter, and described the operation performed at the Exposition hospital.

"To find the track of the bullet back of the stomach," Dr. Mann explained, "it would have been necessary to remove the bowels from the abdominal cavity. The performance of that operation would probably have resulted fatally, as the President already had grown very weak as a result of the first operation."

"Were you present at the autopsy?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"Yes."

"Tell us what you found."

"Raising the stomach, we found a large cavity, the walls of which showed evidence of gangrene. In the cavity was a quantity of pancreatic fluid. The tissues surrounding it, covering a space as large as a silver dollar, were affected."

"What caused Mr. McKinley's death?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"The gunshot wound in the stomach resulting from the bullet that passed through both walls of that organ and lodged in the muscles of the back."

Dr. Mann's testimony was not concluded at the hour set for adjournment. Justice White addressed the jurors, giving them the usual formal instructions as to talking about the case among themselves or allowing others to talk to them about it. Juror Richard J. Garwood asked the Court to permit an officer to go with him to his place of business so as to prevent persons from talking about the matter in his presence, but the Court declared that this was unnecessary, although the police would, he said, afford the jurymen all the assistance possible.

Court then adjourned at 4:03 o'clock until to-morrow morning.

EUROPEAN MEASURES AGAINST ANARCHISM.

All Anarchist Papers in Germany and Russia to be Suppressed—Editor of Neues Leben Arrested.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23.—It is authoritatively announced that the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorff, and the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, at their recent conferences agreed upon common measures to be taken against Anarchists, and that they are now communicating with the powers on the subject.

Count Lamsdorff and Count von Bülow have decided to completely suppress the Anarchist press.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Otto Pauyr, the editor of the Neues Leben, the Anarchist sheet which reappeared last Saturday after its publication had been suspended for some time, has been arrested, and the issue of the paper, which was devoted chiefly to articles in connection with the assassination of President McKinley, has been confiscated.

The Neues Leben of last Saturday, in commenting on the killing of President McKinley, said:

"We can neither approve the deed nor condemn the doer."

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS FREED.

No Evidence Against Them—Emma Goldman's Release Likely Also.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The nine Anarchists who have been under arrest here since the assassination of President McKinley were liberated to-day, Judge Chetlain so ordering after the prosecution had admitted that there was no legal evidence against them.

Emma Goldman's case is set for hearing to-morrow before Magistrate Prindiville, where she is charged with conspiracy to murder President McKinley. The case in the lower court with reference to the men is, of course, nullified by the action of Judge Chetlain to-day. Miss Goldman will also be set at liberty, as Justice Prindiville has agreed to take such action in her case as the upper court took in the cases of the men.

DENOUNCED MR. McKINLEY.

Letter Carrier's Remarks Reported to Paterson Postmaster, Who Suspended Him.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Nell Jordan, a letter carrier, was suspended today by Postmaster Pollitt for having, it is alleged, uttered vile language against Mr. McKinley when he heard that he had been shot. It is said that Jordan, when taken to task by his friends for his conduct, gloried in repeating his offensive remarks.

The Postmaster, as soon as his attention was called to the matter, made an investigation, and found sufficient cause to warrant the man's suspension. It is said that the evidence against Jordan is very strong, and that there is little doubt that he will be dismissed from the service.

PUNISHMENT FOR A MINISTER.

Beaten for Indorsing an Attack Upon President McKinley.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A clergyman who escaped from the crowd before his name could be learned was knocked down and beaten in this city to-night because he said he sanctioned an article that appeared in The Standard, a Prohibition paper published here, which calumniated President McKinley. The mob was seeking C. D. Pendell, the owner of the printing office where the ppaer is published, but he escaped in the excitement.

Pendell's brother, G. G. Pendell, formerly Chairman of the Prohibition County Committee and editor of the paper, was waited on by a committee and ordered to retract under threat of being thrown into the street with his entire printing plant. He has made a retraction to be published to-morrow morning.

Mail Company Burned Out.

A fire was discovered by Patrolman Smith of the Oak Street Station on the first floor of the four-story building at 279 Pearl Street last night. The first floor is occupied by the Salem Nail Company and was gutted. The three upper floors are occupied by Walter A. Adams, dealer in druggists' goods. These floors were only slightly damaged by fire and water, the fire being confined by the firemen to the first floor. The damage was estimated at $3,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MISS BLOODGOOD FOUND

Had Been Staying at a Hotel at Basking Ridge, N. J.

Returned Home with Her Mother—Father's Version of Her Escapade—Conflicting Accounts of Her Discovery.

Miss Helen A. Bloodgood, who had been missing since Thursday last, was found yesterday morning in the Washington House, an old-fashioned hostelry in Basking Ridge, near Morristown, N. J. She returned to her home, at 83 Irving Place, later in the day, accompanied by her mother and a detective.

Why the young woman left home, where she has been all the time since, and how she was discovered are questions about which conflicting statements have been made. The police say one thing; the proprietor of the Washington House another. Miss Bloodgood's father, William Bloodgood, gave out last night through the police a statement of the facts in the case as far as he knew them.

The assertion that his daughter had ever been subject to epilepsy, he said, was false; nor had she ever been engaged, nor had any "coming-out party." She had never been out of the house unless within sight of some member of the family or a maid, and she was rather backward in her ways on account of this espionage. She had been disappointed by a recent refusal of her parents to let her go to a boarding school.

His daughter was inclined, Mr. Bloodgood said, to be hysterical at times. He mentioned several things as accounting for her sudden determination to go to the country. One of these was the tiresome journey she had undergone on Wednesday from the Adirondacks. Then the sombre streets, the sorrowing crowds on the day of Mr. McKinley's funeral, and the fact that the stores were all closed when she started out shopping, had united to depress her. She probably made up her mind, Mr. Bloodgood said, to flee to the country and get out of range of these saddening influences. He said that she crossed the Christopher Street ferry to Hoboken and then took a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train to Summit, N. J.

Where she staid on Thursday night he could not explain fully. She had said she lodged in a farmhouse, where she was cared for by an old man and woman, who treated her kindly. Mr. Bloodgood had not visited the farmhouse, but said he intended to do so.

On Friday, he said, his daughter went to Basking Ridge and put up at the Washington House, where she registered under the name of Miss Louisa Johnston. He thought she had used the name Johnston because her own name was well known thereabout.

"She told me," said the father in conclusion, "that she wanted to come home on Friday morning, after she had registered at the hotel and eaten breakfast, realizing that she had done wrong. She intended to write to me, but her courage failed her. However, she did tell the proprietor that she was coming home on Saturday, and even left his place. That night, though, she returned. I can say positively that she never had a love affair."

The proprietor of the Washington House at Basking Ridge is R. B. Troxell. His wife helps him. In the hotel during the time spent there by Miss Bloodgood were two young women—Miss Louise Babbitt, a relative of Mrs. Troxell, and Miss Jayne Headly, a friend of Miss Babbitt. Miss Bloodgood, according to the story told by the hotel proprietor, arrived there Thursday afternoon, about five hours after she left home. After registering as a guest, she became friendly with the two other young women in the house, Misses Babbitt and Headly. The police announced yesterday that these two were old friends of Miss Bloodgood. The two themselves, as well as Mr. Troxell, declare that none of them ever laid eyes on Miss Bloodgood until last Thursday.

"She came late Thursday," said Mr. Troxell. "She said she knew this country pretty well, and wanted to get a room for a few days. We never doubted but that her name was Miss Louise Johnston until to-day. She got to be quite friendly with my folks. While she was here she did not have any visitors and did not go driving. She took several walks.

"On Saturday morning she paid her bill and said she was going home. At 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening she came in again, saying her parents had agreed to her staying a little longer. Where she went to in the interval I do not know. She retired early every evening, except last night, when she was up maybe as late as midnight, because she had some company in the house, and she wanted to sit up with us. And so on."

Mr. Troxell says he gathered from a conversation between mother and daughter that the girl ran away from home because she did not like the restraint of a governess. The meeting between them was very affectionate, he said, and Miss Bloodgood did not appear averse to returning home.

"The way Mrs. Bloodgood found out her daughter was here," he continued, "was through me. I telephoned to her. I knew it was Miss Bloodgood by a picture I saw in a New York paper. I called up Mrs. Bloodgood early in the morning. She told me to hold the young woman till she got here, even if I had to tie her in her room. I said I would."

The police said yesterday: "We found that Miss Bloodgood was in Basking Ridge and notified her mother, who went there at once."

Police Commissioner Murphy said that those under him had found out where Miss Bloodgood was on Saturday. As soon as the family had subsequently insisted on having the newspapers describe the personality and costume of the lost daughter, he said he did not know. The family, he explained, had been told that their daughter was found, but had refused to take police advice and keep the matter quiet, preferring rather to let the story get into print. When Capt. Titus, Chief of Detectives, was asked about Mr. Murphy's statement, he replied that the Commissioner, having much business to attend to, had gotten the circumstances a little mixed. Miss Bloodgood, he added, had been found only yesterday by his men.

Not long after Mrs. Bloodgood and the detective arrived in the village, Mr. Von Boskerck of Plainfield, an uncle of the lost girl, and a Deputy Sheriff of Plainfield, came to the hotel. The Deputy said he was "just on hand by accident." Detective Funston, in answer to a question, said that Miss Bloodgood was "in the hotel with old friends." He appeared surprised, but made no comment when informed that Proprietor Troxell had told another story.

Another Girl Missing from Home.

A general alarm was sent out last night from Police Headquarters for Mary Stephenson, seventeen years old, of 47 West Nineteenth Street, who ran away from home yesterday morning. Her mother was seen last night at her home, but refused to discuss the case, only saying that she was sorry it had become public.

Missing Man Found Dead in Swamp.

Timan Holley, seventy-three years old, who was reported missing from his home at East Chester, in the Borough of the Bronx, Friday, was found dead late Sunday in a swamp in Eleventh Street, Wakefield, by a searching party headed by his son, who bears the same name. The old man, who was a well-known resident of East Chester, had at times shown signs of failing intellect. His death is believed to have been due to heart disease.

RUNAWAY CAUSED EXCITEMENT

The Driver Fainted When His Horse Bolted and Lay Unconscious on His Seat.

A runaway horse attached to a truck, across the seat of which the driver lay unconscious, caused much excitement on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The horse and wagon were the property of Peter Windler, an ice cream dealer, of 1,127 Bedford Avenue. The driver was Max Warshawski of 427 Herkimer Street. The horse became unmanageable at Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, and bolted. The driver fainted and lay motionless across the seat of the wagon, while the horse sped on down the avenue.

Bicycle Policeman Martin J. Downs of the Gates Avenue Station gave chase to the runaway. He caught up to the horse at Lafayette Avenue, and stopped the animal. Ambulance Surgeon Telfair of the Williamsburg Hospital found Warshawski, the driver, to be suffering from shock, and he was removed to his home.

Secrecy Enjoined on Grand Jury.

In charging the Queens County Grand Jury yesterday, Judge Harrison S. Moore warned the jurymen very strongly that under no circumstances must they divulge even by hinting at what takes place in the jury room. He said that intimations of what had taken place had been given out in the case of a previous Grand Jury. The charge so warmly delivered, taken in connection with the remark that important matters were to come before the jury, caused considerable speculation in Long Island City.

MOST HELD IN $5,000 BAIL.

Anarchist Arraigned Before Magistrate Connorton and Sent to Jail.

John Most, the editor of the Anarchist newspaper, Freiheit, who was caught by the police in a raid upon a dance hall in Corona while addressing an Anarchist meeting, is now in the Queens County Jail, held in default of bail for examination on the charge made against him by Capt. Hardy of the Seventy-seventh Precinct. He is accused of violating Section 451 of the Penal Code, which prohibits unlawful assemblages.

Most and three others, Christian Fricke, the owner of the place; his brother William, and Adolph Babkuch, were all taken before Magistrate Connorton, at Flushing, yesterday morning. The saloon keeper was accused of running a disorderly house and violating the excise law. His brother and Babkuch were charged with disorderly conduct.

Hillquit & Hillquit of 320 Broadway appeared to defend Most. He had refused to retain counsel in his case which is still pending in the Manhattan Courts, but evidently thought better of his determination and had lawyers on hand when the case was called.

Most took no part in the proceedings beyond to whisper to his counsel. The latter denied there was justification for the arrest. He claimed the police were hounding his client, and that Most and the others were attending the meeting of the Freiheit Singing Society, and the meeting was peaceful and lawful. Magistrate Connorton announced he would set the examination for Wednesday and fix the bail at $5,000. Mr. Hillquit made an appeal for a smaller bail, which the Magistrate refused. Most was taken back to the lock-up. Later his friends obtained bondsmen, who claimed to be able to qualify for $8,000, but this was not accepted, the qualification required being double the amount of the bail named.

Most was taken to the Queens County Jail and was placed in a section of the jail where there is no other prisoner. He is alone, and sees no one except when the keepers carry him his meals. The apartment to which he was assigned is in the juvenile department, on the top floor of the jail. Most has eight cells and a corridor to himself. He is five stories from the ground floor.

Christian Fricke was held in $2,500 bail to answer the charges laid against him. His brother and Babkuch were held under $300 bail each to answer charges of disorderly conduct.

District Attorney Merrill is engaged in fixing up the case, and it is thought possible that before the hour for the examination comes up on Wednesday Most may have been indicted and will then be arraigned before County Judge Harrison S. Moore. It is also said that Mr. Merrill will ask the immediate indictment of Christian Fricke.

Capt. Hardy, who made the raid, refused to talk yesterday beyond saying that he had no fear that Most would escape prison. "He was caught as we wanted to catch him. These Anarchists could not get a hall in Manhattan or Brooklyn to hold their meeting in and were forced to use the dance hall." For this reason, Capt. Hardy said, he would show no mercy, as he wanted the Anarchists to keep out of his precinct.

AFTER HOBOKEN ANARCHISTS.

Information Laid Before Prosecutor Erwin by the Police—Arrests Expected to Follow.

The police of Union Hill and West Hoboken have been investigating the doings of the group of Anarchists who have their headquarters in West Hoboken, and it is expected that a number of arrests will soon be made. Chief of Police McAuley, Capt. Usher of the West Hoboken police, and two reporters, visited the office of Prosecutor Erwin yesterday and laid before him all the information they had obtained concerning the local reds, and Mr. Erwin told the Chief to go ahead and take any action the police think proper.

From what has been learned it is now asserted that Mrs. Bresci, the widow of the assassin of the King of Italy, did not tell the whole truth when she represented that the picnic which was to have been given at her place in Cliffside Park, Bergen County, on Sunday, Sept. 15, was for the benefit of herself and children. The fact is that half of the proceeds were to be for the benefit of Quintevalle, the West Hoboken

SCHLEY COURT TOLD OF BROOKLYN'S LOOP

Lieut. Commander Heilner Says the Texas Was in Peril.

Lawyers Wrangle Over Question of Admitting References to Rear Admiral Sampson — Schley's Position Made Clear.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The chief witness before the Schley court of inquiry today was Lieut. Commander L. P. Heilner, who was navigating officer of the Texas at Santiago. The appearance of this witness had been eagerly looked forward to. He described the Brooklyn's loop at Santiago from the Texas point of view, and told of the danger in which the Texas was placed.

His testimony was full of surprises and dramatic situations. Of the latter the most striking was when Heilner had testified that the Brooklyn cut across the Texas's course at a distance of only 150 yards, placing her in more danger than the Spaniards did throughout the whole battle.

Mr. Rayner of Schley's counsel handed him the official chart of the Navy Department, drawn up by Heilner himself and other navigators and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and asked him to figure out by that chart how far the Brooklyn was from the Texas when she cut across the course.

The spectacle of Heilner slowly tracing out the course on his own map, and undoing his own testimony by it, under the guiding hand of Mr. Rayner, was one of the most absorbing sights of the inquiry. Finally, Heilner, after a long silence, in which every ear was strained, looked up and calmly announced that by his own chart and the Navy Department's the Brooklyn was half a mile away instead of 150 yards.

Of surprises, the greatest was when Heilner was called upon to explain this discrepancy, and in reply he declared that the official chart of the battle made by the Board of Navigators, including himself, and sent by Secretary Long to the Senate, was utterly inaccurate, and his explanation was that the false positions in which, as he declared, the ships were placed on the chart were reached as a compromise in the board.

Judge Advocate Lemly and his assistant, Mr. Hanna, received the exposure with perfect equanimity, and even before Heilner had finished his explanation Mr. Hanna arose and smilingly said:

"If it is the purpose of these inquiries to establish the incorrectness of that chart, we concede it at once."

Attorney General Rayner replied in a tone of intense surprise:

"It's a pity you never conceded it before. This is a Government publication, coming to us signed by all the navigators, sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate, the only thing we have to go on to reconcile differences of distance and bearings."

Heilner's exposure is being very generally discussed to-night, and the question is being asked whether the other publications of the Navy Department are prepared in the same way as this navigator's chart. Even if the chart is wrong, it is not thought that it will injure Rear Admiral Schley's case. Mr. Rayner has announced that Schley has his own charts and maps, and can use them if the inaccuracy of the official charts is demonstrated, but that he preferred to use the official charts.

The lawyers wrangled all day over the Navy Department's determination to keep Admiral Sampson out of the inquiry. At the very outset Capt. Lemly offered all the logs in evidence except that of the New York. Schley's lawyers saw the omission and insisted that the log of the flagship go in, as well as those of the others ships. Later on Heilner was asked whether he saw any signals from the New York, and there was a long dispute, in which Mr. Rayner said to Capt. Lemly:

"You are doing your best to keep Admiral Sampson out, but you can't do it!"

During Mr. Rayner's argument he declared that a ruling that he could not introduce Sampson's conduct would exclude all the testimony Schley was prepared to offer. He made it plain that Schley's defense hinged on Sampson. He declared that he intended to prove three things: First, that Schley's blockade, which is criticised, was the same as Sampson's; second, that the policy followed by Schley and Sampson in regard to the Colon was exactly the same; third, that if the Brooklyn was not on her proper station during the battle it was because Sampson had given orders which resulted in that position.

Commander Bates, who was chief engineer of the Texas, testified that the engines were reversed at the time of the loop. The steam log of the Texas, prepared under his direction, was shown him, and there was no such entry. He said that not everything was entered on the steam log, and Capt. Parker asked him why trivial and unimportant things, such as the throwing up of ashes, were on the steam log, when such a great event as the stopping of the engines in the midst of the fight was not even mentioned. Commander Bates repeated his original answer.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Sessions of Court Enlivened by Picturesque Testimony, Sharp Cross-Examination, and Brisk Argument.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The hands of the old-fashioned hall clock standing back of the seats occupied by the Schley court of inquiry pointed directly to the hour of 11 o'clock when Admiral Dewey with a sharp rap of his gavel called the court to order. There was at that time a somewhat larger attendance on the part of the general public than there had heretofore been present at the beginning of the sittings, but there were fewer distinguished personages occupying the reserved seats.

Among the witnesses who reported this morning were Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, Commanders James Madison Miller, A. B. Bates, and L. C. Heilner; Capts. B. H. McCalla and William C. Wise, and Lieuts. John Hood and Spencer S. Wood.

Capt. Lemly presented the deck logbooks of the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa, Castine, Marblehead, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Orleans, Oregon, St. Paul, Scorpion, Yale, Vixen, Eagle, Dupont, Hawk, and Merrimac.

"How about the New York?" asked Judge Wilson. "I want to expedite the proceedings."

"I have no objection," responded Capt. Lemly. "I, too, want to hasten the proceedings as much as possible."

Proceeding, Capt. Lemly said he had suggested such logs as he considered essential, and that he would have printed the points considered pertinent. He then indicated the time that he desired covered by the matter to be printed, but Admiral Schley's counsel objected and asked that the entire logs from the time that the fleet left Key West until after the battle off Santiago be made available. After some exchanges of opinion on the part of counsel, the understanding was reached that such parts of the logs as either side desired could be printed.

Capt. Lemly also presented the steam logs of the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Marblehead. Rear Admiral Schley's counsel asked to have the log of the Spanish ship Cristobal Colon presented.

"Very well, if we can find a Spanish scholar to go through it and select the facts wanted," said Capt. Lemly.

"Rear Admiral Schley is a good Spanish scholar, and he can make such selections as we may desire," responded Mr. Rayner.

COMMANDER SCHROEDER RECALLED.

Commander Schroeder was then recalled to the stand and asked if he desired to make any corrections in the official record of his testimony of Saturday. "There is one omission from Admiral Schley's remarks on the Massachusetts on the day of the bombardment of the Colon which I overheard, which I should like to supply," he replied.

"It is this: He said when he came aboard that Admiral Sampson would be there on the following day. He made that statement in connection with his remark that he was going to sink the Colon."

Commander Schroeder was then asked concerning the coal supply of the Massachusetts, and when he replied that he had no information on that point, he was asked to read the log to secure this information.

Counsel for Admiral Schley objected, but Assistant Judge Advocate Hanna insisted, saying that Admiral Schley's counsel were merely creating delay by their objections. "I propose to develop the facts in this case, and technical objections will not avail to prevent," he said.

The purpose of this inquiry was to develop what Messrs. Lemly and Hanna considered an error in Rear Admiral Higginson's testimony. He had said that the Massachusetts could not have remained on blockade for more than twelve days, and that then the vessel would have been without coal and powerless to proceed to coal.

The objection to the question was not pressed, and upon reading from the log Commander Schroeder said it showed that the Massachusetts had over 800 tons of coal aboard when it arrived at Santiago.

Mr. Hanna—Assuming that the Massachusetts on a blockade day would use twenty to thirty tons of coal, how long could the Massachusetts have remained on blockade before Santiago with that supply of coal?

That would depend entirely upon the nature of the blockade and upon whether we would have to go some distance to replenish the coal supply. By keeping under way at night, as we did up to the 1st of June, of course we used a little more coal than we would have done by keeping stationary blockade, as was done afterward. I do not remember the coal consumption per day. My recollection was that during the stationary blockade the noon signal was to go to twenty-five or thirty tons a day."

"Assuming it, then, to be thirty to forty tons, how long could the Massachusetts have remained on blockade?"

"At forty tons a day of course she would remain about twenty days if there was a coal supply at hand so we would not have had to go off and get some and there was coal there at the time on the Merrimac."

THE MASSACHUSETTS AND HER COAL

"Steaming at 10 knots, about how much coal would the Massachusetts consume on a day's run?"

"That I do not remember."

"Assuming that it was fifty tons a day that would give her a steaming radius of what?"

"My recollection is that we could make four and a half miles per ton of coal. So that would be about 220 miles a day on fifty tons, and I think this probably not far from what was the case."

"Allowing, then, sufficient coal on the Massachusetts, with an equipment of 800 tons, to reach Key West, how long could she have remained on blockade, steaming backward and forward as she did, from May 29 to June 1?"

"If she used forty tons a day she could have remained twenty days."

He then stated that she could have remained sixteen days and would have had sufficient coal left to reach Key West.

"Assuming the distance to Key West to be 700 miles, what coal would have been necessary?" asked Capt. Lemly.

Commander Schroeder—I should think 150 to 175 tons would probably have taken us there. We can always rely upon that because as a rule the engineers keep a little ahead rather than behind their coal account.

When Commander Schroeder left the stand he was requested to return to-morrow and correct the official copy of his testimony of to-day if necessary. He said he would do so and asked if he could then be excused. "I desire to make my preparations for returning to Guam," he said. He was told that he could do so.

Lieut. Commander L. C. Heilner, who was navigator of the Texas during the Spanish war, was next called. He said he had heard no guns fired when the squadron approached Cienfuegos. To his knowledge no effort was made to ascertain whether the Spanish fleet was in the harbor at that point or to destroy Spanish works there. Nor had there been any effort to communicate with Cubans on shore until Capt. McCalla arrived on the Marblehead.

He told how the fleet had proceeded from Cienfuegos to within twenty miles of Santiago. "We had," he said, "good weather, a fresh wind, and a sea that was moderate to rough." None of the fighting ships had delayed the fleet, he said, but some of the smaller vessels had. The flagship had signaled that the rendezvous would be twenty-five miles due south of Santiago.

Lieut. Commander Heilner said that while the Texas was not in the engagement with the Colon on May 31 he had seen some of the shots from the enemy which had fallen short. The witness was then asked to describe the battle of July 3. He said:

THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP.

"The Texas had been heading about east when the enemy was seen coming out of Santiago. Lieut. Bristol, who was officer of the deck at the time, rang to go ahead full speed, and put helm hard to starboard to make a turn.

"When I got on deck he informed me of what had happened, and I sent him below and assumed charge of the deck. The Captain told me that he had eased the helm until he could find out which way the enemy's ships were going, and he also rang half speed. I suggested full speed. He said the battery was not ready. I told him it would be ready before the ship was in position to fire, and then he said 'All right,' and rang full speed.

"When the second of the enemy's ships followed the first to the westward he put the helm hard to starboard. I made several reports to him about the Brooklyn regarding her signals. He said: 'Never mind.' I also referred to the way I thought the Brooklyn was standing up to the fight—very nicely. The Captain said: 'Oh, Crackie! Never mind the Brooklyn. You look out for this ship.'

"The Brooklyn then was about on her port beam. So I said, 'All right, Captain. I will look at the Brooklyn no more,' and I turned my back, looking on the starboard beam at the ships getting out. After we sheered around and got to the westward I suggested to give her a little port helm to get closer in, and he did. Right after he gave her this helm he sang out through the sighthole to the men at the wheel and at the engine room indicator to slow, then stop, and I said: 'Captain, they will all get away from us.'

"He did not answer me, but immediately stepped back, and then I said, 'My Lord, Captain, we are out of the fight!' He said: 'Look at the Brooklyn.' I turned around, and right ahead of us this big gray ship loomed out of the smoke. For a second I thought my heart was in my mouth. We were steaming with a heavy helm, and she steered by us. When I saw her she was practically ahead of us. That is the first I saw.

THE BROOKLYN SHEERED OFF.

"She sheered off and went to sea, I should say about 2,000 yards, and then on to westward. As soon as the Brooklyn cleared us we rang to go ahead and started up forced draught again. After that we simply followed on as fast as we could on a line that was just inside the line where the Oregon was engaging the ships. Just before this turn of the Brooklyn, the Iowa and the Oregon were both close to us on our starboard helm. We continued the chase until the Colon hauled down her flag, when the Captain gave the order to stop forced draught."

Capt. Lemly—How near was the Brooklyn to the Texas at the time you say you saw her loom up out of the smoke?

"I did not make any estimate at the time, but I came to the conclusion later that she was between 100 and 150 yards from us, which was a much longer distance than Capt. Philip thought it was."

Capt. Lemly—Perhaps I should have asked you in the first place the position of the Brooklyn relative to the Texas just before going into battle.

"She was almost astern of us. That is because we were headed almost east. She should have borne west by northwest. She was heading for the land and I thought she was standing pretty nearly on her north course. I did not see at first any indications of turning and I thought she was going right in."

"Did the Brooklyn give any steam whistle signal to indicate her change of course?"

"That I do not know."

"Did you hear any?"

"I did not hear any."

"Do you think you would have heard it if there had been any steam signal?"

"No, Sir; we could never have heard it."

"At what time during the battle of Santiago do you consider that the Texas was in the greatest danger?" asked Capt. Lemly.

Mr. Raynor objected, contending that such opinions were shut out by a previous ruling of the court. Mr. Hanna said there were many minor points on which the court must from time to time ask the opinion of witnesses. The point was also argued on the one side by Capt. Lemly and on the other by Judge Wilson. The court overruled the objection and the question was repeated.

"Looking back," responded the witness, "I know that the time of the greatest danger to the Texas was when the Brooklyn loomed up out of the smoke right ahead of us."

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. PHILIP.

He said in response to questions that he had never sailed with a man who had quicker sight or who handled his ship to better advantage than Capt. Philip. He added that the Captain had on this occasion given successive orders and that the Texas had backed "until it was dead in the water."

He said that on account of this incident two or three minutes had been lost and that fully three miles were lost to the ship. A part of this delay had, however, he said, been caused on account of the fault of the ship's blowers rendering the vessel slow in getting up steam.

Referring to Commodore Schley's blockade of Santiago harbor, the witness said that during the day the distance was five or six miles out, but that in steaming across the mouth of the harbor at night the distance was gradually increased. On the day when the enemy's ships were discovered the fleet had been closer in. He had, he said, on that day seen three cruisers inside the harbor.

Asked if the opportunity was good at that time for observing the enemy's vessels, the witness replied that after the moon set, as it did early in the evening at that time, the darkness was such that the enemy's ships could not be distinguished at any great distance.

Lieut. Commander Heilner was then questioned at considerable length concerning signals. He had, he said in response to Mr. Raynor's questions, seen the Brooklyn make signals to the Texas on the day of the battle.

Mr. Rayner—What were they?"

"I do not know what they were. First, I reported a one red flag hoist which I supposed was 'clear ship for action.' That was immediately after going on deck."

"How many of those signals do you recollect being made to the Texas?"

"I saw that one. Then shortly afterward I saw a second signal, which was a three flag hoist, and that is the time I reported to Capt. Philip. He said, as I stated before, that I was not to look after the Brooklyn but the Texas."

"How many signals did the New York make to the Texas on the day of battle?" asked Mr. Rayner.

"I do not know," was the response.

"Did she make any signals to the Texas?"

"I saw signals from the New York, I think, but not at 9 o'clock or 9:30."

"How late?"

"That I don't know. Twelve o'clock or around there. It may have been 12:30. I saw the signals in the chase of the Colon."

Objection was made to this line of questioning and the question was withdrawn temporarily. The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

DISTANCES ON OFFICIAL CHART.

When the court reconvened at 2 o'clock Mr. Rayner continued his cross-examination of Lieut. Commander Heilner. He asked especially concerning the official chart of the battle of Santiago, exhibiting the chart. The witness said he had been one of the board of navigators who had prepared the chart. He had testified that the Brooklyn was only 150 yards distant when she crossed the course of the Texas, but he stated that according to the chart the distance was about 1,800 feet when the Brooklyn was making her famous loop.

"But," he said, "we are going through a lot of matter here which is worthless."

"Oh, it is worthless, is it?" questioned Mr. Rayner. "According to the map the two vessels were never nearer than within 2,400 feet of each other."

The witness replied that he considered the map inaccurate. Mr. Hanna interposed to say that if the point intended to be made was that the chart was inaccurate the Government would concede at once that this was true.

"It is a great pity you never conceded that before," said Mr. Rayner.

"We never had the opportunity," responded Capt. Lemly.

Mr. Rayner then commented quite vigorously upon the fact that the chart was an official document. After a careful inspection of the map Commander Heilner revised his statement, saying that the distance was about half a mile, as shown by the chart.

Commander Heilner also said that the chart made the Brooklyn go half a mile out to sea in making its loop; that on that point also the chart was not accurate. At the time he said the Texas was going at the rate of about twelve knots an hour.

The witness stated that he had not in his examination in chief meant to say that the ship had lost three miles in as many minutes, but that in all, that much time had been lost. "I saw a bright smile on your face when I said it," added the witness to Mr. Rayner, "and thought you misunderstood." Thereupon all laughed, the members of the court included. The witness was asked by Mr. Rayner concerning the stoppage of the Texas when the Brooklyn appeared in front of her. "The signals," witness answered, "were to 'slow,' 'stop,' and 'back,' one right on top of the other, before I could say a word in between."

"Does anything appear in your log about that?" asked Mr. Rayner.

CAPT. PHILIP'S LOG.

"Nothing," answered the witness. "It was not on the log. I can tell you why it was not, because Capt. Philip said he did not like to have anything in it. I swore to the Judge Advocate of this court that I would not bring up a dead man to substantiate anything I said and that I would not bring up this point, and I am sorry I brought it up, but Capt. Philip said he would not put it in his official report. I hope I can get some one to substantiate me on that point, because there was another gentleman in the cabin when he made his official report."

"Do you recollect, as you brought up this statement of Capt. Philip, the statement he made about the danger of collision?"

"No. He spoke to me hundreds of times about it."

Mr. Rayner—Here are his own words.

Mr. Hanna—Mr. President, we object to reading from magazines.

Mr. Rayner—I don't think the Century Magazine would credit any article to Capt. Philip that was not written by him. I am not going to read from it. I do not intend to read from the magazine except for my own information. Here is what Capt. Philip says. Do you recollect Capt. Philip ever saying that "the collision which seemed to be imminent, even if it was not, was averted?"

"No, I do not recollect it," replied the witness.

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness at length concerning signal lights at Cienfuegos, and the latter said that he had not known until after the arrival of Capt. McCalla on the Marblehead on May 24 that there was to be a system of signals for communicating with Cuban allies on the shore. Nor had he known until then that Cervera's fleet was not inside the harbor at Cienfuegos.

Referring again to the cruise to Santiago the witness said he knew that the Eagle had impeded the speed on that trip. He also recalled that the vessel had been sent away the next day. He remembered also that the collier Merrimac had broken down after the tour to the westward from Santiago on May 27.

"Did you see any signals from the New York on the day of the battle?" asked Mr. Rayner.

"We did not receive any signals from that vessel on that day until in the afternoon," replied the witness.

Continuing, the witness said that if the New York had flown any signals he had not seen them.

"Did you see the New York on the day of the battle?" was asked. The reply was: "Oh, yes. I think she was reported coming up before the Viscaya went ashore. She was the last ship."

Here the Judge Advocate interposed to ask the purpose of this inquiry. Mr. Rayner replied that it was "to show when these ships went there. We are going to show," he continued, "the position of the New York on the day of the battle."

URGES COMPARISON WITH SAMPSON.

He then proceeded at some length to outline the position of the applicant, saying:

"We have the absolute right to show the situation of the New York on the day of the battle, and we have the right to show the connection of Rear Admiral Sampson in reference to the battle; we have the right, for instance, to show that Commodore Schley at Santiago maintained the same sort of blockade that Rear Admiral Sampson maintained when he got there on the 1st of June. So far as distances are concerned, I think we have the right to show—because one of the specifications of this precept states—whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom was established.

"We do not propose to bring the name of Rear Admiral Sampson into this controversy any more than it is necessary to do so. This is not a personal controversy. We are not here for the purpose of engaging in any personal controversy between Rear Admiral Sampson and Rear Admiral Schley or adherents of either; we are not here for the purpose of at present, without knowing what this case will develop, criticising the actions of Admiral Sampson, but it is absolutely necessary for this court, in order to properly investigate this case under the specifications of this precept, to let us prove what Rear Admiral Sampson did, not that we condemn what he did or criticise what he did or censure what he did.

"We are not here now for the purpose of condemning the fact, if it proves to be a fact, of the New York's leaving on the morning of the battle; we are not here to criticise the blockade that Rear Admiral Sampson had at Santiago, but we are here to establish this, or under the specifications of your precept memorandums, to find out whether the blockade at Santiago was a close or adequate blockade.

"Now, if we can prove that it was, so far as distances were concerned, the same blockade that the Commander in Chief maintained there, then we can justify the course of Admiral Schley, who was Commander in Chief before Sampson's arrival.

"In other words, would Admiral Schley be censurable for maintaining the same character of blockade that Sampson maintained? Would Admiral Schley be censurable for maintaining on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of May the same character of blockade so far as distances are concerned that Admiral Sampson maintained from the day he got there, on the 1st of June, until the day of battle?

"There is one other point, and this is all done for the purpose of really not delaying, but properly getting at the matter. We propose to prove that on the 1st day of June the Colon was in precisely the same position inside of the harbor that she was in on the 31st of May, when Admiral Schley made the reconnoissance with the Massachusetts and the New Orleans.

SAMPSON'S POLICY AT SANTIAGO.

"Now, we propose to show that when Admiral Sampson came up with the ships, his ships saw the Colon in the same position, and instead of attacking her steamed by and permitted her to go further inside the harbor. Now, wouldn't we be justified in not engaging in battle with the Colon and the shore batteries at Santiago if Admiral Sampson took the same course?"

The Judge Advocate at this point interposed an objection. He said:

"If the court please, I object to this line of argument. It does not make one particle of difference what any one else did. You might as well try to prove that somebody else committed a murder and say: 'He committed it and my man is not to blame.' It is simply a waste of time. It is nowhere within the scope of the precept. It is endeavoring to go beyond the precept.

"If this is an inquiry between Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley. It is a question between Admiral Schley and the morale of the service, and these comparisons have absolutely no bearing upon it, either in evidence or argument, and I object to this ingenious attempt to extend the scope of this precept."

Mr. Rayner—This is an important point with us, and we are prepared with the authorities to maintain it. I am not doing this ingeniously, but very frankly. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the learned Judge Advocate to keep Admiral Sampson out of this case, he can't keep him out. I wish to be understood as not saying one word in derogation of Admiral Sampson, nor to censure him, but to show the court that what we did was under the orders of Admiral Sampson, and that he did precisely the same things we did. I do not think (addressing Judge Advocate Lemley) you have any right to interrupt me in an argument

The Judge Advocate—I want to say here then that as an officer of this court, when I think there is an improper argument, I deem it my duty at any time to interrupt, and the court must rule upon the fact as to whether I am right or not.

SCHLEY ACTED UNDER RULES.

Mr. Rayner—I have not concluded. The court cannot decide until I have concluded. We propose to prove that when Admiral Schley withdrew from the reconnoissance against the Colon and did not come in contact with the shore battery he did it under a general regulation of the navy which required it of him, and that Admiral Sampson passed by the Colon at 6:30 on June 1, and saw her lying there and never pretended to attack her. Do you mean that we have not any right to justify our conduct and our actions by the conduct and actions of the Commander in Chief? You will find you can't keep Sampson out of this. You cannot keep him constructively from the presence of this court. You may actually but not constructively. It is impossible.

Mr. Rayner added that they further wanted to prove that on the morning of the 3d of July the Brooklyn had her proper station in that blockade line under the orders of Rear Admiral Sampson. He did not know whether these matters could be proved by this witness. Mr. Rayner further said:

"I will say to the court that if we are to be excluded now we are to be excluded in all our testimony. If Admiral Schley comes on the stand and we ask the question, 'Were you on your station on July 3' and he says, 'I was there because Admiral Sampson put me there,' are we to be prevented from asking that question because we are putting Admiral Sampson into the controversy?"

Judge Advocate—That I did not say.

After some further sparring Mr. Rayner withdrew the question, saying that Judge Wilson wanted to argue it before the court, and did not wish to take it up at this time. Judge Wilson said:

"The reason I do not care to argue this case now is because I regard it as one of exceeding importance, and I do not think we ought to precipitate this argument until I have fully considered it, and until some point is reached in the case where the court must pass upon the whole question. I may just as well indicate here first as last what I regard to be some of the important features of this case.

"Of course, your Honors know we propose to show, and I propose to show beyond all question, that Admiral Sampson from first to last was not in this fight at all, and therefore Admiral Schley had thrust upon him the responsibility of this battle, but I am not going to argue it now.

"So I venture to suggest that when we come to the witness that knows something about these things and we ask him a question that will develop something in regard to it, if the court then deem proper that will be the best time to argue it, and if it suits the convenience of the court and my friend on the other side and my associates, I prefer to take it up then."

The Judge Advocate—That is perfectly satisfactory.

MR. HANNA REPLIES.

Mr. Hanna replied briefly to Mr. Rayner, saying:

"It is an impossibility to leave the record in this condition without a word further. The suggestion made is that Admiral Sampson's blockade be taken as a standard, as a model, as a type of perfect blockade, and if Schley's blockade comes up to that standard it is to be accepted as satisfactory. We object to taking any imperfect blockade.

"One further word in regard to the suggestion just made as to the intention to show that Admiral Sampson was not in this battle: I wish to say we do not understand that the question whether Admiral Sampson was or was not in the battle of Santiago is before the court. If it is we shall be happy to investigate it.

"We are here to find out all the facts, but we do not care to roam around into outside matters, but if that question is led up to in any legitimate way, or if any line which this inquiry institutes will lead to Admiral Sampson and properly and legitimately bring him before this court, we shall offer no objection to the prosecution of such an inquiry.

"Until the case takes that attitude it is improper to introduce into the examination questions which proceed upon the theory that he is in the case. If the counsel can bring him into the case fairly, squarely, and honestly, let that be done, and we will join them in such inquiries as may be necessary and proper in the pursuit of that investigation. Until that is regularly and squarely done, or until the case takes such an attitude that it is necessary in the fulfilment of the duty imposed upon this court to make such an investigation, it is idle, it is improper, and inappropriate to introduce arguments and questions which proceed upon that false hypothesis.

"I have made these remarks not for the purpose of arguing the question, but because the gentlemen on the other side have argued it and have spread their views on the record and then withdrawn for the second or third time, I really forget which, this question. We are ready to meet it when it comes, and squarely and honestly."

On re-direct examination, Lieut. Commander Heilner said that the squadron had made no effort to destroy the Spanish fortifications on shore at Cienfuegos. He said that but for the delay of the Texas in the Santiago battle, caused by the Brooklyn, the Texas would have been able to get further in and nearer the Colon, and ships that were on her bow would have been broadside on.

Mr. Hanna then asked Commander Heilner:

NEARNESS OF THE BROOKLYN.

"Irrespective of any map, chart, or any other publication, how near did the Brooklyn come to the Texas during the loop?"

"As I stated," he replied, "between 100 and 150 yards is my estimate made while we were in chase of the Colon."

"Allowing for the fact that a man under such circumstances is apt to place a vessel nearer than she really is, and making allowances for that, you still adhere to your answer?"

"Yes, Sir; from 100 to 150 yards."

"Would any chart or aggregation of charts that could be produced before you now satisfy you that you are wrong?"

"It would not."

Commander Harber was recalled and Capt. Philip's reports of the Santiago campaign were offered as evidence. Counsel for Admiral Schley consented to their introduction with the understanding that their acceptance should not be considered as a precedent for the acceptance of other official reports as evidence.

Mr. Rayner read from the report of Capt. Philip to show that the Texas had been only four miles out, while Commander Harber had said that the distance was seven or eight miles. Capt. Harber, however, said that he did not desire to modify his testimony.

Commander Alexander B. Bates, who was chief engineer on the Texas during the Santiago engagement on July 3, was then called. He testified concerning the work of the engines on that day.

"I went to the engine room about 9:30, and found the engine going ahead," he said, "I think not more than half speed, perhaps three-quarters speed. There were bell commands mostly, as I recollect 'ahead,' and sometimes, perhaps ten minutes after, the engine would back for several moments. It was backed by signal from the deck."

"Do you know whether or not the engines were actually reversed?"

"I was in the starboard engine room when the signals were given and the starboard engine was reversed; the port engine, I am not very sure, I think was reversed."

"Did they continue to run astern the engines for some time or not?"

"Well, I should say between 9:40 and 9:45 they were running three minutes astern. I cannot say exactly."

"Has this recalled particularly to your mind anything that occurred or passed through your mind at the time?"

"Yes. In thinking matters over as to what might be going on outside the ship, I thought perhaps a torpedo boat might have gotten in our track and that we were backing to spoil her aim."

At the instance of Capt. Parker the witness examined the steam log book of the Texas and failed to find there any mention of the reversal of the engines, while he admitted that other matters which Capt. Parker characterized as comparatively unimportant, were noted thereon.

While Commander Bates was examining the steam log of the Texas Lieut. Henry H. Ward of the Bureau of Navigation approached him and leaned over his shoulders. Capt. Parker demanded in somewhat excited tone that he be directed to go away, saying that he had no business there, and his presence was not wanted. Admiral Dewey replied that Lieut. Ward was there under the direction of the Navy Department. Lieut. Ward did not change his position.

The court adjourned at 4 o'clock until to-morrow morning.

SAMPSON TO BE RELIEVED.

Gives Up Duties at Boston on Account of Ill-Health—Admiral M. L. Johnson to Succeed Him Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson has requested the Navy Department to relieve him of his present duty as Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard on Oct. 1 on account of the bad condition of his health. Secretary Long has granted the request.

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, Commandant of the Port Royal naval station, will assume command of the Boston yard on Oct. 1.

Admiral Sampson will retire by age limit on Feb. 9, 1902. He could retire before that time if he wished, under the forty years' service clause, or he could apply for retirement to take effect immediately on account of poor health. However, as naval officers generally take pride in serving out their full terms, it is probable that an extended leave of absence will keep Admiral Sampson on the active list until next Feb. 9.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Rear Admiral Sampson, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. W. T. Cluverine, and his sons Ralph and Harold, said good-bye to the Navy Yard to-day, upon starting for Fort Hamilton, New York, to visit Mrs. Olive Sampson Scott, another daughter.

It is understood that the Rear Admiral will not return to the yard here as Commandant, his request for relief on Oct. 1 having been granted.

Admiral Sampson arrived at Fort Hamilton at 5 P. M. yesterday, and is now at the home of his son-in-law, Lieut. Scott. Almost immediately after his arrival Admiral Sampson retired, and refused to see any one.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE BURNED.

NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 23.—The asylum for the insane in this city was destroyed by fire to-day, and it is believed that three of the inmates were burned to death. The loss on buildings and their contents will reach not less than $300,000.

There were 600 inmates in this structure and they were rescued with difficulty. Shrieks and yells filled the air, and many of the lunatics fought against the attempts of the rescuers to save them. There were eleven buildings in all on the grounds, and but three of them were saved.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; probably cooler; fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

The weather will continue generally fair to-day and to-morrow from the slope region eastward, with lower temperature to-day, except in the Atlantic and the Southern States.

It will be cooler to-morrow from the Ohio Valley northeastward into Western New England. There will be rain to-day, with lower temperature, in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the middle plateau, and to-morrow in the northern portion of the southern plateau.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light to fresh and mostly southerly; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts light and mostly easterly; on Lake Superior fresh northerly, and on Michigan, Huron, and the lower lakes fresh southerly, shifting to northwesterly to-day.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh and mostly southwesterly winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	61	60	60
6 A. M.	59	59	60
9 A. M.	60	64	67
12 M.	65	68	71
4 P. M.	66	72	72
6 P. M.	65	68	68
9 P. M.	62	67	67
12 P. M.	60	63	64

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66⅛
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1900	62
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	64

The thermometer registered 61 degrees at 8 A. M. and 67 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 2:15 P. M., and the minimum 58 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.
Try WILSON.
That's All!

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Costume & Millinery Show.

Our autumn and winter showing of gowns, millinery and neck wear is still on and is certain to interest every woman who appreciates exclusive designs in her apparel. It is an exposition replete with every new thought created by arbiters of fashion.

The showing is well worth viewing and you are cordially welcome.

Here are Paris models in millinery from **Heitz-Boyer, Tore, Pouyanne, Virot & Berthe.**

Imported costumes for street and evening wear from **Sara Mayer & Morhange, Perdoux & Co., Elisa & Co., Marsch** and many others.

Exquisite lace robes and ruffs of both foreign and domestic make are also on view.

Adaptations of any of the gowns or hats will be made on order in our own workrooms at very reasonable prices.

Other specials to attract you to-day are:

Women's tailored suits—*We have made careful preparations on a very large scale for the fall and winter season and everything that is good, stylish and practical is to be found in our suit section at unmatchable prices. A special leader is the $10 suit, worth fully $15. Made of black and navy English cheviot, with fly front box jacket; lined with fine quality silk; skirt newest cut.*

Overcoats at half prices—*A great sale of overcoats in the 60th St. Section enables a man to use a dollar to double advantage. Many of the coming season's styles purchased during the early summer. A special quotation is men's yoke overcoats, $8.75. Made very full; best of workmanship; in all the new gray shades; also the popular homespun mixtures. In a month they will sell at $12 and $15.*

Women's silk waists—*Early autumn styles in great variety. A special money-saver at $5.98. In peau de soie and taffeta silk; hemstitched; box-plaited back; front and top of sleeves; newest finish collar and cuffs.*

Table damask sets—*A sale housekeepers will appreciate. Through an exceptional purchase we are able to offer pure linen table damask sets at remarkably low prices. They are of very fine quality fringed, and have a double row of fancy openwork along the border. 1 dozen napkins to match each cloth. Prices range from $2.75 to $4.25 per set.*

Seasonable blanket sale—*A saving of from 25% to 30% is positively assured you on these offerings. Some very special pricings on all wool blankets should be noted. Extra size all wool blankets, $4.00 per pair—heavy weight; many different borders; extra size. All wool scarlet blankets, $4.25 per pair—and extra fine California blankets, $5 per pair, are but a few of the great values in this sale.*

Some rare china chances—*On the third floor will be found notable values in decorated dinner sets and odd pieces that your table most needs at this season. A value typical of those brevailing is the dinner set at $7.45 of English porcelain, with dainty underglaze decorations in artistic colors. 100 pieces, including soup tureen.*

Allovers and trimming laces—*An early fall showing of all the newest and handsomest effects in allovers and the most desirable trimming laces. Special pricing being put upon the new Filet effects. For example, black silk "Filet" (square mesh) net, $1.75 per yard; embroidered chiffon bandings, 75c to $2.25; Point d'Alencon allovers, Arabian shade, 18 inches wide, $1.80 yard, and dozens of other equally desirable meshes at the most attractive prices.*

Besides the items quoted are many others which will respond to your needs at this season in a manner to be a decided saving to your purse.

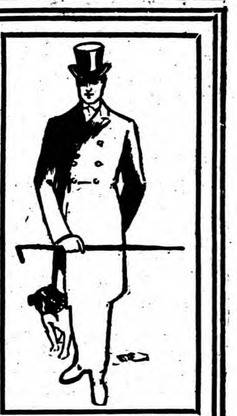
City Visitors

Birds of passage through New York, (if males of the brand *genus homo,*) are invited to call here and see what's what in Fall plumage.

Clothes, hats, shoes and haberdashery;—and nothing but "right" kinds.

Especially, overcoats; light-weight ones.

In Brooklyn stores, same as New York.

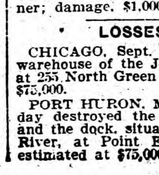


Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave

POINTS TO CONSIDER
WHEN READY TO BUY FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

We offer an assortment second to none. We figure our prices from 10 to 20% lower than downtown stores. **We can do this on our saving on expense.** Costs nothing to call and verify above.

METAL COUCH BED.



With Mattress in 2 Parts, Special at $11.75
Smith's Tapestry Brussels Carpets, made, laid, and lined, special, per yard ..... 69c.

Golden Oak Dresser, with French Bev. Mirror 30x24, polished; sold downtown at $15.00; our price 11.50

Highly polished, Quartered Oak China Closet, oak shelves

Store Closes Daily at 6 P. M.

Latest Merchandise News of the Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 6 P. M.

The New BROADCLOTHS and VENETIAN CLOTHS

These aristocratic fabrics maintain their prestige in the favor of well-dressed women, year after year, regardless of the fantasies of fashion. Tailor-made costumes made of other materials do not have the refined and stable character that belongs to dresses made of Broadcloths or Venetian Cloths.

This season promises still broader favor, if possible, than they have had in the past; largely because of the universal demand that has grown for elegant tailor-made gowns.

Our stock anticipates every wish. The finest foreign cloths are here, as well as the choice grades that America is now producing.

At $3 a yard—
Imported Broadcloths of the exquisitely fine and lustrous quality that we sold last season at $3.50. The variety includes sixty-five choice colorings in this quality alone.
Other qualities of imported Broadcloths are marked at $2 and $2.50.

At $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard—
Excellent American Broadcloths, in wide variety of colorings.

At $2 and $2.75 a yard—
Imported Venetian Cloths.

At $1.25, $1.75 and $2 a yard—
American Venetian Cloths that are splendid values and preferred by many women to the imported goods at higher prices.

At 75c a yard—
Broadcloths of a quality that has always sold at one dollar a yard; but we took the entire stock of a firm that was giving up the wholesale business, and in doing so got them at a price that makes them 25c a yard below their real worth. Twenty-six colorings and black to select from; 54 inches wide. Rotunda.

The New Velvets

Velvets promise to be in wide demand this season; in colors and black; in the regular kinds and in the rich Panne Velvets, as well.

Our stock is complete and ready now. The fine black all-silk dress velvets are shown in the various widths; also the black Velour du Nord.

There are many beautiful patterns in Fancy Velvets, for waists or trimmings. In the plain colors are more than five hundred shades.

This hint of kinds and prices:

Plain Colored Velvets, $1 to $4.
Black Velvets, $1 to $7.50.
Plain Colored Panne Velvets, $1.50 to $3.
Mirror Velvets, $1.50 to $3.25.
Velour du Nord, $2.50 to $4.50.
Fancy Velvets, $1.50 to $6.50.

Rotunda.

English Neckwear for Men

Stylish Four-in-Hand and Batswing Ties, from the well-known English maker of men's ties — Buckingham, at half their value. That's the gist of this announcement.

The ties are made up from small pieces of the fine silks and satins that go into ties costing a dollar or more. There is a great variety of neat, refined patterns in dark colors, suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

Fifty Cents Each

It is an opportunity to purchase, at half its value, neckwear that is correct and seasonable, that men of good taste will eagerly seize.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Prince Albert Coats For Particular Men

The man with a sense of the fitness of things in dress needs a Prince Albert, or Frock Coat nowadays for formal afternoon wear; and for most of those occasions on which it used to be proper to wear a cutaway coat.

But a frock coat, made to order by a good tailor, is usually expensive—far more so than most men would prefer; and the ordinary ready-made frock coat has ear-marks that cannot be disguised.

Here's where the Wanamaker Frock Coat steps in to solve the problem. Ready-made, yet possessing all the characteristics of a custom-made coat, and at half its cost.

Of course, it is a successful solution of the difficulty, else why do so many men of good taste, who dress smartly and with particular care, come to Wanamaker's for a frock coat? And their number is increasing daily.

These prices will interest you on account of their lowness. And the coats that they represent, will interest you still more, on account of their perfection in style and tailoring:

Prince Albert Coat and Vest of fine black Thibet, serge lined and silk-faced to button-holes at $20. Same goods, silk-lined throughout, at $25.
Of extra quality Oxford-mixed Vicuna, silk-lined throughout, at $30.
Prince Albert Coat and Vest of imported black Vicuna. These goods are found only at Wanamaker's and the shops of best tailors; lined throughout with extra fine quality of silk Merveilleux; hand-made collars and button-holes; hand-felled edges. Just the same work the good tailors use, and the price about one-half—$35.
All Vests double-breasted.
A handsome assortment of Men's Worsted Trousers, to be worn with Prince Albert coats, at $5 to $7.50. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Suits for the School Boys

They need well-made, substantial ones, if they're school boys of the average active, restless sort. These two suits fill these requirements; in addition they are handsome and stylish, and exceptionally low-priced. Witness:

At $2.85, worth $3.50—
Sailor Suits of blue cheviot, with trimming of black, white or red soutache braid; for boys of 3 to 12 years.

At $3.85, worth $5—
Double-Breasted Jacket Suits with knee trousers, in blue and fancy mixed cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years. These suits have extra trousers.

At 75c, worth $1—
Knee trousers of all-wool mixed cheviot. Sizes 3 to 16 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

Lillian Corsets in Stylish Models

Shouldn't you prefer to have your new Fall gown fit you perfectly, rather than not—other things being equal? Of course, much depends on your dressmaker—but why not make her undertaking as easy as possible, by letting her fit your dress over a "Lillian" corset?

Extreme comfort and the newest requirements of designs are moulded into every one of these stylish models. And, although imported, they are moderately priced.

Besides the regular Fall styles described here, there are important offerings today of "Lillians" at sharply reduced prices. Word of both:

$2—Short length, of coutil; low bust and short hips.
$3.75—Of coutil or batiste; straight front, low bust; no side steels.
$7—Of coutil; straight front, low bust; extended hips; whalebone; suitable for stout figures.
$4.50—Of coutil or batiste; straight front, low bust; extended hips.
$5—Of coutil; straight front, whalebone; low bust; extra long over hips and abdomen.
$10 $12, and $13.50—Excellent models, of whalebone; straight front, low and medium bust; extra long over hips and abdomen.

Then these "Lillians" at reduced prices. All sizes are in the group, but not in each style

$2.50—Of coutil; low bust; long over hips and abdomen. Worth $3.50.
$3—Straight front, whalebone; worth $6.75
$5—Corsets in fancy silks; worth $15.
$8—Whalebone; straight front; extra long over hips and abdomen; worth $14.
$8.50—High bust; worth $14.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Finest from the Best Factories in the World—
Such is the quality and beauty standard, in every grade of wares offered in this September Sale of

CHINA and CUT GLASS

This assurance is ours, because our expert who is familiar with every china-making district of Europe, spent months seeking the wares that he selected with such care.

We are sure because we know. You are convinced by the very effectual arguments of fine wares that appeal to your own sense of beauty and your knowledge of quality—coupled with such low prices as have never been matched at any other source of supply.

But these prices are only for this September sale and the month is almost over. Many of the lines have already disappeared; and this week will mark the end of many more. Housekeepers who want new China or Glass this season will probably pay a half more than is necessary today, if they do not supply their needs during this sale. A list of prices follows:

Dinner Sets—
$6.50, regularly $9—Fine American Porcelain Sets; in festoon shapes and choice of four pretty decorations; blue, green, purple and brown; complete for 12 persons.
$10, regularly $18—Fine American Porcelain Sets; flower decorations and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
$15, regularly $25—Austrian China Sets; floral decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
$20, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in a pretty flower border decoration; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
$22.50, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in a pink flower border decoration; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
$25, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in two new decorations; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters; 101 pieces.
$35, reduced from $52—Theo. Haviland Sets; in a violet decoration; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and four platters; 113 pieces.

Bric-a-Brac—
Some new Bric-a-Brac from Turn-Teplitz, Bohemia, has just been opened; very attractive in shapes and decorations, and marked but little over half prices. The variety includes Jardinieres, small and large Jugs, Vases, with two handles, and other pieces:
75c each, regularly $1.10. $1 each, regularly $1.85. $2 each, regularly $3.75. $3.50 each, regularly $5.50. $4 each, regularly $7. $6 each, regularly $10. $8 each, regularly $14.
Louwelsa Ware—A shipment just opened; hardly two pieces of a kind. There are Urns, Jugs, Vases, with and without handles, Tobacco Jars, and so on. Decorated in soft blended colors with subjects of flowers, fruits and animals:
$1, regularly $2. $3.75, regularly $5. $4.50, regularly $7. $6.50, regularly $10. $9, regularly $15. $12, regularly $18. $17.50, regularly $22.50. $22.50, regularly $30. $25, regularly $35.

Cut Glass—
Many of the following items are just opened and shown for the first time today:
Bowls, 8 in., $3 each, regularly $5; 8 in., $4.50 each, reduced from $6.50; 9 in., $8 each, regularly $12; 9 in., $9 each, regularly $14. Nappies, 7 in., $4 each, regularly $6; 8 in., $6 each, regularly $9. Celery Trays, $3 each, regularly $5. Water Caraffes, $2.75, regularly $4; $3.25, regularly $5; $4, regularly $6. 5-inch Bonbon Dishes, $1.50 each, regularly $2.50. 6-inch Olive Dishes, $2.75 each, regularly $4. Water Tumblers, $2.75 doz., regularly $4.50; $3.75 doz., regularly $6. Flower Vases, $4 each, regularly $6.

Fancy China—
Some of the greatest values we have ever shown.
Of particular interest is a group of fine French china, made by one of the foremost makers of fancy china pieces, in a yellow rose decoration with a gold beaded border, in festoon shapes; reduced one-third throughout:
Dinner Plates, $5 doz., from $8. Breakfast Plates, $4 doz., from $7. Tea Plates, $3.50 doz., from $6. Bread-and-Butter Plates, $3 doz. from $5. Pudding Sets, 3 pieces, $3.50 each, from $5.50. Chop Dishes, $1.75 each, from $2.75. Salads, 85c each, from $1.50. Celery Trays, 85c each, from $1.50. Condensed Milk Holders, $1 each, from $1.50.
Fancy Plates—A table of special values in Plates. Some of our choicest goods in exquisite decorations. Just one line mentioned today:
Theo. Haviland Plates in dinner, breakfast, tea and soup sizes; blue and green colored bands, with a pretty flower wreath decoration. Dinner Plates, $11 doz., regularly $18. Breakfast Plates, $9 doz., regularly $15. Tea Plates, $7 doz., regularly $12. Soup Plates, $10 doz., regularly $17.
About 1,000 dozens of Plates and Cups and Saucers, in French and Austrian china, at half their regular value: French china in Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Cups and Saucers, all decorated in flowers and gold; 25c each, regularly 50c.
Austrian china Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffees, Oatmeal and Fruit Saucers; in 12 distinct styles; solid colored borders overlaid with a neat gold pattern, gold rosette in center, and pretty gold pattern running around shoulder of plates; also with pink, maroon or green band with gold pattern laid over and flower decoration in wreath in festoon effect; flower center; 25c each, regularly 50c. Basement.

The Most Beautiful Collection of Silver-plated TABLEWARE Ever Offered Under-Price

This is an absolutely accurate statement of fact, to the fullest of our knowledge of silverware selling; and we should know it, if such wares had been offered before.

Our own previous sales have created commotion in the trade, and were the most notable transactions of the past.

This new movement is different, in that

Every Piece is Brand New

The shapes, the decorations, the finish, are all the very newest and best. The quality is the highest character of quadruple-plated ware—our guarantee for that.

We had widest choice in selecting both pieces and patterns; so they are the very best our experts could pick out. Your own judgment may decide upon their beauty. These price-hints:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware—
Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $11.25 and $12.50.
Tureens, $3.75 and $4.25.
Water Pitchers, $3.50
Ice Bowls, $2.25.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1.25.
Ice Pitchers, $4.50 and $5.
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.10.
4-light Candelabra, $4.25.
5-light Candelabra, $4.75.
Baking Dishes, $2.25, $2.50.
Waiters, 65c, $1, $1.25, $1.65 and $2.
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50.
Butter Dishes, $2.
Fern Dishes, $2.
Bread Trays, $1.50 and $1.75.

Main aisle.

Genuine Rogers' Forks and Spoons—
About half price:
Tea Spoons, $1 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.75 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.75 doz.
Table Forks, $2 doz.
Table Spoons, $2 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Oyster Ladles, 75c each.
Soup Ladles, $1.15 and $1.25 each.
Pie Knives, 65c each.
Fish Forks, 85c and $1 each.
Fish Knives, 85c each.
Cheese Scoops, 50c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Berry Spoons, 65c each.
Salt Spoons, 10c each.
Mustard Spoons, 10c each.
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set.
Triple-plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Economy for Thousands in This Sale of Shoes

Thousands of people find in this Autumn Sale of Shoes unexpected, and therefore doubly welcome possibilities for clear savings on their present, actual shoe-needs.

This very opportuneness makes still more remarkable a sale that is already astonishing in point of size and high excellence. We have picked and chosen from among the stocks of the most reliable manufacturers, just these shoes for which the need increases, for men, women and children, as one Autumn day follows another.

They are all strong, new, splendid shoes, selling at prices for which you might expect to get footgear of scarcely more than superficial good looks and fleeting usefulness.

Three new, excellent groups are added to the sale today. These:

Men's Shoes at $1.90—
Two thousand pairs added today. Fine shoes of velour and box calf, patent and enamelled leather, in styles just right, in value worth a half more.

Women's Shoes at $1.60—
But little more than half price for new and desirable styles of Fall footgear; light or heavy soles; twelve hundred pairs now first on sale.

Boys' Shoes at $1—
With heels, sizes 11 to 5½; with spring heels, 9 to 13½; sturdy black calf with extra solid soles; a thousand pairs of these just added.

These lots are still in plentiful supply:

Women's Oxford Shoes, $1—
Black kid Oxfords that are valued up to $2; good styles and all sizes.
Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.40—
Kidskin, with heavy soles, full round toes and Cuban heels, for Autumn wear.
Women's Shoes at $1.50—
Patent leather and kid lace shoes; splendid shoes for business wear.
Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.60—
Fine kidskin, with thin turned soles, patent leather and kid tips, for dress wear.
Women's Shoes at $1.80—
Women's kid and patent leather lace and button shoes, in the most fashionable shapes and weights.
Women's Shoes at $2.40—
Dress shoes of fine kidskin; welted soles of medium weight; stylish lasts.
Women's Shoes at $2—
Women's box calf storm shoes; high cut, thick welted soles; also kid dress shoes in fine grades.
Children's Shoes at 75c—
Spring heel shoes for girls and small boys; kid and calf, in sizes from 8 to 2.
Children's Shoes at $1—
Black kidskin; plump and durable; spring heels, full round toes; sizes 8½ to 2.
Children's Shoes at $1.20—
Fine kid and calfskin, lace and button; all spring heels; calfskin, sizes 11 to 2; kidskin, sizes 2½ to 5.
Men's Shoes at $1—
Black satin calf laced shoes; good style and well made.
Men's Shoes at $2.40—
Patent leather button and lace; box calf, velour and kid lace in swell shapes; $3.50 grades.
Men's Shoes at $2.90—
Shoes that sell regularly at $4 and $5; velour enamel, box calf and kid.
Boys' Shoes at 85c—
For small boys; spring heels, wide toes and solid soles.
Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Black kid and calf laced shoes, sturdy and durable, but made on slightly lasts; sizes up to 5½.
Boys' Shoes at $1.70—
Black calfskin laced shoes with welted soles and square heels; sizes 2½ to 5½; all widths B to E. Basement.

Overshoes for Men, Women and Children, at just half price.

Silk Petticoats

Of course, she may have as many as she chooses, but every woman must have at least one Silk Petticoat. Nothing else gives the silken swish that sounds so stylish, nor the look of luxuriousness that bestows the finishing touch upon the stylish costume, that the silk petticoat affords.

This is an unusually attractive collection, even for Wanamaker's. The price-range is broad, though each individual price is in itself moderate. The latest, most effective styles from simple to elaborate, in a full assortment of rich, new shades; for day or evening wear.

Some price-hints:
$6.50—Of taffeta; in solid or changeable colors; umbrella ruffle, finished with accordion plaiting and ruffle on edge.
$8—Of taffeta; in all the newest shades; graduated accordion-plaited flounce, edged with small ruffle; top of flounce finished with ruche.
$9—Of taffeta; in latest colorings; graduated accordion-plaited flounce, finished with two small ruffles.
$10.50—Of taffeta; in solid or changeable colors; graduated accordion-plaited flounce, trimmed with two ruches.
$12—Of taffeta; in all shades; deep flounce, trimmed with three ruches.
Many other styles, plain or lace trimmed, up to $27.
Petticoats of black silk, $5 to $18.50.
Second floor.

Crane's "Linen Lawn"

We have a complete assortment of this excellent, moderately priced paper for fine correspondence. The surface resembles, as its name implies, the texture of fine lawn, and is pleasant to write upon.

In five sizes, and these colors: Dresden white, Greyette, Mazarine blue and Madeleine blue. Box, containing one quire of paper and one package of envelopes, 35c; box of 5 quires, 75c; envelopes, five packages, 75c. Stationery Store, Broadway.

The Sale of Black Silks

Such a sale of staple silks would be remarkable even with the market in a less healthy condition than it is at present.

But with raw silks going up in price, and with such silks bringing at auction as much and more than they brought previously at wholesale, this is most extraordinarily good fortune for women who wish to add silk garments to their wardrobe.

With staple Black Silks threatening an advance above regular prices, we offer this splendid collection, including almost every wanted kind—

Very Greatly Under-Price

The details that follow give explicit information:

Black Merveilleux—meaning wonderful, marvelous; because of its beautiful quality, it is sometimes called grandmother silk:
85c, worth $1.10—21-inch. 90c, worth $1.20—21-inch. 95c, worth $1.25—21¼-inch. $1, worth $1.45—21½-inch. $1.15, worth $1.50—22-inch.
Black Faille Francaise—Has been and probably will still be in style many years:
80c, worth $1—20-inch. 85c, worth $1.15—21-inch. 90c, worth $1.25—21-inch. $1, worth $1.35—21-inch.
Black Luxor or Peau de Soie—Peau de Soie means "skin of silk," and is soft, mellow and lustrous; wears best, and is most popular for entire gowns:
80c, worth $1—21-inch. 95c, worth $1.25—21-inch. $1, worth $1.35—22-inch. $1.10, worth $1.40—23-inch. $1.15, worth $1.50—23-inch. $1.25, worth $1.65—23-inch.
Black Royal Armures—Used largely for mourning purposes, being a dull black, the weave is like a thimble top:
80c, worth $1—20-inch. 90c, worth $1.25—21-inch. $1.05, worth $1.40—22-inch. $1.35, worth $1.75—21-inch. $1.25, worth $1.50—21-inch.
Black Lumineux—Good all the year round. It is soft and light, yet heavy enough for Winter wear. A brilliant and true black:
65c, worth 85c—20-inch. 75c, worth $1—20-inch. 90c, worth $1.25—21-inch.
Black Taffetas—Both domestic and foreign, for linings or dresses:
55c, worth 70c—18-inch. 65c, worth 75c—20-inch. 70c, worth 85c—23-inch. 70c, worth 85c—20½-inch. 85c, worth $1.10—20-inch. 95c, worth $1.25—21-inch. $1, worth $1.25—21¼-inch. $1.10, worth $1.35—22-inch. $1.25, worth $1.50—23-inch. $1.40, worth $1.75—23-inch.
Black Duchesse—More popular than ever for whole gowns:
55c, worth 75c—19-inch. 65c worth 85c—20-inch. 75c, worth $1—20-inch. 85c worth $1.25—21-inch. $1, worth $1.25—22-inch. $1.10, worth $1.35—24-inch. $1.15, worth $1.50—24-inch. $1.25, worth $1.65—24-inch. $1.35, worth $1.75—22-inch. $1.50, worth $2—22-inch. Rotunda.

The New Styles in Parlor Furniture

We have been preparing for some time for the showing, ready today, of the new designs in Parlor Furniture for Fall and Winter. It is a comprehensive collection; probably the most elaborate of its kind that we have attempted. It is full of stimulating suggestions to the many who will shortly be occupying new homes, or who are re-furnishing their present houses.

There is almost unlimited choice as to styles and prices. The former comprise the latest Art Nouveau patterns; the best reproductions of the Louis and Colonial periods, and the finest, original American designs. Coverings are the latest imported fabrics in silk and satin damasks, tapestries and velours. We endeavor to have every design, from the lowest priced to the finest, distinctive, individual. We show, for instance, an attractive three-piece imitation mahogany suite at $26.50; then, running through a hundred styles, we reach the finest—a suite of three pieces in powdered gold with burnished decorations, with covers in tapestry, at $750. In addition to the parlor suites, new chairs of various sorts are shown, new divans and sofas, easy chairs, parlor cabinets and other pieces.

Mention of some of the parlor suites:

At $48—Three-piece suite, divan, arm and wall chair; mahogany finished frames, open panel backs, nicely carved; spring seats, tapestry cover.
At $75—Three-piece suite, divan, arm and wall chair; mahogany frames; sofa and arm chair have sweep backs with carved and tufted panels; shaped legs, spring seats, fancy silk cover.
At $77—Three-piece suite, sofa, arm and wall chair; imitation mahogany frames, heavy moulded edges, claw feet; upholstered backs and arms overstuffed; cover in forest green velour with tapestry seats and backs.
At $90—Three-piece suite, mahogany frames; shaped legs with claw feet; crotch veneered panels; spring seats; cream tapestry cover in flower and wreath designs.
At $95—Three-piece suite, mahogany frames in Art Nouveau pattern; centre panel in backs in rich marquetry; carvings and mouldings of finest workmanship; cover of damask in appropriate design.
At $105—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; open-work panel backs, richly carved; sofa and arm chair have carved dolphin heads; crotch veneered panels; cover in embossed figured velour.
At $125—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; old English design; tastefully carved; arms and backs overstuffed; spring seats; cover in embossed green two-color velour with cream ground.
At $192—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames; sofa, arm and wall chair; frames are beautifully carved in Rococo designs; upholstered backs; cover is of flowered tapestry in rich design.

Fourth floor.

Well-Timed News of Blankets and Bedspreads

It is not strange that your thoughts should stray far away from blankets and comfortables during the warm, early days of September.

But now there's an evening chill in the air; the specious gas log or cheery hickory stick is called upon to contribute a little welcome warmth, and thoughts of heavier bed clothing obtrude themselves.

So there's timeliness in this list of the numerous excellent sorts of Blankets and Bedspreads, and probably a suggestion or two as to a satisfactory and economical means of supplying Winter needs in this direction.

For all these blankets and spreads were gathered carefully from the best manufacturers in the country, are just what they purport to be, and, in the matter of price, put the purchaser of a single pair of blankets on an equal footing with the largest wholesale buyers.

Here's a hint of the collection:

Blankets—
The Bristol; wool filling on cotton warp; at $2 a pair for single beds, 60x76 in., 4 lbs.; at $2.50 a pair for double beds, 70x80 in., 5 lbs.
The Wistar; warm and comfortable; wool filling, cotton warp; at $2.50 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in., 4 lbs.; at $3 a pair, for double beds, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
The Brandywine; soft finished, wool filling cotton warp; at $3.75 a pair, for double beds, 70x82 in., 5 lbs.
The Ridgewood; fine wool filling and cotton warp; at $4 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in., 4 lbs.; at $4.75 a pair, for double beds, 70x82 in., 5 lbs.
The Physician's Favorite; wool filling, spool cotton warp; at $5 a pair; extra large size, 76x86 in., 6½ lbs.
The Donaldson; fine wool filling, fluffy finish cotton warp; at $6 a pair, 80x84 in., 6 lbs.
The Jefferson; all-wool filling and warp; at $7.50 a pair, 76x84 in., 6 lbs.

Bedspreads—
At 75c each—White crocheted spreads; fine white cotton yarn; Marseilles patterns; for full size beds
At $1 each—Fine closely woven crocheted white spreads, in Marseilles patterns.
At $1.20 each—Made of long staple yarn, fine quality; in handsome patterns.
At $1.65 each—Marseilles bedspreads; fast back in good patterns.
At $2 each—Crocheted white spreads; extra large, with fringe all around.
At $2.50 each—Sateen finished fine Marseilles spreads; several handsome patterns.

Comfortables—
At 90c each—Covered with silkoline; one side plain, the other figured.
At $1.25 each—Covered with fine silkoline; one side plain, the other figured.
At $4.75 each—Covering of figured sateen.
At $5 each—Covering of best American sateen.
At $6 each—Covering of Manchester, (England) printed Turkey red.

Down Comfortables—
These are made as they should be; will not shed and are odorless.

Third floor.

Venetian Enameled Ware

This excellent enameled ware forms an important feature of the Sale of Housefurnishings. Unlike most utensils offered at such low prices, these are perfect in every respect. The white enamel inside is smooth and hard, without a nick or a crack to impair its usefulness; the outside has a mottled finish.

Prices are about what the goods cost to produce at the factory, and are far below usual retail prices for this class of ware. Here are some of the articles and their low prices:

Tea Kettles, 80c.
Roasting Pans, 48c, 50c and 55c.
Dish Pans, 75c and 85c.
Wash Basins, 20c, 24c and 26c.
Preserve Kettles, 32c and 40c.
Covered Buckets, 26c, 36c and 46c.
Stewing Pots, 40c, 50c, 65c and 75c.
Lipped Saucepans, 18c, 22c and 26c.
Basting Spoons, 9c.
Pie Plates, 10c and 16c.
Milk Pans, 17c, 22c and 32c.
Pudding Pans, 3 quarts, 20c. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BUDGET FOR 1902 MAY BE $110,000,000

The Mayor Announces His Policy Regarding City Finances.

$80,000,000 for Better Transit Facilities —All Other Matters Must Give Way to This, He Intimates.

Mayor Van Wyck announced yesterday the policy he would pursue at the meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in relation to the budget for 1902. The dates for the hearings on estimates were fixed.

Up to the present time the heads of the various departments, with the exception of District Attorney Philbin, have asked for large increases in appropriations for next year. Commissioner of Highways Keating wants an increase of over $2,000,000 to improve the streets. The officials of the Board of Estimate have said that unless the strictest kind of economy was adopted the budget would amount to over $110,000,000.

The statements of the Mayor were made to a delegation of Brooklyn citizens headed by Councilman Hester, Mirabeau L. Towns, and Karl Aichman, who asked that the plot of ground at Knickerbocker Avenue and Myrtle Avenue be made a public plaza. The delegation stated that the improvement would cost the city about $7,500. Mayor Van Wyck said he thought the adoption of the plan would benefit the neighborhood and then added:

"We have got to provide $45,000,000 to complete the underground system in New York and the extension under the East River to Brooklyn. There are also three new bridges being built across the East River. These are improvements necessary to Brooklyn development, and it is my hope that these will be completed at the earliest possible date. The only hope for the taxpayers of Manhattan and the Bronx lies in increasing the taxable values of land in Brooklyn and Queens.

"When the underground railroad in Manhattan and the Bronx is completed and we have the tunnel to Brooklyn, and the new bridges open to traffic, the city will have spent $80,000,000 for better transit facilities. This is a great burden, but it is necessary to the proper development of the Greater City, and we have to keep saving and economizing all the time to supply money for these three great undertakings. The bridge from the Borough of Manhattan to Broadway in Brooklyn would have been ready for use now if it had not been that we were unable to provide the needed money promptly at one stage of the construction.

"I have been criticized for vetoing bills for small parks, but I have had to disapprove many other good measures in order to save money for the most important improvements projected. In the past four years I have vetoed bills calling for an expenditure of over $80,000,000, and I have known that it was necessary for me to sit here and kill small measures all the time in order that money may accumulate in the city treasury to carry out big ones. We are helping Brooklyn and Queens all we can by spending $40,000,000 on bridges and a tunnel which will do more good than anything else, and I do not believe that there is a man before me here who would not say, if told that this measure might delay for a moment one of those bridges or the tunnel, 'Kill it.'"

It was said that Mayor Van Wyck had sent word to the heads of the various departments that no increases in salaries would be allowed in the budget, and that it was unnecessary for any of the commissioners to appear before the Board of Estimate and ask for such favors.

The meeting of the Board of Estimate on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 11 o'clock, will be devoted to the public hearing on the budget. The hearing will be held in the Mayor's office.

The other dates for hearings on estimates are as follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 1—Mayor's office, City Clerk, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Finance, Municipal Assembly, Law Department, and Borough Presidents.

Wednesday, Oct. 2—Department of Public Charities, Correction, and Fire Department.

Thursday, Oct. 3—Department of Health, Police Department, Department of Buildings, and Tenement House Department.

Friday, Oct. 4—Departments of Highways, Parks, Sewers, and Board of Public Improvements.

Monday, Oct. 7—Department of Water Supply, Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and Department of Bridges.

Tuesday, Oct. 8—Department of Street Cleaning, College of the City of New York, Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, Board of Education, and Normal College.

Wednesday, Oct. 9—Supreme Court, City Courts, Surrogates' Courts, County Courts, Municipal Courts, Commissioner of Jurors, Coroners, Court of General Sessions, Court of Special Sessions, City Magistrates' Courts, District Attorney, Sheriffs, Special Commissioner of Jurors.

Thursday, Oct. 10—Commissioners of Accounts, Registers, Board of Assessors, Board of City Record, Examining Board of Plumbers, County Clerks, Civil Service Commission, Public Administrator, New York County; Bureau of Municipal Statistics, and Art Commission.

Friday, Oct. 11—Charitable institutions.

Monday, Oct. 14—All other public officers, the National Guard, libraries, miscellaneous items not included in the departmental estimates.

Tuesday, Oct. 15—Bonded indebtedness and State taxes and rents.

The Board authorized the issue of various amounts of money for the opening of streets in the Bronx. The amounts and streets are as follows:

Ryer Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Burnside Avenue, $17,392.61; Longwood Avenue, from Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, $11,772.12; Dongan Street, from Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, $20,811.85; Boscobel Place, from Undercliff Avenue to Boscobel Avenue, $103,729.16; Ogden Avenue, from Jerome Avenue to Washington Bridge, $10,131.96, and public park at East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Sedgwick Avenue and Cedar Avenue, $111,089.90.

The rental of the offices of the Aqueduct Commission at 280 Broadway for another year was allowed. It was $7,000.

It was decided to authorize the payment of $10,000 per annum for five years to the Supervisor of Hempstead for the cost of dredging navigable streams on Long Island.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A SANTA FE DEAL.

Reported the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Is to be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 23.—It is reported in Mexico railway circles that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Rio Grande, Sierre Madre and Pacific Railroad, which runs southwest from El Paso to Terrazaz, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

If the deal is consummated it is proposed to extend the acquired line southwest to the Port of Guaymas on the Gulf of California. Such purchase and extension would give the Santa Fé a new direct outlet for its Oriental and much of its Pacific Coast business.

The Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Road was inspected a few days ago by a party of high officials of the Santa Fé, and they were well pleased with its condition and prospects. The proposed extension would traverse a large section of the troublesome Yaqui Indian country, and the Mexican Government has offered a liberal subsidy for the building of a road through that region, as such a line would be of great value from a military standpoint.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey will run an excursion from New York to Gettysburg for the anniversary of the battle which was fought there in the civil war. The return trip will be via Washington and Philadelphia, with a stop over at both places. The cost of the excursion will include all expenses for six days.

The American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will hold its annual convention at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., on Oct. 15, 1901. Among the important questions to be discussed will be legislation against ticket scalping and the general use of safety paper for tickets. The establishment of a protective bureau will also be discussed. The discontinuance of brass baggage checks, the transportation of excess baggage, and methods to meet electric line competition are among the other topics which will make interesting discussion.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has secured two more patents on inventions which he has perfected. One of them is on a new boiler and the other is for an improved locomotive tender.

MINERS' UNION DISSATISFIED.

President Mitchell to Confer with Railroad Men About Disputed Points in Agreement.

John Fahey, Shamokin, Penn.; Thomas Duffy, Hazleton, Penn., and T. D. Nicholls, Scranton, Penn., the Presidents of the anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived in this city last night at the summons of President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. They went to the Ashland House, where President Mitchell has been stopping since Saturday evening, and held a conference.

The object of this conference, it was learned, was to make arrangement for a conference to-day with some of the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads regarding disputed points in the present agreement between the union and the employers. The agreement was to last until the beginning of April, 1902.

With the Presidents of the districts were John Mulholland of Toledo, President of the International Union of Allied Mechanics; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Max Morris, one of its Vice Presidents. Mr. Gompers said that the latter three, including himself, had nothing to do with the mine workers. Mr. Mitchell, being one of the Vice Presidents of the American Federation of Labor, they had come to have a talk regarding the trouble of the brass-workers in Dayton, Ohio.

In reference to the agreement of the mine workers, Mr. Mitchell would not say whether any friction would arise over the disputed points in the agreement. He would not say what they were. No attempt would be made to see Mr. Morgan.

"I believe," he said, "that we will have a conference to-morrow with President Underwood of the Erie Railroad. I do not know whether we will confer with any of the officers of the other coal-carrying roads. We want to have some points straightened out in the agreement; that is all."

It was said last night that trouble might take place in the anthracite district again, and that a fight might be made on the Erie Road. Mitchell said that as far as he knew since the steel strike was ended no attempt was made by the officers of any of the roads to repudiate the agreement.

ESCAPED FROM HIGHWAYMEN.

Though Knocked Down, Herzig Fought Hard and Finally Outran the Robbers.

Only a plucky fight and fast running saved Nathan Herzig, eighteen years old, the son of Philip Herzig, a wealthy fur dealer of 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, from being robbed by four highwaymen who set upon him at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street shortly after 9 o'clock last night. The young man had accompanied a friend to that corner. His companion went into a house, and he waited in the street until he should come out, when he saw the four men walking toward him down the avenue. As they approached him two of them turned into the side street, one started to cross the avenue, and the other stepped close up to him and stopped.

"What have you got in your clothes?" he demanded.

"Nothing," said the boy. Without another word, the stranger knocked young Herzig down with a powerful blow in the face and the others ran to help the first thief. Herzig as they struggled on the sidewalk gave his assailant a powerful kick in the groin and the man bent over with the pain. Before the others could pile upon him young Herzig leaped to his feet and ran south along the avenue with the entire four in pursuit. They might have caught him even then had it not happened that two muscular men came out of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street into the avenue just as Herzig came along with the robbers at his heels. Seeing them, the men scattered and fled.

Herzig and his friends made an unavailing search for a policeman and then the young man went home to have his badly bruised face treated. Residents of the neighborhood say that a gang of young men have infested the vicinity of late begging the price of a can of beer from all who passed and threatening those who refuse. Many complaints have been made to the police, but no result has followed.

OLD MAN CATCHES A THIEF.

New Haven Lawyer's Successful Chase for a Man Who Robbed Him in the Street.

Although seventy-one years old, the sprinting abilities of Henry D. White, a lawyer of New Haven, are equal to those of many a younger man, as was proved yesterday morning, when he ran down a footpad in West Street after a chase of several blocks.

Mr. White is staying at the Grand Hotel. He was at West and King Streets when a man snatched his watch from his pocket and ran. He pursued the thief. Seeing himself being overhauled, the man threw the watch away, but this did not cause Mr. White to stop, and soon after he caught and held the fugitive until Policeman Fitzgibbon of the Macdougal Street Station came up and took him in charge. He then led the policeman back and recovered the timepiece, which had fallen on a pile of sacks on a truck.

The prisoner proved to be James O'Brien, who was recently released from Sing Sing Prison after serving a term for stealing a watch. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

TWO YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN.

Two youthful highwaymen held up a boy last night in a well-lighted, frequented thoroughfare. They are Kebin Leonard, eleven years old, of 2,386 Broadway, and Charles Gordon, alias "Flynn," ten years old, of 1,351 Amsterdam Avenue. The boy they attacked was Edward Winn Barry, thirteen years old, of 1,323 Amsterdam Avenue.

Young Barry had been sent by his parents on an errand, and was carrying 35 cents in one hand. At the corner of Broadway and Manhattan Street he met the two other boys, who commanded him to stand and deliver, at the same time pummelling him in the face and on the body. Barry gave them the money and they decamped, but were caught by a policeman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and sent to the Gerry society's rooms pending arraignment in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Craig Lippincott, Philadelphia; George G. Oliver, Pittsburg; E. C. Moffitt, St. Louis; Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; John R. McLean, Cincinnati.

HOLLAND—George W. Davenport, Boston; J. Edward Addicks, Claymont, Del.; F. W. G. Fitzgerald, London.

IMPERIAL—C. S. Stebling, London; George A. Dodge, Boston; M. B. Barrett, Pittsburg; John R. Beaver, Valparaiso, Chile.

CAMBRIDGE—C. A. Munn, Washington; S. Gross Horwitz, Baltimore.

GRAND—The Rev. O. F. Clarke, Providence; G. I. Allen, Mexico; E. L. Arnold, San Juan, P. R.; R. B. McBurney, Toronto.

VICTORIA—T. D. Roche, Chicago; J. A. France, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Thomas H. Morgan, Pittsburg; Harold A. Wilson, Toronto.

FIFTH AVENUE—Walter Sexton, Dublin; Dr. Angel Gavino, Mexico; W. Marden, London; Colin Thomson, Glasgow; Bertram Smith, Liverpool; R. J. Gibson, London; Philip Bancroft, San Francisco.

NAVARRE—United States Paymaster S. F. Kroncher, Navy Department.

MANHATTAN—Amos F. Barnes, New Haven; Patent Commissioner C. H. Duell, Syracuse; A. D. Newman, England; Dr. Robert Fischer, Vienna; the Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes, Cincinnati; Grosvenor Ely, Norwich, Conn.; Charles J. Noyes, ex-Speaker of the House, Massachusetts.

SAVOY—M. Bruwaert, French Consul General.

MURRAY HILL—C. H. Southworth, Springfield; Max Zimmerman, Germany.

PARK AVENUE—Charles d'Murias, Porto Rico.

HOFFMAN—P. L. Gray, Solihull, England; C. Farre, Havana.

ALBEMARLE—Commodore J. N. Hemphill, United States Navy; Capt. C. J. Train, United States Navy; Engineer C. R. Roelker, United States Navy.

ASTOR—F. Hamilton, Liverpool; J. Q. Walton, Washington.

Spanish Billiard Player Won.

Elias Fernandez, the Spanish three-cushion champion billiardist, made a phenomenal run of 8 caroms last night in his match against Ora Morningstar at Maurice Daly's Academy.

Throughout the competition the Spaniard led his opponent, and completed his string of 50 points in 107 innings. His other high runs were 5, 4, and 4. Morningstar was left at 39 points. His best run was 5 caroms. The men are engaged in five nights of play for a purse of $100 and gate receipts.

TWO WAR BOATS LAUNCHED

Nicholson and Porpoise Put Overboard at Elizabethport, N. J.

First in the Torpedo Class and the Second a Holland Submarine Destroyer —5,000 at the Launching.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Sept. 23.—With flags setting stiff in a brisk southwest breeze and viewed by a crowd of 5,000 visitors, including many prominent naval and society representatives, the torpedo boat Nicholson and the Holland submarine boat Porpoise were launched here to-day from ways in Lewis Nixon's Crescent shipyard.

The launching was made the event of a society outing, many prominent members, including Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who named the Nicholson, being present. From Grenwich, Conn., the yacht Giralda, in "full dress," brought Mrs. Belmont and her party, including Miss Jessie Campbell Moore, who had been selected to name the Porpoise. In this and the neighboring towns the event was made the occasion for a semi-holiday. People came from all sides, Newark, and the Oranges, to see the launching, and the trolley cars did a rushing business.

The final work of preparing the Nicholson and the Porpoise for launching began with the day's work yesterday morning. Platforms were built about the bows of the two new vessels, and the staging about the knife-like prow of the red and green torpedo boat was covered with flags and bunting and flowers until not a sign of the woodwork remained.

The launching had been set for 3:30 P. M. Shortly before that time three steam yachts were made out cutting through the white caps on the Dutch Kills. They were Lewis Nixon's Loudoin, the steam yacht Giralda, with the guests and christening party aboard, and the police boat Patrol, her rapid-fire gun in the bow glistening in the sunlight and stripped for business.

The Nicholson lay between the towering red sides of the monitor Florida and the cruiser Chattanooga, and the appearance of the yachts was the signal for the rattle of hammers against the wedges. Thousands of visitors were in the yard at this time. They stood on the decks of the two adjoining warships, crowding the same even to the upper works and to the "fighting top," which has been put in place on the Florida.

As the rattle of the sledges continued the Nicholson rose steadily from the keel blocks, and even before the christening party had arrived she was ready with a few more strokes to go overboard. Mrs. Belmont took her place on the platform, the signal was given, the rattle began again, and in an instant the first tremor went through the sturdy new fighter. As the hull trembled, Mrs. Belmont held the bottle high and brought it hard against the prow of the torpedo boat. "I christen thee Nicholson," she said, and the hull moved and glided gracefully into the water. Then there came a bedlam of cheers and steam whistle, and the Patrol fired her gun, while the tug Erie out in the Kills picked up the Nicholson and towed her to a wharf.

Exactly ten minutes after the first launching the Porpoise, the fourth of the submarine torpedo fleet, which the Government is having built by the Crescent Company, was put overboard, Miss Jessie Campbell Moore smashing the bottle against the blunt nose of the diver.

The Nicholson is one of the largest of the torpedo boats building for the United States Government, being practically of the same dimensions as the Hornet of the English service. She is 185 feet long, and displaces about 200 tons. She is driven by two sets of triple expansion engines, with cylinders 18-inch, 27-inch, and two low-pressure cylinders of 27-inch and 18-inch stroke, having three water tubular boilers. She carries a heavy armament of torpedo guns and rapid-fire guns. Her guaranteed speed is 28 knots.

The Porpoise is the fourth of six Holland boats building at this yard, is 63 feet 4 inches long, 11 feet 6 inches beam, a section of the boat shows a circular formation. She has a 160 horse power gasoline engine for surface running and a 70 horse power electric motor for driving her under water. This power is obtained from storage batteries carried on board. She will make 10 knots an hour on the surface and 8 knots when submerged.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore of New York, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Gunnison, Admiral Folger, United States Navy; Gov. and Mrs. Daniel Delahunty of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Col. Paliza of the Mexican Commission, with his staff; Lieut. Lawrence Spear, United States Navy; Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, United States Navy; Chief Engineer W. W. Herbert, Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, United States Senator John Kean, Congressman Charles N. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Frost, Mayor Ryan of Elizabeth, Miss Mollie Maxwell, Lewis Pyfman, Herman Knox, E. H. Potts, Schuyler Smith, Harry Farran, George Canfield, Frank Page, and many other prominent people.

After the launchings a champagne luncheon was served in the draughting room of the company.

SACRED STUDY FOR SCHOOLS.

Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, and Twenty-third Psalm to be Taught in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—The Cleveland Public School Council to-night voted to add the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Twenty-third Psalm to the course of study now taught.

"We ought to be improving the moral as well as the mental capacities of the children," sair Mr. Hobart, a member of the board, "and I know of no more fitting way in which to do this than to add the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the beautiful Twenty-third Psalm to the studies."

Intercollegiate Basket Ball.

The Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association has arranged the following provisional schedule of games for the coming season:

Jan. 17, Yale vs. Cornell at New Haven; 18, Harvard vs. Cornell at Cambridge; 25, Princeton vs. Cornell at Ithaca; Feb. 7, Cornell vs. Harvard at Ithaca; 20, Yale vs. Harvard at New Haven; 22, Princeton vs. Harvard at Princeton; 26, Princeton vs. Yale at Princeton; March 3, Cornell vs. Yale at Ithaca; 7, Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven; 8, Harvard vs. Princeton at Cambridge; 15, Princeton vs. Cornell at Princeton.

A meeting of the association will be held in this city in November, at which all points now under discussion will be decided.

Princeton's prospects for a strong basket ball team this season are said to be very good, as all of last year's squad have returned to college except Clausen and Forney. In addition, the incoming class contains some good material. It is expected that all the home games will be played in the new casino instead of in the gymnasium, as formerly. A Western trip is planned, which is to include a game with Yale at Chicago.

Dartmouth College has applied for admission to the New England Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, which at present is composed of Harvard, Amherst, Yale, Trinity, Williams, and Holy Cross. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the league will be held in October, at which the application will be considered.

Anchor Athletic Club Honors.

Members of the Anchor Athletic Club of Jersey City have just finished their series of bi-monthly point scoring games. The club championship for the season of 1901 has been won by E. Schenck with a total of 73 points. The other leading competitors were: J. Bell, 56½; E. Pinchok, 37 5-6; G. Hofmann, 36; E. Mayer, 34½; F. Goepner, 28½; W. Schenck, 24½; J. Ernst, 23; F. Dieterle, 22; H. Steuber, 22; R. Stigerman, 21 1-3; G. Reinemann, 20; F. Esper, 19½; J. Wray, 17; W. Weidinger, 10; C. Turner, 10.

Preaching Mr. McKinley Liked.

The Rev. F. M. Bristol in The Congregationalist.

Mr. McKinley greatly enjoyed Gospel preaching and had a warm place in his heart for the minister of Christ. No man was a more attentive, appreciative, and helpful listener than he. Never did he take his keen but kindly eye from the preacher, but, following him closely from beginning to end, he honored him with an attention worthy of his sacred theme. He did not enjoy sensational preaching, and, although he appreciated the patriotic discourse in its place and season, he had too good taste and too profound a reverence for the sacred functions of the pulpit to be edified by political preaching. Some people would have called him old fashioned in his religious notions. I have heard him say, with a look of earnestness I like to hear, the minister preach the plain, simple Gospel—Christ and Him crucified."

YACHTS TO BE MEASURED

Columbia's Exact Time Allowance Will Be Made Known To-day.

Shamrock II. and Columbia Ready for Measurer Hyslop—They Will Be Towed to Sandy Hook.

Before another day has passed it will be known just how much allowance of time Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht Shamrock II. will have to give J. Pierpont Morgan's defender Columbia. The news will be flashed across the Atlantic, and through this country, and then the nautical sharps may figure out how the great international race is to end.

"The Shamrock will keep them guessing," said a racing yachtsman, standing in the great throng of visitors to that yacht in the Erie Basin yesterday, after he had made a long-distance inspection of the yacht with his keen eye, "and I think she'll win the cup," he concluded.

At the last minute, it seems, it was decided not to put any paint on the yacht above the water line, her owner believing that she will sail faster without it. When she lies over, her long overhangs, perfectly smooth, will offer absolutely no resistance to the water. The yacht will be measured to-day, after the water is let into the dock, about 2 P. M.

The Columbia, which was thoroughly cleaned and polished at the Morse Iron Works dock yesterday, will be floated and towed around to the Erie Basin at the same time, to be measured by John Hyslop, the measurer of the New York Yacht Club. Both yachts are then to be towed to Sandy Hook, where they will make fast to their respective mooring buoys.

Sir Thomas Lipton was much better yesterday. "I hope to be well enough," said he, "to be able to sail on the Shamrock during the races. See this handsome wreath of pure shamrocks and heather sent me by the steamer Teutonic—from the oldest yacht club in the world—the Royal Cork. Isn't it a beauty?" said Sir Thomas proudly. "I am a member of the club, you know."

The card accompanying the wreath bore, besides the embossed emblem of the yacht club, these words: "May this emblem of the 'Ould Country' be carried to victory, is the cordial and best wish of the Secretary and members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club."

From "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, Sir Thomas received yesterday a gun-metal horseshoe, bearing the words engraved upon it: "From Robert Fitzsimmons to Sir Thomas Lipton. May the best boat win. Good luck." The horseshoe was for use as an easel, and its back was supported by a horse's leg. Dr. Reed Mackay, it is said, preached a short sermon to the crew of the Erin on Sunday, and this is the text he chose as being apropos: Isaiah, xxxiii., 23: "Thy tacklings are loosed; they could not well strengthen their mast; they could not spread the sail: then is the prey of a great spoil divided; the lame take the prey."

Capt. Mathews and others on board regard this quotation from the Scripture as prophetic, inasmuch as Sir Thomas is actually lame, and will probably be so until after the races.

Sir Thomas received from a prominent yachtsman in London yesterday a beautiful little gold watch charm not more than an inch square. Diagonally across the top is the word "Shamrock," surrounded by a cluster of shamrocks in enamel. Six tiny frames, opening like pages of a book, contain photographs of the Shamrock under sail and in tow, Sir Thomas Lipton, George L. Watson, Capt. Sycamore, and last, but not least, the America's Cup. One of the charms was also sent to Mr. Watson and one to Capt. Sycamore.

Steamboats for the Yacht Races.

The Iron Steamboat Company announces that its boats will be dispatched from the foot of Twenty-second Street, North River, and from Pier (new) No. 1, North River, on yacht race days. The three-deck steamboat Glen Island of the Starin fleet, which also will attend the races, will take on passengers at the Cortlandt Street pier.

Princeton's Brisk Football Practice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Football practice this afternoon was somewhat faster than that of last week. A short time was spent in falling on the ball, after which two pick-up teams were chosen and run through the various formations. From now on the work will be harder than heretofore and will last fifteen minutes longer.

Capt. Pell has selected the following men to run through the signals, after the regular daily practice: Fisher, Hale, Wright, Mills, Dara, Dewitt, Short, Sheffield, Roper, Safer, Denyer, Underhill, R. Mc-Clave, McCord, S. McClave, Davis, Meier, Minott, Foulke, Freeman, Gordon, and Vanderhoff.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss B. Sternberg, art, linen, and fancy goods; Miss E. Livingstone, muslin underwear and corsets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Grenoble; J. A. Maier, boys' clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Geary, T. J. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; Criterion Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks; C. Shaffer, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. G. Joyce, prints, ginghams, and wash goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Criterion Hotel.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; E. H. Nash, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, ginghams, wash fabrics, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Crowley, prints and wash goods; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Levi, Hart & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Levi, notions, trimmings, and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stoutter, furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mme. Velma, millinery; Miss Fisher, millinery; Miss Hutchison, millinery; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carr & Bull, Oneonta, N. Y.; A. W. Carr, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Fleisher Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Fleisher and W. Fleisher, clothing; 706 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, hosiery and gloves; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Green, L. R., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Green, millinery; Hoffman House.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, general buyer; E. E. Guggenheim, notions, jewelry, hosiery, and gloves; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Bry & Brother Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Bry, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Bunstein & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. Bunstein, millinery; E. Latham, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; D. A. Godfrey, curtains and upholstery goods; 477 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Voight, boys' clothing; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 433 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommers, books; 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Petersen, J. H. C., Sons, Davenport, Iowa; W. D. Petersen, dress goods, woolens, and domestics; E. Petersen, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. C. Mason, cloaks and suits; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Caillendet, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Shaw, hosiery; A. J. Ferguson, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions; 87 White Street.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; T. Kuhl, notions; 395 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, notions and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, notions and fancy goods; 636 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Murray, Blanchard, Young & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; F. E. Hunt, furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, prints, silks, and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Huzsler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics and linings; 377 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. E. Meinhard, jewelry and gloves; 107 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; N. Schutz, books; 90 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

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MICHAEL AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The Welsh Cycle Racer Easily Disposes of Walthour in Madison Square Garden Races.

Jimmy Michael again demonstrated his superiority over "Bobbie" Walthour at Madison Square Garden last night. The men met in two motor-paced races, one at three miles and the other at five miles, and the Welsh racer won both with consummate ease. This was Michael's third victory over Walthour at the Garden track.

Walthour seemed, as usual, to lack confidence in his racing machine, and often took the turns badly.

The Welshman won the first event, at three miles, by five-eighths of a lap. Although Walthour's motor went fast enough, he seemed afraid to get too near it. In the final event the pace was rather slow for the first mile, which was covered in 1:47 3-5, with Michael leading by ten yards. Michael increased his lead to thirty yards at the end of the second mile, covered in 3:31 4-5. At the end of two and a half miles Albert Champion, who was pacing Michael, let out a link in his motor, and fairly flew around the big board saucer, with "Jimmy" glued to his rear wheel. Walthour was overtaken in three laps and was passed a lap from the finish.

Michael simply played with Walthour in the second event at five miles. In the first mile the little fellow gained 40 yards. Then he slackened his pace and allowed Walthour to lead at the second mile by 40 yards.

Michael then spurted, and in less than half a mile had regained the lost ground and led Walthour by half a lap before half a mile had been covered. The "Midget" increased this to five-eighths of a lap at the fourth mile. Champion showed his quality as pacemaker, and the foreigner was past Walthour like a shot. He won by exactly a lap. Albert Champion lowered the world's one-mile motor bicycle record for an indoor track to 1:26 3-5. The former record was 1:29 1-5, held by himself.

The unlimited pursuit race for the negro championship between M. T. Dove of the Calumet Cyclers and R. A. Brooks of the Ianchia Wheelmen, ended in a farce. Brooks rode at a snail's pace and was overtaken by Dove in four laps amid howls of derision from the spectators. The officials declared it no race, and both men will have to explain things to the officials of the National Cyclers' Association.

The final of the one-mile handicap went to R. A. Brooks of the Ianchia Wheelmen by a length from George Laurie of the C. R. C. A.

George C. Schrieber of the Harlem Wheelmen won the five-mile lap race, which was hotly contested throughout. T. H. Hall, the Century Road Club Association, won the prize for leading in the most number of laps, and the trophies went to G. Schofield in the first mile, "Al" Couter in the second mile, Schofield in the third mile, and R. A. Brooks of the Ianchia Wheelmen was the victor in the fourth mile. Dobbins made a desperate attempt to steal a lap during the second mile. He got seventy-five yards away, but the others overhauled him again in half a mile. Summary:

Five-Mile Amateur Lap Race, Trial Heats at One Mile; Special Prize for Winner of the Most Laps and a Prize to the Leader of Each Mile.—First Heat—Won by G. C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; Dan Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, New York, second; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:23 3-5. Second Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, C. C., New York; George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, Richmond Hill, L. I., second; Al. Courter, Newark, third. Time—2:30 1-5. Third Heat—Won by T. H. Hall, C. R. C. A., New York; R. A. Brooks, I. W., New York, second; W. C. Dobbins, East Orange, third. Time—2:15 4-5. Final Heat—Won by G. C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, second; W. C. Dobbins, East Orange, third; Dan Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, New York, fourth. Time—11:52.

One-Mile Amateur Handicap.—First heat—Won by "Dan" Sullivan, H. W., New York, (20 yards;) G. C. Schrieber, H. W., New York, (scratch,) second; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:09.

Second Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, C. C., New York, (20 yards;) Al. Courter, Newark, (60 yards,) second; George Schofield, K. C. W., Richmond Hill, L. I., (35 yards,) third. Time—2:10 3-5.

Third Heat—Won by R. A. Brooks, I. W., New York, (60 yards;) George Laurie, C. R. C. A., New York, (60 yards,) second; T. H. Hall, C. R. C. A., New York, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:06 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by R. A. Brooks, I. W., New York, (60 yards;) George Laurie, C. R. C. A., New York, (60 yards,) second; George Schofield, K. C. W., Richmond, S. I., (35 yards,) third; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, (20 yards, fourth. Time—2:18 3-5.

A Week's Cycling on Garden Track.

There will be a nip-and-tuck race for the professional cyclists to-night at Madison Square Garden. It is a fifteen-mile affair, with special prizes for the leader at each mile and the rider in front for the greatest number of laps, conditions insuring the closest sort of a conflict. Champion Frank Kramer, McFarland, George Leander, Nat Butler, Jim Bowler, Johnny Fisher, Howard Freeman, Owen Kimble, Hadfield, Krebs, Maya, Jed Newkirk, and other fast riders will compete. A contest that will provide some excellent sport is a match amateur pursuit race, with heats and a final, with Marcus Hurley, George

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A SOUND UTTERANCE.

"The Republican organization, if I understand and represent its temper and purpose, stands with respect to Mr. Low precisely where it was prepared to stand in the event of any other respectable candidacy, whether that of a Republican or Democrat. He will be supported heartily, enthusiastically, and with its utmost strength. If he is elected we shall expect him to do just as the platform, adopted Friday night, declares—give to the city a 'progressive, business-like, and non-partisan administration' of its affairs. Nobody representing the Republican organization will ask him before election for any 'pledges,' nor, after election, to do any act which his judgment as a Magistrate does not approve. If those who voted for him in 1897 will so vote again, the reproach of Tammany government will soon be at an end."—THOMAS C. PLATT.

MR. PLATT could not have made a statement of his position and that of the Republican organization in the pending city canvass more clear, complete, and satisfactory.

It is, moreover, the position that every respectable citizen, no matter what has been his previous course in politics, or what may be his general party affiliations, should be prepared to assume. If we are to put an end to the "reproach of Tammany government," it will be by the union of good citizens on this platform, and, as things have turned, on the candidacy of Mr. Low.

Nor shall we permit ourselves to doubt that such a union will be effected before the election comes to us. We know now better than it has been possible to know heretofore what Tammany is. The record is fresh, and it is damning. We cannot ignore it, and we have not had time to forget it. The alternative that is presented by the nomination of Mr. Low is plain. Not only will he make a better Mayor than any Tammany candidate could make, but he will make a Mayor of whom the greatest city in the Union will have reason to be proud.

The pledge of Mr. PLATT renders it certain that Mr. Low will receive the support of the Republican Party to the utmost of its strength. It rests with the other opponents of Tammany to complete the victory. If they are not ready to do so, they must take a fearful responsibility.

GENESIS OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

A study of the origin of the great steel combination by a trained economist and observer, in an impartial and scientific spirit, is bound to be interesting, and may be valuable. It is this sort of study that is undertaken in the current number of The Quarterly Journal of Economics, published for Harvard University. Its author is Prof. EDWARD SHERWOOD MEADE of the University of Pennsylvania. In tone the article is entirely praiseworthy, and its purpose is rather expository than critical, though Prof. MEADE points out very plainly what he considers were unwise measures into which some of the originators of the present combination were forced by the conditions of the time and the situation.

At the outset the professor explains at some length a principle which he regards as essential, viz., that in order to give an investment value to its securities a business such as that of steel should dispense with dividends until a strong reserve has been accumulated to meet possible changes in the demand and possible competition. "The object of every corporate management," he says, "should be to make its shares worth at all times their face value. If its position becomes so strong as to raise the value of its shares to a level which returns to the buyer no more than the investment rate of interest; if, in other words, a stock paying 6 per cent. dividends commands an average price of 150—then the acme of prudent management has been reached." This principle the consolidations of the steel industry of the Middle West, which were organized from 1898 to 1900—and which were generally regarded as "industrial experiments"—were for various reasons unable strictly to observe. The chief obstacle to the observance of this principle was, in the opinion of Prof. MEADE, the issue of cumulative preferred stock, which was made necessary by the requirements of promotion and the "financing" of the consolidations. The declaration of dividends on this stock, which could not be avoided, and which Prof. MEADE considers as in a sense a moral obligation under the conditions of issue, prevented the creation of a reserve, and rendered the consolidations incapable of meeting vigorous competition. A table is given of the reserves effected by six of the corporations which have united to form the Steel Corporation, at the close of 1900, and these are compared with like reserves in the case of four prominent railway properties. The reserves of the latter are from two to two and a half times as large in proportion to capital and bonded debt.

With the steel consolidations in this situation, the competition for which they were unprepared made its appearance. Its sources and the measures it produced are fully described by Prof. MEADE. The account of them cannot easily be condensed here. Suffice it to say that the most formidable party to the threatened struggle was the Carnegie Company, of the character, policy, and resources of which an interesting description is given. That company, especially, was strong in the strength of accumulated reserve and perfected plant secured without reference to immediate dividends, the element in which its competitors were weak. Prof. MEADE recites chronologically and in considerable detail the steps taken by the Carnegie Company and by the Federal Steel Company and others toward the control of the various branches of the steel industry that had previously been divided among them, the producers of material reaching out toward the production of finished goods and vice versa.

If the consolidations had been controlled by steel producers, it is the opinion of Prof. MEADE that the fight thus challenged would have been made, and though it would have resulted in a period of no dividends, and even some losses, "the next great boom in the iron and steel trade would have found the consolidations ready for the demand, and would have enabled them to recoup their losses by obtaining a larger share of the rapidly increasing demand for iron and steel. Periodical competition," he adds, "has no terrors for industrial industry. It is only financial industry which dreads a reduction of profits." "The steel industry as such was in no danger from competition; but the financial control of the steel industry was in great danger, and that control must be protected." "Mr. MORGAN and his associates would have been unworthy the further confidence of the investing and speculative public had they not done everything in their power to prevent the disaster threatened by the steel war."

Prof. MEADE'S conclusion is as follows:

> There were only two ways by which the controlling interest of the steel trusts could avert the impending calamity. One was to make abject surrender to the Carnegie Company, thereby confessing their inferiority, inflicting a severe blow to their already doubtful credit; giving up all the plans of industrial independence which had been included in their schedules of advantages, and upon the attainment of which their capitalization had been in part based, and leaving the danger of competition still present and no longer concealed; the other to adopt a plan that should harmonize all the conflicting interests by combining them into one corporation, organized, like the Federal Steel Company, to own a majority interest in the various steel companies which it was necessary to control, and in this way to remove the danger of competition. In a declining stock market the second alternative could hardly have been chosen. But in the great bull movement which culminated in May of the present year all things were possible. The United States Steel Corporation was backed by the strongest financial houses in the United States. It included the Carnegie Company, the strongest steel company in the world; it completely realized the ideal of independence, for which all the merging companies had been striving; it exorcised the forbidding spectre of competition; and it was offered to the public at a time when the speculative mind was able to appreciate these advantages at something more than their real value. Out of this favoring conjunction of circumstances was evolved a corporation with a capitalization of $416,000,000 in excess of the combined capitals of the merging companies, out of which has been taken a large amount of ostensible profits in bonuses, premiums, and commissions. The details of the organization, the motives to which the promoters appealed, and the financial prospects of the new company are matters for subsequent study. The outcome of the present investigation is that the primary advantages sought in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation were the avoidance of competition and the guarantee of permanent stability and harmony in the steel trade of the Middle West.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE SCHOOLS.

One plank of the platform constructed by Mr. HERMAN RIDDER for Mr. Low seems to represent only the builder's personal views of what is desirable. It is that which requires that Mr. Low shall "give pledges about the teaching of one other language besides English in the public schools."

Evidently it would be impossible to elicit that particular pledge from the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor, because it would be impossible for him, as Mayor, to make it good. The curriculum of the public schools is not subject even to the veto power of the Mayor, although some of the most remarkable deliverances of the present Mayor have been directed at it. Mr. Low, as President of Columbia University, may be supposed to have some influence over the curriculum of that institution, and its linguistic hospitality ought to satisfy even the exacting mind of Mr. RIDDER. The number of languages taught at Columbia is greater than even of those currently spoken in this municipality.

It will be observed that Mr. RIDDER does not confine his demands to the familiar demand of "German in the public schools," which has been the battle cry of so many American municipal contests. His demand is for "one other language besides English." He does not explain it in detail, but we should suppose his notion was that, wherever the parents of a majority, or a substantial minority, of pupils in any public schools were of some other nationality than American, the language of that nationality should be taught in that school, to the children of English-speaking parents as well as to the children of the users of such language or dialect.

The obvious result of such an inculcation would be to make the lower east side of Manhattan even more a Babel than it is at present. There is at present a more or less effective compulsion upon foreign-born residents to acquire the language of the country. Most of us consider that such a compulsion, acting automatically, is a very good thing, and tends powerfully to unify the population by assimilating the foreign-born population. But the compulsion would evidently be weakened, and the good results of it seriously impaired, if every neighborhood in New York were encouraged to retain its own patois. We should have teachers, not only of German, but of Platt-Deutsch, Italian, Russian, Polish, Magyar, Syriac, and Yiddish, to which might be added Gaelic, or Erse, under the pressure of the enthusiastic societies for the revival of Celtic literature.

We can imagine that this might be very convenient for the proprietors of the various newspapers printed in this community in foreign tongues, and might enable each of them to preserve a constituency somewhat longer than, in the normal course of development and assimilation it would be able to do. But we cannot imagine any condition more favorable than this polyglot instruction to retarding the "benevolent assimilation" which is a main object of the public schools respecting pupils of foreign birth or parentage, and to the production and permanency of a bewildering variety of "hyphenated Americans." Those who regard the conservation and multiplication of that type as desirable will array themselves on the side of Mr. RIDDER.

AUSTRALIA'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

A difference of opinion has arisen between the Federal Government of Australia and the British Colonial Office over the former's desire to mix, in a small way, in external affairs, which function is denied her by the letter of her Constitution. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, it seems, in looking over the colonial possessions of that realm upon which the sun never sets, lighted upon the New Hebrides as an equitable quid pro quo for the surrender by France of the French Shore rights in Newfoundland.

This group of islands, claimed both by France and Great Britain, lies within a few days' steaming distance of the Australian coast and quite near the French possession of New Caledonia. Although nominally under British control, a French trading and colonization company has established itself in the islands so firmly and with such a numerous personnel that for several years Great Britain has curiously refrained from insisting on her share in the administration, while the French have been more than willing to relieve her of all the responsibility and the profits thereof.

But the Australians have in the meantime been jealously watching the New Hebrides as a future field for Federal expansion on a small scale, and they naturally resent the proposition of the Colonial Office to surrender them entirely into French hands. Of course, the Australians are practically powerless should the British Government decide to give up all claim to the islands in exchange for the surrender of the French Shore rights, but the news that the Federal Parliament is considering a resolution embodying the declaration of a Monroe Doctrine for the Commonwealth of Australia shows that the transaction, if it takes place, will not tend toward augmenting the cordial relationship which should exist between the mother country and her newest and greatest offspring.

SIMON STERNE.

The death of Mr. SIMON STERNE is a serious loss to this city in many ways. He was not an old man, and until within a few months there was every reason to expect a long continuance of his admirable career. His physical vigor had seemed quite equal to his remarkable intellectual force and activity.

His memory will long be held in grateful respect by those who knew him, and the results of his unselfish labors in the interest of good government will survive after his memory shall have passed. He was a man of unusual gifts and of a very high type of character. He stood in the foremost rank of his profession, and he won his place not only by hard work and wide and varied learning, but by his mastery of intricate and difficult branches of the law and the keenness and clearness of his understanding. Had he devoted himself entirely to his profession, he would have secured a position still more commanding and probably a practice second to none in extent and value. But a large share of his energies was devoted to public work, and this, as we have intimated, of a purely unselfish nature.

He was best known in this city by the assistance he rendered in the various movements for good government, and especially in that of the Committee of Seventy, which reorganized the Government after the exposure and overthrow of the Tweed régime. He was practically the author of the charter which was then adopted. In subsequent efforts at the improvement of the administration of the City Government he was always active and always in the best way helpful. He was a close and original student of the whole science of government, and each of his particular activities was guided by a wide and full knowledge of precedents and principles. If his plans sometimes seemed to his associates too extensive in their scope, it was because his aims were high, and he planned habitually for the long future. At the same time his judgment was generally sure and his counsel wise and practical. Above all, his view was never perverted or clouded by self-seeking. His place was one of distinction and great service, and it cannot easily be filled.

THE VINDICATION OF SANITY.

The example of Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG CHANLER is to be commended to other persons in his unfortunate situation. There seems to be no present question about Mr. CHANLER'S present sanity. But there was at one time very serious question about it, in so much that he was confined in an asylum, from which he took an irregular and unauthorized departure. He now intends, it is announced, to appear before a court and to have his sanity affirmatively established by the testimony of competent alienists, after due examination.

This is the most effectual way of removing a stigma which otherwise, in the minds of strangers and even in the minds of his acquaintances, would be apt to remain upon a man who had ever been mentally deranged, or, indeed, who had ever been accused of mental derangement. In one of the most famous of his novels, CHARLES READE deals with the case of an entirely sane man who was accused of insanity and confined as a lunatic. Readers of "Very Hard Cash" will remember how casual strangers, to whom the victim appealed, were at once stopped from doing anything in his behalf by the assurance of his keepers that the man was out of his mind, or even by gestures to the same effect.

In this respect the novel is quite true to human nature. And, indeed, it is matter neither for wonder nor for blame that people who have neither opportunity nor competency for expert investigation into a man's mental condition should accept anybody's statement that he is insane, even against such evidence of his sanity as is furnished by their own perceptions. A man whose mind has been deranged will always remain under a cloud of suspicion unless he takes pains to have the fact of his recovery as widely published as has been the fact of his derangement. A well-known New Yorker, whose mind had been affected in consequence of an accident involving a cerebro-spinal injury, and who had committed some strange actions, for which he was not responsible, took the wise course of securing his commitment to an asylum upon his own application, and remaining in it until he was discharged cured by the authorities, and armed with a certificate of sanity. Mr. CHANLER'S aberration seems to have proceeded not from physical injury, but from excessive mental strain. But he has been equally well advised in insisting upon a public vindication of his sanity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By releasing the prisoners captured in their last successful surprises of British forces, the Boers have rather weakened the impression, created anew by those victories, that they are still strong enough to conduct war in the regular way and that Gen. KITCHENER'S recent proclamation, therefore, was about as absurd as it seemed to "Mr. Dooley." As a means of preventing the execution of the threat contained in that proclamation, the possession of a lot of prisoners, including several officers of considerable prominence, would have been most convenient. But evidently the Boers found themselves unable to guard and feed their captives, and, being obliged to choose between executing or releasing them, naturally did the latter. This, of course, does not prove that the Boers are bandits; indeed, the action taken, proves just the contrary, but it does show that they are guerrillas, with no fixed headquarters, and forced to keep themselves even more ready to fly than to strike. They can catch Britishers, but they cannot hold them, and the immediate benefit of their triumphs is almost inappreciable.

—Very far from the least notable of the many speeches that have had for subject since the death of President MCKINLEY the relation of anarchy to society is that which Senator DOLLIVER of Iowa delivered in Chicago on Sunday, and the passage in his speech which best deserves and rewards attentive consideration is that in which he said: "The Bill of Rights, written in the English language, stands for too many centuries of sacrifice, too many battlefields sanctified by blood, too many hopes of mankind reaching toward the ages to come to be mutilated in the least, in order to meet the case of a handful of miscreants whose names nobody can pronounce." That is a fitting answer to the many wild schemes now promulgated by orators and writers who forget that the measures of irresponsible despotism are out of place in a modern republic, even though the object of the measures is the crushing of vermin like the Anarchists. Senator DOLLIVER knows better, and so does everybody else, in and out of pulpits, who thinks before he speaks, and realizes the value of freedom, even though, like other good things, it can be and is abused.

Notable Career with Great Results.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday completed its fiftieth year—and they have been fifty years of public service and patriotic endeavor. THE TIMES had planned to celebrate the event by the issue of a jubilee number, but postponed it for a week on account of this being a season of National mourning and sorrow. The first issue of THE TIMES was printed Sept. 18, 1851. During its half century it has had a notable career, been edited by men of National repute, and has achieved great results.

The New York Times's Jubilee.

From The Utica Herald-Dispatch, Sept. 19.

THE NEW YORK TIMES was fifty years old yesterday. It had prepared to celebrate its anniversary by issuing a jubilee number. Because of the death of President McKinley, however, the issue has been postponed until next Wednesday.

NUGGETS.

Remarkable Case.

Smithly—Speaking of bashful people! Why, up where I board one fellow has eaten at the table a whole month without opening his mouth.—Chicago News.

Passed the Limit.

"Would you rather beg than work?"
"I dunno. I never tried working, an' I guess I'm too old to learn."
"How old are you, pray?"
"Twenty-four."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Professional Precision.

What did the doctor say when you told him that young Frivol was out of his mind?

He said it was a narrow escape.—Richmond Dispatch.

Comes Home to Him.

Dukane—I am deeply interested in the Schley investigation.

Gaswell—So am I. The coaling question is a serious one with me just now.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE MAN WHO TELLS HIS DREAMS.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The world is full of awful bores
(You may be one yourself,
So much so that your friends would like
To put you on the shelf,)
But when I pass them in review,
From mild ones to extremes,
Among the very worst I count
The Man Who Tells His Dreams.

"I dreamed the strangest thing last night!"
He tells you when you meet.
You heave a sigh, but, wretched man!
Politeness chains your feet.
And then he pours into your ear
A farrago that seems
Of highest interest to him,
The Man Who Tells His Dreams.

You try to break away, and can't,
He holds you by the coat
Until he's told his foolish tale,
From common sense remote.
What cares he though his victim writhes,
And mentally blasphemes?
He thinks of no one but himself,
The Man Who Tells His Dreams!

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

The Veteran Stoddart in "The Bonnie Brier Bush."

MR. WARFIELD IN A NEW PLAY

Production of "The Auctioneer" at the Bijou—"Il Trovatore" at the Broadway.

A dramatization of Ian Maclaren's story, "The Bonnie Brier Bush," was a foregone conclusion in these days of universal recutting of novels to fit the theatre. The play was placed on public exhibition last night at the Theatre Republic, which opened its season with the kindly assistance of a small and vociferous audience. The production of the drama was signalized by the reappearance of the veteran actor J. H. Stoddart, and for that reason, if not for its own sake, must be set down among the theatrical incidents of significance in the early season. Mr. Stoddart is one of the remnants of an elder day, when the study of the art of acting was taken seriously by the members of the theatrical "profession," and when the public had not so wholly devoted its interest to merely saccharine personalities to forget all the demands of art.

If sweet personality were to conquer at all times, then an actor like Mr. Stoddart would have but little prospect of success. True, he was welcomed on the stage last night as if his appearance were a direct manifestation of the generosity of Providence, but such a demonstration could not deceive any one. For years Mr. Stoddart has impersonated old gentlemen of grim and forbidding manner, with supposedly warm hearts underneath their exteriors. Not a few times he has enacted the rôle of a hard-hearted father, punishing without mercy the folly of an erring child. In such rôles he has had little or no opportunity to offer to the superficial public of the theatre such a personality as it likes to discover in its beloved actors.

Again throughout his career, Mr. Stoddart has carried with him certain marked mannerisms of voice, of speech, of gesture, which have unified all his impersonations into one, and that one not altogether lovable. Yet, in spite of all this, by the sheer force of his skill in the treatment of his characters, a skill drawn less from the inspiration of genius than from the inexorable drill of the old-school theatre, he has compelled the public to take him at his own valuation, and to-day stands as one of the accepted masters of his craft.

Personality he has, indeed, in the sense that not for a single instant does the man underneath the part cease to claim attention, but it is not the sort of a personality that the matinée girl, to whom contemporaneous theatrical managers seem most directly to address all their efforts, will select as the object of sentimental adoration. For grown-up people whose brains have not been shattered by overindulgence in chewing gum and whose passions seek loftier subjects than long boots or gold-braided uniforms, this actor will always be welcome while he treads his brief hour upon the stage.

Last night he again acted the hard-hearted father, mistaken as to the proper method of dealing with a motherless daughter, and finally driving her from the house, without giving her an opportunity to prove her claim that she was the wife of the suspected and wronged hero. Into his impersonation of this father, despite the mannerisms befort mentioned, Mr. Stoddart put power, tenderness, pathos, and those moments of grim repression which have always been a salient feature of his method. It was a forcible and moving piece of acting, and it would be pleasant to predict for it a long and prosperous career in New York, but this is a callous public, and it does not take a very deep interest in fathers. Young lovers, though they cannot speak English, and have the swagger of the east side, are what is desired.

The play in which Mr. Stoddart appeared was not a work of great power, and its incidents are all so wearisomely familiar to the stage that one is tempted to wonder whether they will please as well now as they have in the past. But it must be said that "The Bonnie Brier Bush" is a very human, a very natural, and a very idyllic play. It smells of the heather, and it is rich in the homely, rich atmosphere of Scotland. Indeed, no play of this season approaches it in that peculiar quality called atmosphere. The accessories of the story are most deftly devised, and though perhaps the male quartet is stretching the musical ability of the Scotch a little the rest is not without the note of conviction.

Besides Mr. Stoddart the actors who deserve praise for their work are John Jennings, whose portrayal of the faithful friend of the old shepherd was manly and sincere, and Reuben Fax, who was simply irresistible as Archibald McKittrick, the postman. Mr. Sydney Booth, as the young minister, acted with dignity and discretion, and Mr. Hutchinson did his little with earnestness. Miss La Pierre was tolerable as the unfortunate daughter, but the other women were barely passable. Indeed, it may as well be said that Miss Gertrude Bennett as Kate Carnegie was not even that. The scenery was admirable.

Earl of Kilspindle.....Mr. Charles MacDonald
Lord Donald Hay, his son.....Mr. Charles Hutchinson
The Rev. John Carmichael....Mr. Sydney Booth
William MacLure.....Mr. John Jennings
Lachlan Campbell.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Flora Campbell.....Miss Irma La Pierre
Thomas Mitchell.....Mr. Augustine Duncan
Annie.....Miss Bessie Baldwin
Archibald McKittrick.....Mr. Reuben Fax
Sandy McPherson.....Mr. Charles McRae
Geordie.....Miss Gertrude Robinson
Jeannie.....Miss Edith Tallafero
Margaret Howe.....Miss Marion Abbott
Kate Carnegie.....Miss Gertrude Bennett
Jocky Anderson.....Mr. R. C. Easton
Watty MacDougal.....Mr. W. H. White
Alec Dinmouth.....Mr. Frank B. Foote
Tommy MacKaye.....Mr. M. D. Stepner

MR. WARFIELD IN "THE AUCTIONEER."

In the making of "The Auctioneer," produced at the Bijou Theatre last night, Lee Arthur and Charles Klein have shown a reverence for old age that would be truly commendable, were this not a period where at least a suggestion of novelty is desirable in the theatre. Else why not go back to the old dramatists and get these ancient things unchanged and undefiled?

Before the production of the play some one went to the trouble to say that the authors denied having spent several weeks in an east side tenement to get local color. That statement must impress any one who saw the play, and who knows the east side from any other than an abjectly superficial point of view, as entirely gratuitous and unnecessary.

It is quite obvious. There is not the least suggestion that the makers of this play—it would not be fair to say the authors—have gone to any great trouble to get beneath the surface of things in the conglomerate and intensely human phases of life that have their being east of the Bowery.

Mr. Warfield's Simon Levi, a Jewish auctioneer in Hester Street, suddenly grown rich, then forced through the villainy of a broker to poverty again, is in itself sufficiently like his previous efforts to demand that whatever verdict is to be found in the characterization should go to the actor himself.

There was something too much of Warfield last night, but there is consolation in the fact that if there is too much of him there would have been more of the others. And to be quite truthful, it must be said that if "The Auctioneer" were cut down to a twenty-minute sketch, with all of the characters eliminated except Simon Levi, it would prove a very desirable bit of entertainment. But as it stands it gets to be trying on the nerves long before the three acts and four scenes are over.

And this is equally true of Mr. Warfield's excursions into pathetic acting. When the curtain fell on the first act, showing the Jew moved to grief at thought of leaving the home of his early struggles, there was the genuine note of subdued pathos in Mr. Warfield's voice, manner, and bearing that evoked the responsive thrill. But the repetitions of these moments of pathos, the insistence of them, without any variety of depth in the situations that called them forth, could only detract from what was otherwise a suggestion of versatility.

In that part of the play intended to excite laughter the authors are fortunate in having Mr. Warfield's paw to take their chestnuts from the fire. He did it with a deftness and skill that at times almost made one forget that the jokes were such as would blanch the ebony cheek of the most hardened negro minstrel who ever plagiarized Joe Miller.

Maria Davis, as Levi's wife, is to be credited with a distinctly artistic hit, and Marie Bates played with spirit her now familiar Irishwoman. Odell Williams was not the least little bit like a Tammany district leader.

Mr. Warfield made a modest little speech, in which he said that Mr. Belasco was his teacher, and Mr. Belasco did not hesitate [illegible] the Mapes version.

to say, before the curtain, that it was all his doings, or words to that effect.

Simon Levi.....David Warfield
Mrs. Levi.....Maria Davis
Mrs. Eagen.....Marie Bates
Callahan.....Odell Williams
Jacob Sampson.....Harry Rogers
Richard Eagen.....Brandon Tynan
Mo Fininski.....Eugene Canfield
Minnie.....Nellie Lynch
Groode.....William Boag
Mrs. Sampson.....Helena Phillips
Helga.....Maude Winter
Critch.....H. S. Millward
Miss Manning.....Nina Lyn
Misses Crompton.....Elizabeth Berkeley
Ruth Dennis
Miss Finch.....Corah Adams
Policeman.....Harry L. Rawlins
Chestnut Vendor.....Tony Bevan
Customer.....Cyril Vezina

"IL TROVATORE" IN ENGLISH.

"Il Trovatore" was revived last evening by the Castle Square Opera Company at the Broadway Theatre. Joseph F. Sheehan was the Manrico and Gertrude Rennyson the Leonora.

The opera is a favorite with Mr. Savage's singers, and the performances of it are always acceptable in spirit and interest. The chorus maintained its standard of excellence. A word of credit is due Emerico Morareale, the musical conductor. Both Miss Rennyson and Mr. Sheehan were recalled repeatedly. After the prison scene it was the singers not the audience who wearied of the famous duet. The scenic effects and costumes were satisfactory. In addition to those mentioned the singers were Ethel du Pre as Azucena, Winfred Goff as the Count, and F. J. Boyle as Ferrando.

Union Actors Go on Strike.

A strike of variety actors was reported yesterday by the Actors' Protective Union of this city at Erbs's Casino, North Beach, L. I., against an alleged breach of contract by the managers. The strikers belong to the union, which is affiliated with the Central Federated Union. They complain that the musicians, who belong to Local No. 41 of the American Federation of Musicians, also affiliated with the Central Federated Union, are playing in the theatre while non-union actors do their turns. It was decided to ask the Grievance Committee of the Central Federated Union to take a hand in the matter.

"THE MARRIAGE GAME" PRODUCED

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—"The Marriage Game," by Clyde Fitch, was produced for the first time on any stage at the Broad Street Theatre to-night. The audience was large. The play may be characterized as daring, dealing as it does with the woman with a past, whose wiles win for her a title and recognition by the most exclusive society.

The play holds attention by its many dramatic situations, while the unlooked-for climax is startling. When the Duke of Montrose realizes the disgrace brought upon the family name by the marriage of his nephew, Lord Carnby, to the ex-music hall singer, he kills the woman. Sadie Martinot enacted the leading rôle. The piece is handsomely staged and the costuming elaborate.

Mrs. Le Moyne Acts in Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Sarah Cowell Le Moyne to-night presented her new play, "The First Duchess of Marlborough," at the Opera House to a large audience, which thoroughly enjoyed the production. Mrs. Le Moyne received curtain calls after the first and third acts. In the latter she shows her powers, in a scene where she gives Queen Anne the lie and defies her. The play is strong in dramatic climaxes and situations, and it is natural that it would be, because it deals with the court of Queen Anne during the period when England was concluding its long and bitter war with France and the enemies of the Duke were intriguing in his absence. Harold Russell made a strong Duke, giving good support to the star. The audience gave welcome to the several historical characters, such as Dr. Swift and Richard Steele, the editor of The Tatler, which were portrayed by Joseph Wilkes and Frank Conners. The staging was excellent, the costumes and scenery being taken from authentic pictures of the period of the drama.

AT THE THEATRES.

CASINO.—"Florodora's" popularity remains unchanged.

KEITH'S.—Cinquevalli, the juggler, was the feature of the big bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Brixton Burglary" was well received.

WALLACK'S.—James K. Hackett presented "Don Caesar's Return."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Shadows of a Great City" was revived.

AMERICAN.—"Fanchon the Cricket" has been revived, seemingly with success.

HARLEM OPERA HOUS.—"San Toy" was produced for the first time in Harlem.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham in "A Royal Rival" is drawing well.

METROPOLIS.—"Lost River," a melodrama full of sensations, received popular approval.

THE DEWEY.—"Parisian Widows" presented an excellent burlesque and a funny afterpiece.

EDEN MUSEE.—New orchestral concerts, wax works, and moving pictures filled the bill.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"Up York State" begins the last week of its engagement.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Washington" is playing to crowded houses.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona," a strong American play, entered the second month of its engagement.

HUBER'S.—Chinese troupe, human pincushion, and Globe Comedy Company entertained the big audiences.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The King's Carnival" and "Supper at Sherry's" were special features of the big bill.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Forest Lovers," with Miss Bertha Galland as the goose girl, pleases the audiences.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"Richard Lovelace," with E. H. Southern in the title rôle, appears to please the theatre's patrons.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Captain Jinks," with Miss Ethel Barrymore as the prima donna, draws a crowded house nightly.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack entered the fourth week of his successful engagement as "Tom Moore."

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Hoity-Toity" and the burlesque of "Diplomacy" have been improved with new jokes and songs.

DALY'S.—"The Messenger Boy" has arrived. James T. Powers and May Robson played the parts of Tommy and his mother.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Kara, Haines and Vidocq, and Mr. and Mrs. Robyns were the features of an all-star bill for the week.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, Brooklyn.—"An Enemy to the King," with Richard Boehler as the star, was played to a well-filled house.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "The Second in Command" is drawing large crowds. His first Wednesday matinée will be given to-morrow.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"Treasure Island," a play of pirates and gold seekers, received a hearty welcome. Elmer Vance was the strenuous hero.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE.—"The Red Kloof" is a play of life in the Transvaal. Louis Mann and Clara Lipman have strong parts in a new line of stage work.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—"The Jilt" was revived at the Twenty-third Street house.—"Forbidden Fruit" and the Hanlons were features of the bill at the Fifth Avenue.—"Incog" was presented at the Fifty-eighth Street theatre. "Camille" will be given to-morrow afternoon.—"A Fair Rebel," a military play, thrilled the audiences at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Marie Dressler has purchased from Mrs. Julia McCoy the Cedar Bluffs Hotel at Saratoga. The hotel was owned by the prize-fighter.

E. H. Sothern has selected the title "If I Were King" for the play written for him by Justin Huntly McCarthy. The play will be produced during his engagement at the Garden Theatre.

Charles Hawtrey and his entire London company sailed for New York Saturday on the steamer Philadelphia. They will make their first appearance in America at the Garrick Theatre in "A Message from Mars" Oct. 7.

The company so far engaged to support Charles Dalton in "The Helmet of Navarre" includes Miss Grace Elliston, Miss Eleanor Barry, Miss Rose Etynge, Miss Eleanor Browning, Sheridan Block, Morgan Coman, R. V. Ferguson, Arthur Barry, and Ernest Hascall.

James K. Hackett has ordered his lawyer to begin injunction proceedings against Daniel K. Ryan, an actor, to restrain him from using the title "Don Caesar's Return." Mr. Ryan has a road repertoire company and has been producing the old play "Don Caesar de Bazan" under the

ROGERS WILL PROBATED

The Heirs-at-Law Decided to Withdraw Their Objections.

Suit to be Brought in Chancery to Enforce Contract Deceased Is Said to Have Made with His Brothers.

Chancellor Magie of New Jersey, sitting at Jersey City, as Ordinary of the Prerogative Court, yesterday admitted to probate the will of Jacob S. Rogers, the locomotive manufacturer of Paterson, who left the bulk of his estate, valued at $5,000,000, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, this city.

The sudden termination of the case was due to the fact that the heirs-at-law withdrew the objections they had filed and in regard to which testimony was taken at Trenton. The courtroom was crowded with persons interested in the case when R. V. Lindabury of counsel for the heirs announced the withdrawal of the objections.

"If the Court please," said he, "we represent a number of the heirs-at-law of Jacob S. Rogers, and Mr. Kalisch and Mr. Morrow represent the others. Speaking for all of them, I beg to say that our real objection to this will is that it is in violation of a contract existing between Jacob S. Rogers and his brothers, which his brothers executed and he did not. On that account we have felt it our duty to make a full investigation as to the testamentary capacity of Jacob S. Rogers and as to the execution of his will. That investigation, which has just been completed, has satisfied us that he was of testamentary capacity and that the will was executed in due form. The other and principal question, of course, cannot be submitted to this court, but only to the Court of Chancery, and we will therefore go there and make no contest here."

"I will admit the will to probate," said the Ordinary, "and issue letters testamentary."

Subsequently Mr. Lindabury gave an explanation of his remarks before the Court.

"The contract to which I alluded," said he, "was an agreement between Jacob S. Rogers and his brothers, by which each bound himself, in the event of his death without issue, to leave his property to his brothers' children. Jacob S. Rogers died without issue, and in violation of this agreement devised his property to the Metropolitan Museum of Art."

Mr. Lindabury also explained that in his remarks before the Court he had said that Jacob S. Rogers failed to "execute" the agreement. The word he should have used, he said, was "perform," because the contract was duly executed but was not carried out by Jacob S. Rogers.

Suit will now be entered in Chancery to enforce the contract, but Mr. Lindabury could not say when he would be ready to begin proceedings.

E. E. DURYEA WILL CONTEST.

Case Again Postponed at Request of Contestant's Lawyer — Legatee's Lawyer Charges Blackmail.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 23.—The contest over the will of Edgar E. Duryea came up again to-day before Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court, and another adjournment was taken.

D. W. Guernsey, who appeared for Mrs. Grace Spriggs, one of Mr. Duryea's daughters, said, when the case was called, that his client intended to continue the contest, nothwithstanding the fact that her sisters, Mrs. Eva D. Thelberg and Mrs. Marcia D. V. Cox, had withdrawn from the case. He asked for a postponement for one week, as he had had no opportunity to consult with Mrs. Spriggs. He said Mrs. Spriggs did not know that the case was to come up to-day, and that Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy had been engaged as counsel, and time was required to prepare the case.

B. G. Honeyman, who appears for Walter E. Duryea, the invalid son, to whom was left the greater part of the estate, and who is the principal defendant in the contest of the will, protested against any further adjournment. He said that already there had been numerous delays, owing to the changing of counsel, and the defense wished to have the matter settled at once. He declared that the case was one of pure blackmail, and said he considered it very strange that Mrs. Spriggs did not know that a hearing was set down for to-day when she and her sister, Mrs. Cox, lived in the same house. He said the plaintiffs had made numerous efforts to bring about a compromise, although they knew perfectly well that there was no cause for action.

After some further discussion Justice Smith granted an adjournment until Wednesday next.

WILL OF DANIEL T. HOAG.

His Estate Left to His Widow for Life and Then to Episcopal Societies.

The will of Daniel T. Hoag of 51 West Forty-ninth Street was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday by John V. Irwin of 203 Broadway, who is the executor of the will, Mrs. Susan Howland Hoag, the widow of the testator, being executrix. The value of the estate is said to be unknown, but is large.

Mr. Hoag leaves to his widow for life his household furniture, jewelry, and other personal effects, together with his residence, and also the income of the residue of his estate. On her death the New York Protestant Episcopal Church City Mission Society, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Trustees of the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund of the Protestant Church of the Diocese of New York, and the rector, Wardens, and Vestry of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church are to receive $3,000 each. The Home for Old Men and Aged Couples of the Protestant Church of the City and Diocese of New York, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will also receive similar legacies, and the residue of

PRESIDENT WILL AID ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

Co-operation in Getting Exhibits from Insular Possessions.

Bureau Chiefs of the Treasury Department Presented at the White House —A Procession of Callers All Day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A very busy day was spent by President Roosevelt today. He was at the White House early, and there was a continual procession of callers all day long. A large number of officials were at the Executive Mansion in the morning, most of them calling simply to pay their respects to the new President. Among those who saw him were Justice McKenna, Senators Millard of Nebraska, Cockrell of Missouri, McCumber of North Dakota, and Penrose of Pennsylvania, Representatives Bingham of Pennsylvania, Long of Kansas, Gibson of Tennessee, Prince of Illinois, and Babcock of Wisconsin, Commissioner of Pensions Evans, Commissioners Youmans and Knapp, and Secretary Moseley of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire, and ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster.

The Bureau Chiefs of the Treasury Department called as a body. They were accompanied by Secretary Gage and the Assistant Secretaries. Secretary Gage made the presentations. The President received the officials, of whom there were about fifty, very cordially, shaking hands with and speaking a pleasant word to each.

Representative Lester of Georgia was another caller. President Roosevelt's mother lived at Roswell, in Mr. Lester's district, and several of his relatives now reside at Savannah. In reply to Mr. Lester's expression of the personal interest the Georgia people feel in the success of his administration, Mr. Roosevelt said he expected to be able to pay a visit to Georgia before the expiration of his term.

Postmaster General Smith spent an hour with the President, going over in some detail matters relating to the Post Office Department. The other Cabinet officers will pursue a similar course, the President having expressed a desire to familiarize himself as far as possible with the complex machinery of each of the Government departments.

The President lunched at the White House with Charles R. Miller of New York. In the afternoon he saw Rear Admiral Walker (retired) and ex-Senator Pasco of the Isthmian Canal Commission; Senator McComas of Maryland, Rear Admiral Bowles, and ex-Senator Carter of Montana, President of the St. Louis Exposition Commission.

Mr. Carter talked to the President about securing a complete exhibit at the exposition from the United States insular possessions, and the President promised that the efforts of the exposition management would be heartily seconded. The War Department will be asked to co-operate to this end. In addition to the exhibits of the resources of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, an effort will be made to have the ethnological exhibit, which has been of little prominence at former expositions, absolutely complete. There are more than seventy types of savage and semi-barbarous peoples to be found in the Philippines.

After the stream of callers had stopped for the day President Roosevelt again went for a long horseback ride into the suburbs of the city. He spent about two hours in the bright, crispy air, and returned to the White House shortly before 7 o'clock. He was unaccompanied on his ride.

The evening was spent very quietly. The President had invited a few friends to be his guests at his first dinner in the Executive Mansion, including his two sisters, Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and their husbands. The guests remained at the White House until about 10 o'clock. There were no callers in the evening.

The personal effects of President and Mrs. McKinley at the White House are being forwarded to Canton. It is expected that everything will have been shipped tomorrow evening preparatory to the installation of President and Mrs. Roosevelt in the Executive Mansion on Wednesday. All the personal gifts to President McKinley will be included in the effects removed, but such gifts as the vases, presented by the President of France to the President of the United States at the close of the Spanish war, will, of course, remain. There are not many presents, however, of the strictly official class.

Secretary Cortelyou expects to take the personal papers of President McKinley to Canton next Wednesday.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO LEAVE SOON.

Rapidly Packing at Oyster Bay for the Moving to Washington.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Roosevelt, with her children, now expects to leave for Washington to rejoin the President on Wednesday next, and preparations for the departure of the family are rapidly progressing. William Loeb, Jr., who was secretary to Mr. Roosevelt while he was Vice President, is assisting in the arrangements, and Henry Pinkney, the President's colored attendant, is here from Washington to help also.

Mr. Loeb will, as before, accompany the family to Washington, where he will be assistant to Secretary Cortelyou. Mrs. Roosevelt and her three sons attended services yesterday in Christ Episcopal Church. From the extent of the preparations for departure it is assumed that the President has no intention of returning to Oyster Bay soon.

CHRISTIAN MILLER INSANE.

Examination of the Man Who Threatened President Roosevelt.

Christian Miller, who threatened to kill President Roosevelt, was yesterday declared insane by Dr. Fitch and Dr. Wildman, who examined him in Bellevue, where he has been confined.

Miller came here from Lancaster, N. H., ten days ago, and for this reason cannot be sent to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island, which only receives residents of this State. He will be sent back to the place from which he came by Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

Gen. Wood Will Bring a Delegation of Islanders to Draft a Treaty in November.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Gen. Wood, who left last night for Cuba, expects to return to Washington in November and to bring with him a deputation from the Cuban Constitutional Convention, authorized to negotiate a reciprocity agreement. Secretary Root some time ago directed that preliminary arrangements be made for formulating such an agreement, and this has been done. Assurances were given by the late President McKinley, when the delegation from the Cuban convention visited Washington, that every effort would be made to bring about closer relations between the United States and Cuba.

About 100 articles produced in the United States, the most important of which are cereals and machinery, will enter Cuba at reduced rates if the agreement be perfected. Sugar and tobacco will be the principal items of Cuba's production to be considered in the reciprocity agreement.

Gen. Wood has been urging early action in order that the present crop of Cuba may be benefited, and he will return in November with the object of having the reciprocity agreement sent to Congress as soon as it assembles in December. His determination to act quickly was reached after several conferences with President Roosevelt.

To be Consul at Solingen, Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—President Roosevelt to-day appointed Joseph J. Langer of Nebraska to be Consul of the United States at Solingen, Germany.

Kaiser Wants More Alcohol Used.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Emperor William has presented to the German Agricultural Society a costly porcelain vase, which will be offered as a prize for the most successful stationary engine burning alcohol. He has long cherished plans for increasing the industrial consumption of alcohol as an encouragement to potato growers.

BOERS THREATENING A CAPE COLONY PORT.

Bluejackets Are to be Sent to Mossel Bay to Man the Trenches There.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Cape Town, says the British cruiser Barracouta has arrived at Simons Town, and that all the available bluejackets will be used in the trenches to defend Mossel Bay.

Mossel Bay was formerly known as Aliwal South. It is 242 miles east of Cape Town, and is a flourishing little city, being the port of the prosperous district of Oudtshoorn. There is an excellent harbor, much used by vessels anxious to escape stormy weather. The population of Mossel Bay is about 3,000.

The Barracouta is a third-class cruiser attached to the Atlantic Squadron. She registers 1,580 tons, and her complement of officers and men is only 159.

The dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company bears out the alarmist reports recently received in regard to the Boer invasion of Cape Colony. It is in all probability Scheepер's commando which is in the Oudtshoorn district and threatening Mossel Bay. This commando is one of the largest and most enterprising of the parties of Boer raiders in Cape Colony.

It is said that the defenses of Cape Town itself are being strengthened in view of a possible Boer attempt to attack the city.

TO REJECT THE BOER APPEAL.

Report that The Hague Tribunal Will Declare Itself Unable to Act on It.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 23.—It is understood that the Administrative Council of the Arbitration Tribunal will declare itself incompetent to deal with the Boer appeal for arbitration upon the issues involved in the South African war.

THREE BOER PRISONERS ESCAPE.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 23.—Three of the Boer prisoners of war escaped from Darrell's Island on Friday night, and have not yet been recaptured.

Troops are scouring the islands for the fugitives.

BRITISH TOBACCO COMBINE.

Manufacturers to Take a Retaliatory Measure in View of the American Trust's Deal.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 23.—It is announced that British tobacco manufacturers have resolved to "form a combination to defend their interests and the interests of British commerce, in view of the entrance into the country of the American Tobacco Company."

To this end a retaliatory measure will shortly be announced.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL SUCCESSES.

Steel Plates Sent to Newcastle—British Coal Owners Underbid.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The Hamburger Boersenhalle asserts that German steel plates are now underselling British steel plates at Newcastle by 4s. a ton.

The coal syndicate has secured one-fourth of the coal contracts for the Danish railways, underbidding the British mine owners.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN DISPUTE.

Misunderstanding at Tong-Ku Similar to the Recent Anglo-Russian Quarrel at Tien-Tsin.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 23.—A railroad dispute, similar to the recent Anglo-Russian misunderstanding here, has arisen at Tong-Ku, where, last Saturday, the German military authorities flagged out a portion of the railroad property and placed it under a guard of troops. The British objected to this, and marched a British guard to the disputed territory.

The matter has been referred to the German and British Generals.

KAISER VISITS RUSSIAN TOWN.

On Behalf of the Czar Gives $2,500 to Wysztyten, Recently Almost Destroyed by Fire.

ROMINTEN, East Prussia, Sept. 23.—Emperor William, wearing the uniform of the Russian Grenadiers, rode to-day into Wysztyten, a little town on the Russian side of the frontier, which was almost destroyed by fire last August. The peasants assembled in the market place, and his Majesty addressed them as follows:

"Emperor Nicholas, your exalted sovereign and my dear friend, has heard of your great misfortune. He wishes to let you know through me how greatly the news distressed him, and to express his hearty sympathy with you. His Majesty sends, through me, as a mark of his fatherly care of his people, 5,000 rubles.

"You will see from this how the eye of your exalted sovereign overreaches the whole of his great empire, even to its border towns, and that his warm, kindly heat beats for all his subjects. You will show your gratitude and love for your Emperor and father by joining me in crying: 'For the health of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas! Hurrah!'"

GREAT FIRE IN BERGEN.

A Large Section of the Famous Old Norwegian City Destroyed.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 23.—A large section of Bergen was burned last night. Two firemen were killed.

The damage done amounts to several million kroner. (A kroner is worth nearly 27 cents.)

Bergen is the second largest city in Norway, and was at one time the most important town in the kingdom. It was founded in 1070 by King Olaf Kyrre, and maintained its pre-eminence till the beginning of the last century. It has been the scene of many historic events, and contains a large number of buildings of great antiquity and interest. As these are in various quarters of the town it is possible that some of them have been destroyed.

Among the celebrated buildings in Bergen are the cathedral, built in 1537; the splendid church of St. Mariae, dating from 1181; King's Hall, built by King Haakon, who died in 1264, and the museum, which contains a remarkable collection of Norse antiquities.

The present population of Bergen is between 60,000 and 70,000. It has two safe and commodious harbors, one for merchant ships and the other for men of war and yachts. Being the most convenient port from the United Kingdom, a large trade with that country is carried on. The industry of the port consists chiefly in the drying and preserving of codfish, and the preparation of cod liver oil, herrings and fish roe. A large fleet of sailing vessels and steamers has its headquarters at Bergen, and the port is connected by various steamship lines with Germany, Holland, the United Kingdom, and the towns on the Norwegian coast. Most of the European countries, as well as the United States, have Consuls or Vice Consuls there.

IRISH M. P.'S COMING HERE.

John E. Redmond One of the Delegation —Not to Ask Subscriptions.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The plans of the Irish delegation which is to sail for the United States have been completed. John E. Redmond, the Irish Parliamentary leader, will be accompanied by Messrs. McHugh and O'Donnell, members of Parliament. They will sail on the White Star Line steamer Majestic from Queenstown on Oct. 24. Michael Davitt will join them at New York.

Mr. McHugh is at present undergoing six months' imprisonment in Kilmainham Jail. He will be released on Oct. 21. Mr. O'Donnell will deliver addresses in Erse.

WATERFORD, Sept. 23.—John E. Redmond, in a farewell speech to the electors here to-night, announced that he would not solicit subscriptions in the United States, as sufficient funds to meet the Parliamentary expenses of the Nationalists had already been received.

The meeting adopted a resolution of sympathy with the United States on the death of President McKinley.

A SUBMARINE CABLE TO THE PHILIPPINES

Company Incorporated at Albany to Lay the New Line.

The 2,200 Miles to Hawaii to be Finished in Nine Months—Whole 8,500 Miles Expected to be Completed in Two Years.

The Commercial Pacific Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday for the purpose of laying a submarine cable from the Pacific Coast to Hawaii and thence to the Philippine Islands, making a direct cable route from the United States to the Far East.

According to the articles of incorporation the company's lines are to begin in New York City, although from that point to the Pacific Coast the lines of other companies may be used. The actual lines of the company are to begin at some point in California and are to end in the Philippine Islands. The lines are to touch Hawaii and various other Pacific islands.

The capital stock of the company is to be $100,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The term of existence of the company is fixed at 1,000 years.

The company will be affiliated with the Commercial Cable Company, and all its incorporators are officials of that corporation. John W. Mackay said yesterday, in explaining the intentions of the new corporation, that the route would be by way of Honolulu.

"The length of the cable," he said, "will be about 8,500 miles. The part first laid will be from California to the Hawaiian Islands, a distance of about 2,200 miles. It is expected that this portion will be laid and in operation within nine months. The time required for the laying of the remainder of the cable from the Hawaiian Islands to the Philippine Islands will depend upon how quickly the cable can be manufactured. I believe that the whole cable will be in operation within two years from this date."

Mr. Mackay also said that on Aug. 23 he made application to the United States Government for landing rights in California and the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands, and that such application was still pending. The new company is willing to lay the cable on the same terms and conditions, so far as landing rights are concerned, as were imposed by the United States Government on the cable lines which have been landed on the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

It is also said that the company will not ask for any subsidy or guarantee. Mr. Mackay said that he believed there would be no trouble whatsoever in agreeing with the Government as to the terms and conditions.

He further said that the new cable will connect at the Philippines with the present submarine cable running from there to Japan and also with the cable running from the Philippines to China. In this way a direct cable route from China and Japan to the United States will be established, which, it is expected, will be of the greatest benefit to the growing commerce and trade between the United States and China particularly.

At present cablegrams from China to the United States have to be sent by way of Europe. The present cable rates from the United States to the Philippines and to China and Japan will be reduced 30 to 60 per cent. by the new cable route.

The Directors of the new company are John W. Mackay, Clarence H. Mackay, George G. Ward, Edward C. Platt, Albert Beck, Albert B. Chandler, William W. Cook, and George Clapperton.

DEFEATS OF COLOMBIAN REBELS.

Minister Valencia Says Revolt in the Interior is Practically Squelched.

José Maria Gonzales Valencia, recently appointed Colombian Minister to Italy, arrived here yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamship Alleghany from Cartagena. He is the brother of Ramon Gonzales Valencia, who laid aside the portfolio of Colombian Minister of War to fight the insurgents in the Department of Santander, of which he is now the acting Governor.

Speaking about affairs in his own country the Minister said that when he left Bogota two weeks ago the rebel General Ramon Marin had been defeated with great loss of men at La Piodras, and that the revolution in the interior was practically squelched. He did not learn of the defeat of Uribe-Uribe's forces at Bocas del Toro and Rio Hacha until reaching this port.

Minister Valencia went to the rebel office of the Colombian Consul, where it was said that two warships have been purchased in Europe for the Colombian Navy.

Lord Newborough Sails for New York.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azore Islands, Sept. 23.—The British auxiliary steam yacht Fedora (owned by Lord Newborough) has left here for New York.

Lord Newborough left Dartmouth on Aug. 28 on the Fedora, intending to witness the America's Cup races. The Fedora put into St. Michael's on Sept. 12, with her decks started. Lady Newborough, who was formerly Miss Grace Carr, daughter of the late Col. Henry M. Carr of Louisville, Ky., arrived in New York on Sept. 19 on board the White Star liner Teutonic.

Protests Against German Tariff Bill.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Herr Moeller, Prussian Minister of Commerce, to-day began the hearings in connection with the protests against the new Tariff bill. To-morrow a paper will be read showing how the tariff will affect wood. The hearings will last a fortnight.

Montclair Church Calls New Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the congregation of the First Baptist Church here to-night it was voted to extend a unanimous call to the Rev. J. Herman Randall of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Randall preached here as supply minister on Sept. 1. For over a year the pastorate has been vacant through the resignation of the Rev. H. Allen Tupper, Jr., who accepted a New York charge.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Deputy Commissary General, will proceed to St. Louis for duty as Purchasing Commissary in that city, relieving Capt. William H. Bean.

Major Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, will make three visits to Fort Preble to witness the mortar firing at that post to be made under the general supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Capt. Clint C. Hearn, Artillery Corps, is relieved from further duty as Quartermaster at Fort Riley.

Second Lieut. Francis J. Behr, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Camp McKinley, Hawaii, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed Aug. 16, to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of First Lieutenants of the line, with a view to their detail for duty in the Ordnance Department, vice First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the War Department Sept. 30 for the purpose of examining and submitting recommendations in all cases relative to the conferring of brevet rank and the awarding of medals of honor that may be referred to the board. Detail: Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Artillery Corps; Col. Francis Moore, Eleventh Cavalry; Capt. Robert A. Brown, Fourth Cavalry, Aide de Camp, Recorder.

Col. James M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, in connection with the transfer of public property pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Second Lieut. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Seventy-second Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Greble.

First Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, Artillery Corps, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, subject to examination,) having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified to perform the duties of First Lieutenant of Artillery by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a First Lieutenant of Artillery is announced, to date from Sept. 21.

Navy.

Lieut. L. M. Nulton is ordered to the navy yard at Washington, Oct. 1, for instruction at the naval gun factory.

Lieut. F. N. Freeman is ordered to the torpedo boat Farragut, Oct. 15.

Naval Cadet C. H. McKenzie's resignation is accepted.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard for temporary duty on the Wabash.

Paymaster W. A. Wilson's orders of Sept. 13 is modified; he is ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This week promises to be quiet, although there are any number of people in town, and the Park is looking quite itself at the hour for the afternoon drive. But no houses will be opened regularly until after the cup races. Meadow Brook, with its three hunts a week, Tuxedo, Ardsley, and Morristown, and the Hudson generally are very gay in a quiet way. Large house parties are being given, but the entertaining has been informal.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are among those who are to be in town to-day. Capt. Gordon and Lady Sarah Wilson left last Thursday for a visit to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and they returned yesterday. Lady Bache Cunard, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Tichenor, in Sharon, Conn., has also returned to town.

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There are quite a number of English people in town, and they are dining each evening at different restaurants, and are being much entertained in a quiet way. Among the prominent Londoners are Mme. Von Andre, who has come over with Lady Lister Kaye, Mr. Newhouse, Capt. Gordon and Lady Sarah Wilson, Lady Lister Kaye, Lady Cunard, and Miss Emily Yznaga. It is the first visit of Miss Yznaga to New York for several years. She is a sister of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Lister Kaye. Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel, who were at Newport, have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, Vt.

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The Duke of Alba has joined the little foreign party. He arrived from Europe on Saturday. He is a very good friend of the Yznagas and was in this country some years ago with Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye. He is a nephew of the ex-Empress Eugenie of France. He is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have left Newport and have opened their beautiful new house at Meadow Brook. They have been entertaining quietly and will remain on Long Island for the present. Mr. Keene will go abroad early in the Spring to play polo.

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The date for the marriage of Miss Abbie Aldrich, daughter of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been fixed for Oct. 9. It will take place at the Aldrich country place, near Providence.

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Notwithstanding other statements, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., (Lady Sibyl Cuffe,) will, as has been said in this column, pass the Winter in Southern California. Mr. Cutting has secured a pretty cottage at Oxnard, Cal., where the Oxnards have established sugar refineries. The Oxnards have also large interests in Brooklyn. Mr. Cutting intends to go into the sugar business.

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The Morristown Horse Show will take place as announced, on Oct. 10, 11, and 12, at the Morristown Driving Park. It will be one of the chief events of the suburban season, and boxes have been taken by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Frevylinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers, and others.

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Among those sailing to-morrow on the Teutonic are Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, who are going abroad for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Robb have been spending the Summer at Southampton, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb on Thursday will leave their place at Southampton for Lancaster, Mass., where they will remain through the Autumn.

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Miss Betty Metcalf, who returns with her mother, Mrs. George Bird, from Isleborough, Dark Harbor, Me., this week, will visit Miss Frederica Webb at Shelburne Farms, Vt. She will go there the coming week.

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The wedding of William Wilson Heaton, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Heaton (Miss Sarah A. Wilson) of this city, and Miss Mary Whitman Chase, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Borden Chase of Highland Road, Fall River, Mass., is to take place on Thursday, Sept. 26, in the Central Congregational Church, at Fall River, Mass. The Rev. Mr. Knight will read the service. Miss Chase's maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Annie B. Chase, and Mr. Heaton's best man is to be Fritz Wilhelm Hoeninghaus of this city. Miss Louise S. Chase, a sister of the bride; Miss Florence Hills of Fall River, Miss Alice M. Chase of Waterbury, Conn., and Miss Carrie A. Pow of Salem, Ohio, are to be the bridesmaids, and the ushers selected are Alexander Smith Cochran, Harry Valette Day, and William H. Corbitt of New York; T. Sidney Kingman of South Orange, N. J., and Charles E. Smith and Stephen B. Davol of Fall River.

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Johnston Livingston and his daughter and son-in-law, the Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, have arrived in New York from Bar Harbor.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies have arrived in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ogden (Miss Davies) are returning to the United States after a six months' absence in South America, and are due to arrive on the Kron Prins Wilhelm. Mr. and Mrs. Davies sent word to meet them, and later will go to Atlantic City and Tuxedo, where they purpose spending the Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hersey Andrews, who went on a trip around the world immediately after their marriage last Spring, have arrived from abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are to spend the Winter with the latter's father, Rutland M. Garrettson, at 230 West Ninety-seventh Street.

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At the marriage of Miss Crockett to Laurence I. Scott, which, as previously announced in this column, is to be celebrated in Grace Church, San Francisco, at noon on Wednesday, Oct. 2, the following attendants have been selected. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Grimwood, Georgia and Frances Hopkins, Emily Wilson, Edith McBean, and Genevieve Carolan. The ushers are to be Norman Livermore, Samuel Boardman, Prescott Scott, Frederick McNear, Porter Garnett, and Willard N. Brown. Mr. Scott's best man is to be T. R. Backus.

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Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke were among those lunching yesterday at the Waldorf. Ex-President Cleveland and his daughter, little Miss Cleveland, lunched at Delmonico's.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 23.—There was a large exodus of Summer residents from Newport to-day, all going to New York to witness the coming cup races. Some have closed their cottages here and others will return after seeing at least one race. Among those who went were Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, George A. Huhn, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, John W. Ellis, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, J. B. M. Grosvenor, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., C. M. Oelrichs, Mrs. George S. Scott, George I. Scott, John J. Wysong, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Lawrence White, John Yale, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Elisha Dyer, R. R. Remington, H. O. Nichols, Miss Knowlton, and Winthrop Rutherfurd.

The steam yacht Nahma sailed this morning for New York with Mrs. Robert Goelet, Miss Goelet, and Robert W. Goelet on board.

F. C. Lawrence is at the Lafarge cottage. James T. Woodward closed "The Cloisters" and went to New York to-day.

Miss Amy Townsend, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, at the Rearing cottage in Narragansett Avenue, left this morning for New York, and after the yacht races will join J. Pierpont Morgan's party for an extended trip to California.

Mrs. George Pepper Norris is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. G. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll left by train for New York. Their yacht, the Navahoe, left for New York during the afternoon.

Eugene Higgins will leave to-morrow night on the steam yacht Varuna for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave a sailing party this afternoon on the steam yacht Satanella. They will leave for New York on their yacht to-morrow to witnesses the races, taking with them a party of friends.

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the most attractive ways in which the cotton velvets so much worn this season are used is in children's suits. A delightful little Russian blouse suit is made of a soft, light brown, almost fawn shade, of one of these velvets trimmed with a wide-ribbed white corduroy. The edges of the two crossed pieces which form the front of the blouse are edged with bands of the corduroy perhaps an inch wide, that on the left side carried down diagonally the full length of the blouse and on the other to the waist line. The dickey left by the crossing of the two front pieces is formed of the tan velvet, the upper part half covered with the white corduroy, which is put on in a shallow point. A white kid belt is worn with the blouse and there are short, puffed trousers.

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There is a box-plaited skirt to a little brown cloth suit stitched with white. The front of the upper part is of white flannel, a stitched box plait of the brown being carried down from the shoulders on either side of the front, and inside this over the lower half of the little vest two straight pieces of the cloth being set in make the lower half of the vest that much narrower than the upper. It is a good way of shaping it. There is a standing collar of the white. The suit opens underneath at the left side.

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Baby cloaks have many of them rather deep capes this year, and a satin cord or piping is an almost universal finish for a plain edge or as the heading of a ruffle or lace. The backs of the small coats are rather full, some obtaining the fullness from an inverted plait and others from box plaits.

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One coat of white silk poplin has a deep cape reaching about to where the baby's waist would be inside the coat and is trimmed with two deep rows of heavy cream lace. These are put on one well above the other, showing the satin piping with which each is put on. The turnover collar is finished with a similar piping, as are the turnback cuffs to the plain coat sleeves.

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Of white silk is a coat with a shorter cape, which has a very considerable flare and is set on to a yoke. This yoke is about two inches deep, and up on it is set the shaped collar, which is finished with a piping of satin, has a line of lace stitching just inside the edge, and a petal-like frilling of soft silk under it. Two tiny white fur heads finish the neck of this coat. The sleeves are modeled after the style of garments for older people. They are short, having a shaped ruffle to agree with the collar edged with a piping and with the line of lace stitching inside. Within this flaring sleeve is a gathered sleeve with a band.

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Silk embroidery in the form of passementerie edges the deep embroidered cape of another white poplin cape, and below the passementerie is a frilling of silk crinkled to give the effect of silk flower petals. One white poplin coat cape has a deep frill of white lace over white chiffon around the edge.

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Very attractive is another white poplin coat which has a shorter cape or deep collar which has the effect of being double from the trimming, two narrow rows of ermine. This collar is cut away at the neck to leave a little dickey of white silk made with lengthwise pinch tucks and a standing band collar.

Sleeves as a rule are made to puff a little at the wrist and gather into a rather wide cuff, which may or may not turn over.

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Here is a bargain for housekeepers who have not or could not put up preserves this Summer. The Woman's Exchange did not dispose of its stock of last year's preserves this Spring, and now it is selling them off at nominal rates to be rid of them. 15 and 25 cents for jars that were 50 and 85 cents. The preserves are those put up last Fall, and as good now as then, but it is a rule of the place not to keep such goods over a second season.

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There are some interesting things in Russian laces which have come over to the Russian girl who disposes of the work of her countrywomen. Something quite new in Russian lace, which is usually made in small pieces, is a bed cover which sells for $75. This is 2½ yards long by 2 wide of the hand-made pillow lace. There are squares that were made for pillow shams, but which are of better size for table covers, a yard and 1¼ yards square. They cost respectively $12 and $18. There are some interesting things in drawn work and embroidery, copied many of them from old ecclesiastical pieces. One of these, a scarf with deep drawn work ends, has the design of a church and a woman entering it. The church is crudely drawn, and the woman in the doorway, half the size of the church, has the contour of a child-made paper doll. There is a cross on the top of the church surmounted by a rooster. It is a wonderful piece of work, and costs $30. Quite new in the way of modern work is a piece with two embroidered ends, showing a bird of paradise in many quaint stitches, taken from old-time altar cloths. It costs $20. Very pretty according to modern ideas is another design, a linen tea cloth with the border of drawn work showing a branch of flowers in a vase.

TO NAME FRANKLIN MURPHY.

Republicans, It Is Said, Will Nominate Him to Succeed Gov. Voorhees.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—All indications are that Franklin Murphy of Essex County will be nominated for Governor to succeed Gov. Voorhees at the State Convention to be held in Taylor's Opera House Thursday. Republican leaders from all parts of the State are already upon the ground, and their discussions lead to no other conclusion. All predict that the proceedings will be brief and harmonious.

Ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs will be the Chairman. United States Senator William J. Sewell has engaged the quarters he usually occupies at the Trenton House, and has promised to attend the convention if his health will permit. It is predicted that the platform will be brief. Appropriate resolutions on the death of President McKinley and pledging loyal support to President Roosevelt will be adopted by the convention.

Murphy Delegates Chosen.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 23.—The Camden County Republican primaries were held to-night. The only important contest was that for delegates to the Mayoralty convention, in which Mayor Hatch won. Delegates were also elected to the Gubernatorial, Assembly, Board of Education, and Coroners' conventions. There was no opposition to the delegates who favor Franklin Murphy for Governor.

JERSEY CITY TO PAY THE BILL.

Two Children Bitten by a Dog Sent to Pasteur Institute.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday sent two children to the Pasteur Institute for preventive treatment against hydrophobia, and the Board of Finance will bear the expense. The children are Robert Kennedy, seven years old, of 53 Newark Avenue, and Dora Broderick, ten years old, of 361 Second Street.

On July 29 an infuriated dog ran through the streets and bit four children. The two named were among its victims. The others were Edward Eckert, eight years old, who lived in New York, but was on a visit to his grandmother at the time, and John Kazan, seven years old, of 165 Morgan Street. Eckert died at his home in New York on Aug. 26, and Kazan died at the city hospital, Jersey City, last Friday.

The other two children have experienced no serious consequences, but since the death of Eckert and Kazan their parents have become alarmed for their safety. As they were too poor to send them to the Pasteur Institute, they appealed to Mayor Hoos, who, after consultation with the city's law officers, decided that as the children were injured in the public streets, the city should bear the expense. The cost will be about $200.

A New Hotel for Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.—Ground was broken to-day at Edgewood Park for the Edgewood Inn, a hotel building which is destined to be as popular as was the famous Indian Harbor Hotel. It will be constructed of rustic stone and wood, and will cost about $200,000. N. C. Mellen of New York is the architect. Judge R. Jay Walsh and Nathaniel Witherell of Greenwich are the owners.

FREDERICK FRALEY DEAD.

Was One of Philadelphia's Oldest Citizens and a Leader in Commercial and Financial Circles.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Frederick Fraley, well known in commercial centres throughout the country, and President of the National Board of Trade from its organization, thirty-three years ago, died at his home here to-day of general debility. Mr. Fraley, who was born in this city May 18, 1804, was one of Philadelphia's foremost citizens for the past sixty years. During his long career he held a leading position in local commercial and financial circles.

Mr. Fraley at the age of sixteen years entered the wholesale hardware business and later became a hardware importer. In later life he became the executive head of the Schuylkill Navigation Company and the Western Savings Fund Society, and was connected with several financial institutions. Mr. Fraley's commercial career will be held memorable for his close and intimate association with both the Philadelphia and National Boards of Trade.

His interest in science and applied arts was always of the keenest. For more than half his life he was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and for the past twenty-one years its President. He was one of the founders of Franklin Institute in 1824, and since 1853 served as trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He had also served in City Councils and the State Senate, and in 1839 was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated William Henry Harrison for the Presidency.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Prof. Laemmlein Buttenwieser.

Prof. Laemmlein Buttenwieser, well known as teacher and linguist, died at his home, 233 Lenox Avenue, yesterday after a two weeks' illness, which developed at Sharon Springs. He was born in Bavaria, seventy-six years ago, and studied in Wuerzburg University, being educated as a rabbi. He came to this country in 1854, but instead of practicing his profession engaged as a teacher of languages. He taught in theological schools in Cincinnati and other Western towns, and for a time in Philadelphia.

In 1873 he was appointed Professor of Languages in the public schools of this city during the administration of Superintendent Henry Kittle, and continued in this post until his retirement in 1886. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and one son, Joseph L. Buttenwieser, a prominent real estate dealer and broker. Mr. Buttenwieser was a member of the B'nai Brith and several Jewish benevolent organizations. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Countess von Seilern.

Countess Antoinette Von Seilern died suddenly on Sunday in London. She was the daughter of the late Charles F. Woerishoffer and the granddaughter of the late Oswald Ottendorfer of The Staats Zeitung. The Count Carlo Von Seilern, who was an Austrian nobleman, and Miss Woerishoffer were married at the Church of the Incarnation on Feb. 11, 1898. Bishop Satterlee came expressly from Washington to perform the ceremony. It was a large church wedding, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Edward Uhl. The Count and Countess after a tour of the Southern States went to Austria to reside. The mother and a younger sister of the Countess reside at the Toloso, 145 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Obituary Notes.

NORMAN S. BENTLEY, for a number of years a dealer in books at 27 William Street, died suddenly yesterday at Saratoga, where he had been spending the Summer. He was seventy-three years old, and leaves a wife, three sons, and one daughter. He boarded at 207 Congress Street, Brooklyn. It was said there last night that news of his death had not yet reached the house, and that no member of the family was there. He was accompanied in Saratoga by his daughter-in-law and her child.

Simon Sterne's Funeral To-morrow.

It was announced last evening that the arrangements for the funeral of Simon Sterne, who died on Sunday, had been changed. The services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, instead of at the family residence, 40 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "Lubeck," "Lubeck." E. & W.

MARRIED.

MORGAN—COOKE.—On Monday, Sept. 23, at St. Matthew's, by the Rev. Thomas Gallandet, Anna D

ETHICS WON FOR DWYERS

Brooklyn Turfman and Son Made a Betting Coup with Colt.

FOUR POST CHOICES FIRST

Pleasant Weather, a Fast Track, and a Good Attendance Made Successful Racing at the Gravesend Course.

Michael F. Dwyer, all but forgotten in his old capacity as a turf plunger, and spoken of by the average racegoer as a memory, put himself very much in evidence at the Gravesend track yesterday, when the race for the Seabreeze Stakes was run. Everybody knew that Ethics, about the last good horse left to represent the name of Dwyer, was racing in the interest of the ex-plunger, though the colt runs in the name of C. F. Dwyer, eldest son of the man who once was the most successful betting operator on the American turf, but the Dwyer "luck" has been so bad of late that the stable name had lost its magic. In addition, Ethics had run a number of indifferent races and on form seemed no better than several other of the entries for the Seabreeze, a selling stake for three-year-olds, over a mile and a sixteenth course.

It caused remark that the clever lightweight jockey, H. Cochran, had the mount on Ethics rather than the apprentice, G. Thompson, who has ridden him at times, but the betting element reasoned that Whitney's Paul Clifford, G. B. Morris's Autolight, and J. S. O'Brien's Wild Pirate had equally good chances to win, so the betting on the race was unecommonly brisk, with the four horses named at nearly similar prices throughout. From somewhere or other there appeared money in abundance to back the Dwyer colt, however, and with the result that Ethics was always the actual favorite.

In one of the best races of the meeting Ethics, well handled by Cochran, came on at the finish, after Paul Clifford had made the running into the stretch, attended at the last turn by Autolight. It was from that point that Ethics made his move for the stakes. Into the last furlong the contest seemed to be between Paul Clifford and Autolight, Ethics being shut off behind the other two at the furlong pole. It showed how well founded was the plunge that had been made on the Dwyer colt, however, that he was good enough to pull out from behind and go around his horses, with less than an eighth of a mile to run to the end, and then to draw away and win, ridden out, by a length, Autolight finishing second by a neck before Paul Clifford.

After the race the betting ring learned what it had not been particularly interested in before, that the bets that kept Ethics favorite were all with Dwyer money, $5,000 in one commission having been sent in by "Mike" himself, while other commissions of about similar amounts were sent into the betting ring by the son and the stable connection. As the average price was about 12 to 5, the winning made a handsome addition to the capital of the betting man and the old turf firm, "the Dwyer Brothers." The incident served to call attention to Michael F. Dwyer, who has been an inconspicuous figure at the track since the time, a few years ago, when he was reported "broke," and many horsemen expressed pleasure to learn that the once famous plunger, who now is a comparative invalid and who watches the races from a seat from which he cannot move without assistance, not only is far from a bankrupt, but has had a successful season, and is again fairly well to do, though of course he has not regained the great fortune he once had. It was a further proof of the sincerity of his well-wishers that Ethics, entered to sell for $500, was not bid up, though the colt easily is worth about ten times that amount.

The weather was pleasant, the track good, and the attendance about up to the average. In four of the six races the favorites were successful, the defeated choices being Cast Iron, in the third race, which was third to Katherine C. after Notlimah had made most of the running, five horses finishing heads apart, and Modrine in the fifth race, The Musketeer coming from behind at the finish and beating him out by a nose in a sensational finish. Cameron cleverly took the opening race after leading most of the distance, and Belle of Troy had only to gallop to win the last event from McAddie. In the second race Smoke was the pacemaker for seven furlongs of the mile and a sixteenth course, after which Decanter went on from third place and won ridden out by about a half length. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights and allowances; about six furlongs. J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, b. c., by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 115 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won ridden out by a half length; W. H. Sealey's Caughnawaga, ch. c., 100, (Woodaley,) 10 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from Perry Belmont's Numeral, ch. c., 100, (J. Daly,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Rightaway, Glenwater, Calgary, Anak, Namtor, Peninsula, Hindred, Hot, and Amly Williams also ran. Value to the winner, $705. Cameron always a favorite. Winner trained by H. M. Mason.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 6 years, by Decelver-Maudlin, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; W. C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., 3, 103, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a head from W. Showalter's Smoke, ch. f., 4, 105, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:48 4-5. St. Finnan and Wax Taper also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Decanter always favorite. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Frank Farrell's Katherine C., b. f., by Ben Strome-Favor Ban, 105 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a head; Lewis Elmore's Natlimah, b. f., 103, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a head from F. Brindle's Cast Iron, ch. c., 106, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:09. Joe McGovern, Tchula, Major Tenny, Lenora, Major Daniels, Meistersinger, Justice, Iridescent, Batyah, Trump, Blue Mantle, Courtenay, and Shandonfield also ran. Value to the winner, $690. Cast Iron the post favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes, for three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., by Charaxus-Ethie, 101 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, won ridden out by a length; Green B. Morris's Autolight, b. c., by Autocrat-Silver Light, 106, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a neck from William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. f., by Lissak-Trousseau III., 113, (T. Burns,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:48. Wild Pirate and Lady Chorister also ran. Value of stakes to the winner, $1,205. Ethics the post favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs. Frank Farrell's Katherine C., b. f., 3 years, by Masetto-Sis Himyar, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a head; J. H. McCormick's Modrine, ch. c., 4, 113, (T. Walsh,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by three lengths from Dryer & McGuire's Bold Knight, ch. c., 4, 106, (Simms,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Potente, Snark, Sly, Satire, His Royal Highness, Annie Thompson, Ante Up, and Boundfee also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Modrine the post favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1901, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. John E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 5 years, by Fonso-The Belle, 101 pounds, (Wonderly,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by five lengths; John J. McCafferty's McAddie, ch. c., 3, 95, (H. Cochran,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by four lengths from E. D. Morrell's Agnes D., b. f., 3, 104, (T. Burns,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44 1-5. Aislke, Beggar Lady, Vargrave, Missionary, Queen Carnival, and Fincher also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Belle of Troy always the favorite. Winner trained by H. Harris.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Semper Ira and Matt Simpson, 150 pounds each; The Bachelor, 142; Charawind, 139; Jim McGibbon, 138; Captain January and Salesman, 135 each; Miss Mitchell, 134; Fabius, 130.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Otis, 124 pounds; Chilton, 123; Highlander, 120; Flora Pomona, 118; Port Royal, 117; Josepha, 116; Father Wentker, 111; Tribe's Hill, 109; Cryptogram, 107; Lord Quex, 102; Carroll D, 100.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Aug. 24, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Hammock, 110 pounds; Alfred Vargrave, 109; Roxane, 108; Disturber, 107; Knight of the Garter, Alpen, furlongs. Wild Bess, 106 pounds; Femesole, lando, and Madmo Gomez, 105 each; Trebar, 104; Himself, 101; Animosity and Vesuvia, 94 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Albemarle Stakes, for fillies two years old; selling allowances; five furlongs. Wild Bess, 100 pounds; Femesole, Prophetic, Pearl Finder, and Octoroon, 104 each; Deadlock, 99; Lady Sterling, 98; Zirl and Ascension, 94 each; Lady Godiva, 92; Sedition and Lieschen, 89 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for mares and geldings of all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Kamara, 118 pounds; Toddy and Paul Clifford, 111 each; Red Path, 110; Kinnikinic and Janice, 106 each; The Amazon, 105; Louisville, 103; Gunfire, 95; Barbara Frietchie, 92; Glengar, 88; Lombre, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; special weights; about six furlongs. Bobs and Lamp o'Lee, 112 pounds each; Lady Georgiana, Wealth, Elegy, Welsh Girl, Irene Lindsey, Ilium, Arak, Miss Almy, and Scotch Bush, 109 each.

Notes of the Turf.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club, acting on the suggestion that a special race be arranged for the best of the season's two-year-olds, has announced a special race for next Saturday, framed with an idea to bringing out the pick of the youngsters, and with the especial purpose of getting in the great Western filly Endurance by Right. The event is to be over the short six furlongs course, with $1,500 added to a sweepstakes of $250 each, weights 7 pounds below the scale, which will let in colts to carry 115 pounds and fillies 112. It has been stated as official that Clarence H. Mackay will enter his colt Heno, and it is expected that William C. Whitney will be represented in the race by Nasturtium or King Hanover. That Endurance by Right will be entered is accepted as a matter of fact.

After his victory in the fifth race yesterday, Frank Farrell's smart three-year-old The Musketeer, which was entered to sell for $1,200, was sold on private terms to John J. McCafferty, the horse to be delivered to McCafferty after the meeting ends.

It is about settled that the filly Blue Girl, in William C. Whitney's stable, will not race again this season. She was sick at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, and as she shows the effects of her long campaign, which began at Morris Park in the Spring, it has been decided that it is best to give her a rest until next year.

James T. Williams, once conspicuous on the turf as the owner of such horses as Joe Cotton and Ben Millet, is in the East again, after an absence of about a dozen years in the West.

Edward Corrigan, the American race track owner and turfman, who went to England two years ago to engage in racing there, has announced his determination to return to the United States this Winter in search of more material for his racing stable, as in the course of the season in England he has disposed of nearly all the horses capable of winning that he took abroad.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

In a Well-Played Contest Pittsburg Won from New York — Brooklyn's Large Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 23.—The first baseball game of the closing series between Pittsburg and New York took place here to-day, and resulted in a first-class contest from beginning to end. The interest was strong throughout, as the score see-sawed continually with just enough uncertainty at every stage to bring the spectators to their feet that the misplays were forgotten. The game was not won until after some sharp work in the tenth inning.

New York started off in the lead, which was soon cut down to a tie. Then the Easterners went to the front once more, to be overhauled the second time. In the final rally in the tenth the visitors again led in the number of tallies, but the local team braced up, and by some fast work on the bases tied and then won the game.

The game was lost to New York through a phenomenal piece of fielding by Ritchey in the eighth inning, when the visitors had located the ball, and were pushing it out in different directions for safeties. After Van Haltren was retired, Strang batted a "hot one" to left, but was checked at second by fast fielding. Ganzel handed out a liner that had all sorts of labels on it, and Strang sprinted for the plate. Ritchey leaped into the air, and, to the amazement of everybody, himself included, brought down the ball in his glove. Strang had no chance to get back, and the batting rally was a closed incident. Doheny was not hit after that in a way to make runs. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
A. Davis, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Clarke, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Beaum't, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	2	5	1
Bransf'd, 1b	1	0	14	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Leach, 3b	0	0	0	7	0
Zimmer, c	0	0	6	1	0
Doheny, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	8	30	17	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Murphy, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Jones, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Van H'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Strang, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
G. Davis, ss	1	1	3	3	0
Miller, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Warner, c	1	2	2	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	4	8	29	14	1

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2—5
New York	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Beaumont, Ritchey, Strang, Ganzel. Three-base hit—Clarke. Double plays—Leach, Wagner, and Bransfield; Ritchey and Bransfield; Zimmer and Ritchey. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 2; off Taylor, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Zimmer. Struck out—By Doheny, 4; by Taylor, 2. Wild pitch—Doheny. Time—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 25; CINCINNATI, 6.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Brooklyn's baseball team experienced little difficulty in winning from Cincinnati to-day by the score of 25 to 6. Stimmel and Suthoff were batted unmercifully, nineteen hits being made off Stimmel's delivery and seven off that of Suthoff. Brooklyn had the game safe from the second inning. Seven runs were credited to the Easterners in this inning, another large contribution being made in the fifth, when eleven runs were tallied. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	2	1	3	0	1
Harley, lf	1	0	7	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	3	5	1	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	1	4	0	1
Corcoran, ss	0	0	0	5	0
Steinf'd, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	2	2	1	1
Hurley, c	1	0	4	0	1
Stimmel, p	0	0	0	0	1
Suthoff, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	27	9	5

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	2	3	0	1
Sheckard, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Dolan, cf	2	1	3	0	0
Kelley, 1b	4	3	12	0	0
Daly, 2b	5	5	2	5	0
Dahlen, ss	2	2	5	2	0
Irwin, 3b	3	3	1	3	0
Farrell, c	4	3	3	0	0
Hughes, p	2	4	0	1	2
Total	25	26	27	14	3

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	7	0	0	11	5	2	0	0	—25

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 23. Two-base hits—Steinfeld, Daly, 2. Three-base hit—Crawford. Home runs—Kelley, 2; Sheckard, 1. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly, and Kelley; Dahlen and Kelley. First base on balls—Hughes, 3; Stimmel, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Crawford. Struck out—Hughes, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Heidrick, cf	2	2	0	0	0
Padden, 2b	3	1	2	2	0
Williams, ss	1	2	1	3	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Richardson, 1b	1	0	11	0	0
Kruger, 3b	1	1	2	4	0
Heydon, c	0	1	2	4	0
Sudhoff, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	9	12	27	10	0

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Rickert, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	8	2	0
Demont, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Cooley, cf	1	3	5	0	0
Harley, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Long, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Moran, c	0	1	5	1	0
Pittinger, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	10	24	10	0

St. Louis	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—9
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Wallace, Heidrick. Home run—Heidrick. Three-base hits—Kruger, Wallace, Harney, Cooley. Hit by pitcher—By Pittinger, 1. Sacrifice hit—Demont. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 2; off Pittinger, 5. Stolen bases—Wallace, Donovan, Heydon, Padden, Kruger. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 1; by Pittinger, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 8. Wild pitch—Sudhoff. Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Harfsel, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Green, cf	1	3	2	0	0
Dexter, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
McCor'k, ss	0	0	3	3	2
Childs, 2b	0	0	4	4	1
Street, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Hickey, 3b	0	0	0	2	1
Kahoe, c	0	1	7	3	0
Menefee, p	0	1	0	0	1
Chance*	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	8	27	12	5

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Barry, 2b	0	2	4	4	3
Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf	1	1	1	1	0
Jackl'ach, c	0	0	5	3	0
Jennings, 1b	0	2	13	0	0
Hallman, 3b	1	0	2	3	0
Cross, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Donohue, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	7	27	17	3

*Batted for Menefee in the ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Green, Kahoe, and Flick. Stolen base—Delehanty. Double plays—McCormick, Childs, and Dexter; Jackiitsch and Jennings; Barry and Jennings. Struck out—By Menefee, 5; Donohue, 3. Base on balls—Off Donohue, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	83	45	.648	Boston	65	64	.504
Philadelphia	74	54	.578	New York	51	76	.402
Brooklyn	74	55	.574	Chicago	51	81	.386
St. Louis	68	61	.527	Cincinnati	47	79	.373

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Milwaukee, 4. Baltimore, 5; Milwaukee, 4, (second game.)
At Washington—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3. Cleveland, 7; Washington, 3, (second game.)
At Chicago—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 3.
At Boston—Detroit, 5; Boston, 4. Detroit, 9; Boston, 2, (second game.)

McJames, Brooklyn's Pitcher, Dead.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 23.—James McJames, M. D., of Chesterfield County, this State, the well-known pitcher of the Brooklyn baseball nine, died at an infirmary here to-day. Dr. McJames was graduated at the South Carolina Medical College in this city and practiced his profession in Cheraw for a year, but later returned to his old love, baseball.

ENGLISH TEAM SELECTED.

Arrangements Completed for International Athletic Meet To-morrow at Berkeley Oval.

President E. A. Dawson of the Oxford University Athletic Association yesterday announced the make-up of the joint team of Oxford and Cambridge athletes which will meet the joint team of Harvard and Yale in an international athletic meeting at Berkeley Oval to-morrow as follows:

100-Yard Run.—A. E. Hind, Cambridge, and J. Churchill, Cambridge.
440-Yard Run.—R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, and F. A. Neave, Oxford.
880-Yard Run.—H. W. Workman, Cambridge, and J. R. Cleave, Oxford.
One-Mile Run.—F. G. Cockshott, Cambridge; H. W. Gregson, Cambridge, and J. J. Cawthra, Cambridge.
Two-Mile Run.—H. W. Workman, Cambridge; E. A. Dawson, Oxford, and H. P. W. Macnagten, Cambridge.
120-Yard Hurdle Race.—G. R. Garnier, Oxford, and E. Olcott, Cambridge.
Running High Jump.—C. H. Smith, Cambridge, and W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford.
Running Broad Jump.—L. J. Cornish, Oxford, and W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford.
Hammer Throwing.—E. E. B. May, Oxford, and W. E. B. Hendarson, Oxford.

It will be noticed that Cornish, the Oxford runner and broad jumper, who injured his knee in practice last Thursday, has been withdrawn from the quarter-mile run, but has been retained in the broad jump, despite the fact that he has been incapacitated from practice since the accident. As Spraker of Yale is generally expected to win this event, it will probably make little difference whether Cornish jumps or not.

In the quarter-mile run Neave of Oxford is substituted for Cornish, and Workman, the Cambridge distance runner, will run in the half-mile and two-mile runs, as originally entered.

All the members of the team indulged in practice yesterday afternoon with the exception of Cornish, but avoided long runs or performances which could be timed. Workman and Cleave ran three-quarters of a mile, Neave, Hind, Churchill, and Barclay practiced sprints, and Garnier and Olcott ran stretches of 60 or 75 yards over five or six hurdles. The Harvard team also practiced as usual.

There will be no contest between Yale and Harvard hammer throwers to decide upon a man to represent them in the games, so Harvard and Yale will each enter a man. The outlook at Yale for this event is not very encouraging. Capt. Sheldon is ill and Stillman, who is just returned from abroad, is out of practice, and his attention at present is being given to football. Therefore he will not be entered unless Sheldon's condition makes it absolutely necessary.

PHILADELPHIA CRICKETERS WON.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 23.—The first international cricket match between eighteen Philadelphia colts and Capt. Bosanquet's team of English amateurs ended on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club to-day, resulting in a victory for the youngsters by 187 runs.

Mitchell and Harrison were the only two Englishmen to make double figures in their second innings to-day, while seven colts managed to score double figures. The score follows:

PHILADELPHIA COLTS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. L. Patterson, c. Parkin, b. Dowson	9	st. Parkin, b. More	24
C. C. Morris, c. Bosanquet, b. Dowson	30	c. and b. Dowson	34
W. D. Banes, b. Dowson	0	b. More	5
H. A. Haines, c. Bosanquet, b. More	4	b. More	1
G. R. White, b. Wilson	8	c. Mitchell, b. Dowson	0
W. N. Morice, b. Dowson	9	c. Johnson, b. More	0
P. N. Leroy, c. Mitchell, b. Wilson	17	st. Parkin, b. Dowson	35
F. C. Sharpless, b. Wilson	9	b. More	1
F. G. Pearson, c. Priestley, b. Dowson	11	c. Mitchell, b. Dowson	6
F. S. White, not out	19	b. More	8
A. G. Scattergood, b. Wilson	0	b. Bosanquet	23
A. C. Wood, b. More	6	c. Bosanquet, b. Dowson	12
W. Newhall, b. More	4	b. Bosanquet	35
R. H. Patton, b. Bosanquet	17	c. and b. More	2
R. O. Sheridan, c. Wilson, b. Bosanquet	0	c. Wilson, b. Bosanquet	0
C. B. Wallace, b. More	16	b. Bosanquet	0
D. A. Roberts, run out	2	b. Bosanquet	2
W. Graham, b. Bosanquet	0	b. Bosanquet	4
J. H. Mason, b. More	0	not out	1
Byes, (7,) leg byes, (4,) wide, (1)	12	byes, (29,) leg byes, (9,) no ball, (1)	39
Total	173	Total	242

ENGLAND.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
E. R. Wilson, b. Leroy	33	c. Roberts, b. Graham	6
A. Priestley, b. Patton	4	st. Roberts, b. Graham	0
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. Haines, b. Patton	1	b. Graham	6
F. Mitchell, c. Patterson, b. Banes	23	c. Morice, b. Graham	44
W. E. Harrison, c. Roberts, b. Graham	3	b. Patton	13
V. F. Crawford, c. Leroy, b. Graham	13	b. Patton	3
E. M. Dowson, c. Mason, b. Graham	19	c. Haines, b. Patton	0
R. E. More, c. Banes, b. Leroy	0	c. Wallace, b. Patton	6
A. M. Hollis, c. Mason, b. Graham	1	st. Roberts, b. Graham	5
P. R. Johnson, not out	2	b. Leroy	2
R. O. Schwarz, c. Graham, b. Graham	8	c. Patton, b. Graham	4
I. V. Parkin, b. Graham	2	not out	0
Byes, (11,) wide, (1)	12	byes, (5,) wide, (1,) leg byes, (3)	9
Total	131	Total	98

Grand Circuit Harness Races.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The second week of the Grand Circuit harness meeting began at Oakley to-day. In the 2:12 class trotting Waubun won in straight heats and was never extended. In the 2:23 trot Robert A. won two heats, then Reelected took a couple, and Cloria won the fifth. The races will be finished to-morrow. Summary:

Commercial Tribune Cup Race.—For local trotters and pacers; first prize, cup; second, harness; third, whip.

Wextell, (p.,) b. g., (Jack Warth)	1	4	1	1
Wiquette, b. g., (J. B. Ryland)	2	1	2	2
Snowball, br. g., (H. Hammers)	3	2	3	3
John S., b. g., (E. M. Ferris)	5	3	4	4
Rob Roy, (p.,) b. h., (Dr. Reynolds)	4	5	5	5
Dick Spencer, (p.,) b. g., (J. Baum)	6	dr.		

Time—2:22; 2:23½; 2:23; 2:25.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.

Waubun, gr. g., by Pilot Medium, (Curtis)	1	1	1	
Charley Mc., blk. g., (Durfee)	5	3	2	
Edna Cook, b. m., (Isman)	8	2	4	
Miss Duke, br. m., (Carpenter)	2	5	7	
Gunsalus, b. s., (Hoffman)	4	8	3	
Star Mont, ch. g., (Schaefer)	3	6	8	
Newton J., br. h., (Anderson)	6	4	5	
Maggie Anderson, b. m., (Noble)	7	7	5	

Time—2:11½; 2:11¾; 2:12.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

Home Circle, b. g., by Axtell, (Nuckols)	7	1	1	1
Octagon, blk. h., (Muckell)	1	1	2	3
W. W. J., b. h., (McHafie)	3	2	3	2
Elderone, b. g., (Stuart)	2	4	6	4
Fred H., br. g., (Noble)	7	3	5	5
Ella R., br. m., (Todd)	4	5	4	6
The Judge, br. s., (Swisher)	5	6	dis	
Robinson, blk. g., (Coleman)	6	8	dr	

Time—2:12¾; 2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:16¼; 2:17.

2:23. Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500, (unfinished.)

Re-elected, gr. h., by Re-election, (Macey)	7	1	1	5
Cloria, ch. m., (Loomis)	5	3	5	2
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow)	3	2	4	3
Joe Steiner, ch. g., (Nuckols)	6	4	2	4
Miss Nancy, blk. m., (Cecil)	2	6	6	6
Doctor Strong, gr. g., (Gordon)	4	7	3	7
Roberta, b. m., (Ryan)	1	1	7	dis

Time—2:16½; 2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:16; 2:16¼.

Hudson River Valley Tennis.

Play was begun yesterday in the opening round of the lawn tennis tournament on the Park Hill Country Club courts, Yonkers, for the championship of the Hudson River Valley Association.

Hugh Tallant, the Harvard veteran, captured a hard-fought contest against H. N. Thayer. The women experts will begin play this afternoon in their portion of the tourney, the events being singles, doubles, and mixed doubles. Summaries:

Men's Championship Singles.—First round—Hugh Tallant, New York, beat W. N. Thayer, Yonkers, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; L. Ledoux, Newburg, beat H. Gurnsey, Poughkeepsie, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; J. L. Robertson, Jr., Yonkers, beat H. T. Hatch, Tarrytown, 6—4, 6—4.

Gaudaur Will Challenge Towns.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 23.—J. D. Gaudaur, ex-champion oarsman of the world, has declared his intention of competing again, and has issued a challenge to Champion Towns for a championship race. Towns has not yet stated whether or not he will accept.

American Runner Beaten in England.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Thousands gathered yesterday at the Stamford Hill grounds to witness the twenty-five-mile running match, for a prize of £50, between Hallan, claiming New York as his home, and Hurst of Edmonton, England.

Hallan gave up after covering eleven and one-half miles, and the race was awarded to Hurst, who covered twelve miles in 1:11:38½.

W. & J. Sloane

Imported Wilton Carpets

We have never placed before our customers such a superb display of French, English and Scotch *Wiltons* as is now being shown in our Carpet Department. The collection embraces the very newest things in color and pattern.

Broadway & 19th Street.

NO PUBLIC GOLF MATCH.

Bostonians Cannot Come to Van Cortlandt—Protest Against the Public Links.

Van Cortlandt golfers learned with regret yesterday that the proposed team match between their club and the Boston golfers who use the public links at Franklin Park would not take place, after all, this season, owing to the inability of the Bostonians to get a team together to make the trip east. Formal notice was sent to the Van Cortlandt officers, and the match is indefinitely postponed. An attempt, however, will be made to revive the affair next Spring. The Bostonians were to send a team of ten men for the game to-morrow, and they were going to witness the first yacht cup race on the following day. Had the match taken place, it would have been the first big competition between public golfers in distant cities, and would have been a decided triumph for public golf interest.

The Van Cortlandt links are not meeting with favor among the golfers who regularly use the course. The links are under the direct supervision of Park Commissioner Moebus, who has charge of the Bronx Borough, and a professional is hired by the city to keep the course in respectable playing condition. A protest has just been sent to Commissioner Moebus, calling his attention to the fact that the Van Cortlandt course was never in poorer shape than at present, and a number of the more serious evils are enumerated. Over fifty golfers have signed the petition, and they ask why, with so much money spent by the city for the course, it should be the worst in the metropolitan district. The greens are much poorer now than they were a year ago.

Junior Tennis Final at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 23.—The final match in the junior court tennis tournament was won to-day by Robert W. Goelet, who defeated Winthrop Rutherfurd, three sets to one. The play was fast and interesting and was witnessed by a large number of spectators, who had plenty of opportunity to applaud the clever work of both players. The sets were all close, except that won by Mr. Rutherfurd, who took the second 6-1. Mr. Goelet's odds, half fifteen and a bisque, stood him in good stead in the other sets, which were won, 6-4, 8-6, 6-3. On points Mr. Goelet had an advantage of only two, he winning twenty-one games, and Mr. Rutherfurd nineteen.

Empire City Trotting Races.

An interesting programme of trotting events has been arranged by the Road Drivers' Association of New York for Saturday afternoon at the Empire City track, near Yonkers. The races will begin

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO. will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship

NORTH STAR,

4,000 tons, launched May 11, 1901, to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26, Sept. 28 and Oct. 1st, leaving Pier (new) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M.

FARE $5.00

Tickets and staterooms for sale at company's office, 290 Broadway, corner of Reade St., and at the Pier (new) No. 32, East River, foot of Pike St. Telephone 3196 Franklin.

Tyson & Co.'s Agencies.
Thomas Cook & Son, uptown, 1,185 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, downtown, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.
Astor House Stands.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,

will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 26, 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5; leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 10 A. M., in order to see the yacht's jockey position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Maschi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26th, 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. SHARP.

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company, Pier 26.

Tickets, $6.00 for each day.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band. Telephone 1580—Franklin.

YACHT RACES.

FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Beebe Brothers, Sand Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 — FARE — $3.00

STATEROOMS.....$2.00 AND $3.00.

Passengers allowed by law.....1,800
LIMITED to.....900
Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.

WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15 A. M.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; Pier 13 E. R., tel. 6363 Cort.; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan; Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $2.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 359, 32 Broadway, New York City.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer,

"COLUMBIA"

(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer.)

The greatest Observation Boat in the World. Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.

Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.
Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R., 8:20 A. M.
34TH ST., N. R., 9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER, 9:30 A. M.

Single Ticket, $1.00; Coupon Ticket, $5.00, admits two each day; good for first three days—Sept. 26th, 28th, Oct. 1st. For sale at Tyson's Office, 1 Nassau St.; Cook's, McBride's, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 265 West 117th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange: Telephone 762 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

AL. FOSTER'S IRON AND STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:45 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Tickets limited to 400. Seagoing capacity, 900. Fare, $2; series of 3 trips, $5.

YACHT RACES

TICKETS BY ALL THE BEST BOATS AT

THOS. COOK & SON.

Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.
Uptown, 1,185 Broadway, cor. 28th St., N. Y.

YACHT RACE TICKETS

BUFFALO TOURIST CO.

1234 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 484 Mad. Sq.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether the Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the Conveyance and Transportation of Persons and Property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated; Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, having, by an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above-entitled matter on the 10th day of September, 1901, and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1901, been appointed Commissioners, under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 as amended, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the railways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the City of New York, determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as the time and place of their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1901.

THERON G. STRONG.
THOS. C. T. CRAIN,
H. W. GRAY,
Commissioners.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,
Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH**
OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,
From Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., and
The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL**
OF THE NORWICH LINE,
from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 26th, leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; number limited.

A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.

Tickets and staterooms at Pier 36, N. R., foot of Warren St., for Str. PLYMOUTH; Pier 36, N. R., for Str. CITY OF LOWELL. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.....9:30 A. M.

Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to 500.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE THREE-DECK, OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET, will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, commencing Sept. 26. This steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room and has spacious saloons and staterooms. Meals and refreshments of first quality and at regular rates. Music by Lapitino's Band. Everything of high order, except the price.

Tickets $2. Three Trip Tickets $5.00 Staterooms $3 and $5.

Sale limited to one-half licensed sea-going capacity. Tickets now on sale at Pier, Ticket Selling Agencies, and 219 Greenwich St.; Phone, 5109 Cort.

AUTUMN TOUR

to

GETTYSBURG and WASHINGTON,

6 DAYS, $23,

Including All Expenses from New York.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1901,

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL and ROYAL BLUE LINE.

For INFORMATION AND ITINERARY apply to City Ticket Office, 434 Broadway, or C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. New Jersey Central, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The large three-deck ocean going

Steamers { GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC'

will accompany the yachts over the entire course.

FIRST RACE, Gen'l Slocum only,

carrying one-half their capacity.

FARE FIRST RACE, $2.00.

Leave West 20th Street 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing 9:05 A. M. Time-table changed for the second race.

EXCELLENT RESTAURANT AND MUSIC.

Tickets now on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at the Docks mornings of Race days.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Sat., 9:30 AM|Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
Lucania...Oct. 1, 7 A. M|Lucania...Oct. 19, 9:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM|Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon|Majestic....Oct 9, noon
Cymric....Oct. 1, 8 AM|Oceanic...Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic, Oct. 2, noon|Celtic....Oct. 23, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OUTSIDE PASSENGER ROUTE

NEW YORK to BOSTON VIA OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(SAVANNAH LINE.)

24 HOURS OCEAN VOYAGE

TICKETS **$5.00** including meals & berth

Ship sails from foot of Canal St., Pier 35, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

Thursday....Sept. 12 | Saturday....Sept. 21
Tuesday....Sept. 17 | Thursday....Sept. 26

Tickets, reservations, etc.,
317 BROADWAY, N. Y. Pier 35, North River.
W. H. PLEASANTS, Traffic Manager.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5|America Maru....Oct. 23
Coptic.....Oct. 15|Peking.....Oct. 31

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MIOWERA.....Sept. 20|ARANGI.....Oct. 18

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

*Trave.....Oct. 5|†Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenzollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM|*Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn..Oct. 19, 10 AM|*Hohenzollern..Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23|*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23
sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents,
37 Broadway, N. Y. | 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24|Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wm.Oct. 1, 12N|Kronprinz Wm....Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8|Kaiserin M. Th...Nov. 5
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.

Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26|Dr. Luise...Oct. 31, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst...Oct. 3|Bremen....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon|K. Luise..Nov. 28, 11 AM
Sailing 10 A. M., pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM|Columbia, Oct. 17, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM|D'tschland, Oct. 24, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM|Patricia, Nov. 7, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM|*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM|Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM|Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM|*Phœnicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis, Sept. 25, 10 AM|St. Louis, Oct. 16, 10 AM
Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM|Phila.....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul..Oct. 9, 10 AM|Haverford..Oct. 25, 3 PM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon|Southwark, Oct. 9, noon
Friesland, Oct. 2, noon|*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU.....Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 5th, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY LANDED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon|C. of Roma...Oct. 12, noon
Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon|Astoria....Oct. 19, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Str. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "ALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEW YORK" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. " .....9:00 "

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company

ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	4:30 AM.	*12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk.....	† 1:00 PM.	*12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	*12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:30 PM.	* 4:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.

8:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 490 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.

Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:35 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:30, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car, (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:35 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M., 12:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 11:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m...Mail and Paper Train..	*7:00 a. m.
†7:30 a. m.Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*9:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local.....	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m...Empire State Express..	*10:05 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.....Fast Mail.....	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m....Exposition Express....	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m....Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m....Rutland Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m..Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.N. Y. & Chicago Special..	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m..Albany and Troy Flier...	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.....Albany Special.....	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m..The Lake Shore Limited..	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m....St. Louis Limited....	*5:05 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express.....	*2:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*2:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.....Montreal Express.....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m...Pan-American Express...	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.Buffalo & N. W. Special..	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.....Pacific Express.....	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.....Midnight Express....	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. B. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON. SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	6:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(1) Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †10:45 A M; 2 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, No. 1 at †10:55 A M; No. 2 at †11:20 A M; 2 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

P. B. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central

Liber

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
35 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sternberger, Fuld & Sinn
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.
33 NEW STREET.
Branch Offices: 3 & 5 Thomas St. and 244 Equitable Bldg. 621 Broadway. Baltimore, Md.
Private wires to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Phila., and Baltimore.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Lenpp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, Willard Brown.
Wm. Barbour, Edw. C. Schaefer, Philip Lehman,
H. S. Manning, S. C. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin,
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal,
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould,
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark
Emers. McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald, C. I. Hudson.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburg, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
NEW FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% BONDS of this Company to the amount of $18,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railway Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

MEXICAN COAL & COKE COMPANY.
To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican Coal & Coke Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company secured by its first mortgage to the State Trust Company, (now Morton Trust Company,) dated the first day of July, 1899, that the Mexican Coal and Coke Company has elected to pay off each and all of its said bonds, and will on the 1st day of March, 1902, pay on each bond the full amount of the principal thereof, together with the interest accrued thereon to the first day of March, 1902.
The holders of said bonds are required, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, to present the same for payment at the office of Messrs. Spencer Trask & Company, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1902, and are hereby notified that on that date interest on all the said bonds will cease.
HOWARD DUTCHER, Secretary.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 32, 34, 62, 89, 101, 106, 108, 110, 113, 114, 173, 210, 211, 217, 244, 245, 284, 285.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, October 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, September 17, 1901.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,609 shs. Manaos Railway Co.
$10,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d mort. 5 p. c. Bonds.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. Bonds, Series B.
118 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
125 shs. Steel-Tired Wheel Co. common.
$1,200 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
24 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
12 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. pfd.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1930.
8 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 2 mtge. 5 p. c. Bond.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
9 shs. Home Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 share Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.
The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1901, payable on October 15th, 1901, to common stockholders of record at the close of business September 24th, 1901.
The common stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. October 16th.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 18th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 21st, 1901.
COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, ON the bonds of The Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York. ARCHER ANDERSON,
President Tredegar Company.

Meetings and Elections.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the Annual Report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, the approval of the action of the Directors in irrevocably terminating the right under the Company's First Consolidated Mortgage to issue Prior Lien bonds, the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of North Carolina, ratified February 18, 1901, and the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of Virginia, approved February 15, 1901, both relating to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and the consideration of the purchase by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company of all the railroad, property and franchises of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 27th, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 14th, 1901.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 1st, 1901.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, September 17th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $500,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 7, 1901.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, the 22d day of OCTOBER, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 23d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Thursday, October 17, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, at 49 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the Company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
New York, September 17, 1901.

Forty-second St. and Grand St. Ferry Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Fulton Street Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

North & East River Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 23	821,033
To date this year	213,092,198
Corresponding date last year	79,944,821

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 23	$2,621,500
To date this year	$756,950,020
Corresponding date last year	$348,598,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent
Net change in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem	½	Del., L. & W	1
Am. Dist. Tel	1	Iowa Central	3
Am. Locomotive	½	Iowa Central pf	5¾
Am. Woolen	1	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
B., R. & P. pf	1¾	Ont. Mining	½
C., C., C. & St. L	1½	Peoria & East	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	7⅞	Lake Erie & W	¾
Am. Bicycle	¾	Louis. & Nash	⅞
Am. Bicycle pf	1	Met. Street Ry	2
Am. Car & Fdy	1	Mexican Central	⅛
Am. Car & Fdy pf	¾	Mexican National	⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., St. P. & S. S.	¾
Am. Linseed	½	M. pf	1
Am. Smelting	1	Mo., K. & T	½
Am. Smelt. pf	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Am. Sugar	3	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Anaconda Copper	5⅝	N. Y. Central	½
At., T. & S. F	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W	¾
Balt. & Ohio	2⅝	Norfolk & West	⅞
B'klyn Rapid Tr	2¼	Pacific Mail	½
Canada South	1¼	Penn. R. R	1½
Canadian Pacific	½	People's Gas	¾
Chi. & Alton	¾	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. & Alton pf	¾	Pressed S. C. pf	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L	⅝	Reading	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	½	Reading 1st pf	¾
Chi., M. & St. P	1½	Reading 2d pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	⅞	Rep. Steel pf	½
Chi. & N. West	1¾	Rubber Goods	1¾
Chi. & N. W. pf	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	4
Chi. Term. Trans	1	St. L. & S. F	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1¾	St. L. S. W	¾
Col. Fuel & I	1½	St. L. S. W. pf	¾
Col. & H. C. & I	1½	Southern Pacific	¾
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Railway	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Tenn. Coal & I	1½
Den. & R. G. pf	½	Texas & Pacific	⅛
Dul., S. S. & A	¾	Twin City R. T	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	Union B. & P. pf	¾
Erie	⅛	Union Pacific	2½
Erie 1st pf	1½	Union Pacific pf	½
Evans. & T. H	1½	U. S. Leather pf	½
General Electric	2⅞	U. S. Rubber	1
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Rubber pf	1
Gt. North. pf	1⅝	U. S. Steel	⅝
Hocking Valley	½	U. S. Steel pf	1
Hock. Valley pf	½	Va.-Car. Chem	¾
Illinois Central	1¼	Wabash	½
Int. Paper	¾	West. Union Tel	½
Int. Paper pf	1⅛	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Int. Pump	½	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	⅝
Int. Pump pf	2		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	4½	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s	2
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1½	So. Pac. 4½s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2¾	Mex. Cent. 1st inc	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Dist. of Am. coll. tr. 5s	1¼		

BLIND POOL PENALTIES.

Yesterday's drop of about 10 per cent. in the market value of the stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company—the Copper Trust—a shrinkage of over 15 points in two business days, becomes of course a passing Wall Street sensation. But the performance is only like a long list gone before. Not only in the Copper Trust, but in most of the trusts of large capitalization, and practically in every one where mystery prevails, such incidents of collapse are in no sense extraordinary. The Sugar Trust has been more conspicuous than most others in its wild see-saws, its extermination of margin accounts; but few if any of the properties whose management is modeled after the blind pool fashion set by the Sugar Trust have failed to do similar destructive Stock Exchange work.

The instance of yesterday, where Amalgamated Copper sold down around 92, compared with more than 108, when, on last Friday, the company's Directors made a disappointing dividend declaration, involves little that is new or novel. The dividend reduction was preceded by official proclamations of prosperity, suggestions even that there might be a dividend increase, that contests with competitors were on the verge of settlement, that insiders were still adding to their investments in the property, and up to the very minute of the reduced dividend's announcement, the machinery of the Stock Exchange was used to promote that deception. Insiders appealed to by stockholders for information were given assurances calculated to invest them with confidence, some instances of deceit along this line being especially flagrant, worse even than the parade made by brokers identified with the trust to seduce outsiders into purchases. And some of these are not unlikely to show interesting sequels before the chapter closes.

It is, however, difficult for observers of experience to find excuse or sympathy with that part of "the public" caught by the worn-out tactics of blind pool manipulation. The buyer of a stock cannot relieve himself of a duty to seek information as to the character of an enterprise in which he invests, and it is against every rule of common sense and fairness to himself when an investor parts with his money to obtain an interest in a property concerning which every scrap of fact is suppressed. The business man joining an ordinary commercial firm acquaints himself not merely with the character and calibre of others in the partnership, the proved wisdom and honesty of those to whom management is intrusted, but there is always insistence upon detailed and verified statistics as to what may be the firm's property, its earnings and expenses, its assets and its liabilities. And why, in a Stock Exchange transaction, should there be complete reversal of this ordinary prudence, this common sense? No sane man can find excuse or palliation whatsoever. Merely and only a disposition for avarice's sake to take desperate chances can be the incentive of any buyer entering into a Wall Street blind pool. No legitimate investor would undertake such a venture. The performance is—and is only—gambling of the rankest sort.

Certainly it is not for lack of attractive, safe, above-board opportunities elsewhere in the market that anybody plunges into mystery games. Long lists of securities there are, representing properties whose managers stand by the fair and sensible policy of open accounting. This more than other elements gives prestige to Vanderbilt properties—the high type of American corporation investments. And if it be for speculation's sake that buying is undertaken, the New York Stock Exchange list abounds with issues that are "on the square." Take, for example, (and for contrast,) the Southern Pacific Railroad, whose gross earnings for the first week of September were quoted yesterday. They show an increase of $200,000 compared with the corresponding period of a year ago. In such properties the investor can calculate how he stands. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the Southern Pacific carried forward approximately $4,000,000 as surplus, after applying $3,700,000 of earnings to extraordinary improvements and betterments. For the fiscal year ended June 30 last, $12,000,000 more was added, and during last July net earnings aggregated $1,228,000 after full allowance for interest and other charges. August net figures are not yet disclosed, but the $200,000 increase in gross for the first week of the present month is amply suggestive of the still expanding profits—equal to over 7 per cent. upon the company's capital stock.

Other properties than the Southern Pacific might be cited to illustrate the contrast with the blind pool style of management that yesterday, through the Copper Trust, scarred the Stock Exchange record—Southern Pacific being chosen only for the fact that the figures of its earnings and its surplus are far above the average that even the best properties are making. But beyond the showing of the size of the figures, the value lies in this: That such properties have open accounting, that they do not mask their business, do not hide results, are not mysteries. And, fortunately, the list of such properties is a list that in recent times has been growing continually.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In large measure yesterday's stock market may fairly be described as a "copper market," wherein the general list was influenced almost solely by the movement in the copper stocks, which were distinctly and decidedly weak. Out of the total market dealings of 820,000 shares Amalgamated Copper contributed no fewer than 183,000 shares, breaking more than 8 points, and closing within a fraction of the lowest price for the day, while Anaconda was traded in to the extent of 40,000 shares, at one time breaking over 6 points and closing the day with a net loss of 5⅝.

Not unnaturally, this persistent weakness of the copper shares had depressing and disturbing effect on the rest of the list, and finally led to more or less general selling, which carried nearly all prices down between two and three points from the high figures of the day, reached in the early morning. From the low quotations there was a half-hearted rally shortly before the close, promptly nipped in the bud, however, by a fresh display of weakness in Amalgamated in the last ten minutes of trading. Final prices showed the following conspicuous net declines: Amalgamated Copper 7¾, Anaconda 5⅝, Sugar 2⅝, Atchison 1⅛, Baltimore and Ohio 2⅜, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 2¼, St. Paul 1⅝, Northwest 1¾, Chicago Terminal preferred 1¾, Consolidated Gas 3½, General Electric 2⅞, Great Northern preferred 1¾, Missouri Pacific 1⅞, St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred 4, Union Pacific 2½, Pennsylvania 1⅛. In fact, the only important stocks to show advances were the Iowa Central shares, advanced on pool buying, and Big Four, on the prospects of an increased dividend.

It was a matter of comment last week that, notwithstanding the heaviness of the copper shares at that time, the general market held surprisingly well—actually advanced, in fact. This was taken as proof conclusive of the inherent strength of the situation and as evidencing that the larger interests in control did not purpose to allow any decline in prices. On the strength of this assumption those of the public who had stocks were encouraged to hold them. This policy they probably would have continued to pursue had it not been—the copper stocks and St. Paul showing coincident heaviness yesterday—that the rumor went round not only that the Standard Oil interests, who are in control of these properties, were working to bring about a reaction, but that they had opposed themselves to Mr. Morgan, the Vanderbilts, and the Goulds in any endeavor to put up prices at present. One story, in fact, had it that there was open conflict between these interests; while, as perhaps signifying the position of the Standard Oil contingent, it was pointed to that they had refused to increase the dividend on St. Paul, and had reduced the dividend on Amalgamated, neither action having had reassuring effect.

This story of dissension was promptly seized upon by the bears in the market and so zealously circulated that soon its effect began to make itself apparent in the outpouring of long stock, for the Street is still mindful of May 9 and rather quick to take alarm. And so it was that early confidence yesterday gave way, first to hesitation and then to doubt, until, in the end, rather than to take too great chances, many holders of securities parted with their stocks, thus aiding the bears in their market-depressing campaign.

A feature of the day was a sharp advance in sterling exchange, apparently precluding all possibility of any further gold imports at the moment. The advance was a result of the firmness in the European money markets and good inquiry for remittances incident to the end of the month. The Bank of Germany during the day abruptly advanced its discount rate, this being taken to reflect not only the serious money situation there, but also an opposition to any withdrawals of gold from that quarter.

London traded in about 50,000 shares of stock, about equally divided between purchases and sales. The London market itself was lower, reflecting the continued unfavorable news from South Africa and the uncertainty there produced by the copper developments here.

Call money was easy throughout the day, most of the day's loans being made between 3 and 4 per cent.

AMERICAN CEREAL CO.'S PLANS.

Announcement is made that the incorporation of the Quaker Oats Company in New Jersey with a capital stock of $12,000,000 practically means the reorganization of the American Cereal Company. The latter is capitalized at $3,400,000, and has a funded debt of $1,187,300 first mortgage bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest and maturing in 1911.
According to one statement, part of the proceeds from the sale of the new securities will be applied to the retirement of the American Cereal funded debt. The American Cereal is building a Canadian plant, and owns the Quaker Oats Company, Limited, of London. The charter of the new company permits it to manufacture cereal products in this and other countries.

THE BREAK IN COPPER.

The feature of the stock market yesterday was the tremendous dealings in the copper shares and their decided weakness, Amalgamated breaking 8 points on dealings in 183,000 shares, and Anaconda 6 points on transfers of 40,000—the combined total mounting up to more than one-fourth of the entire market transactions. The break in Amalgamated is of course due to liquidation and short selling, because of the reduction in the dividend, the Directors having omitted the usual extra one-half of 1 per cent.; while Anaconda's decline was in part sympathetic and in part due to hints thrown out that at the meeting of that company to-day, if a quorum can be obtained, but, if not, then to-morrow, there will be also a reduction in the Anaconda dividend.
Yesterday the heaviest selling was, as had been the selling last week and the week previous, for the account of Boston interests, Thomas W. Lawson being credited with giving out the orders, some of them declared to be for H. H. Rogers and his friends. Mr. Lawson, it may be recalled, took occasion last week to deny that he was selling any of the copper stocks, but the Street took this denial with some reservation—in fact, insists that he and Standard Oil interests have been sellers of Amalgamated ever since it touched 130, in June last. It is pointed out that these interests were fully aware of the copper situation, and, knowing precisely what they purposed to do in the dividend matter, could take advantage of the boom incident to the consolidation with Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston to unload their holdings on the public.
Private advices received in the Street yesterday from Boston were to the effect that the one-time holders of the stocks of the Boston companies who had been induced to give up their assured dividend-paying shares in those companies for Amalgamated stock, paying a less dividend, but with promises of an increase, are very much incensed. Some of the New York holders who voted for the consolidation are likewise none too well pleased.
A report in Wall Street yesterday was to the effect that in order to relieve the situation and to dispose of surplus stocks the price of copper will be reduced 2 cents a pound. This could not be confirmed.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

The strength of Manhattan and the other local railway shares in the initial dealings yesterday—one broker alone taking 10,000 shares of Manhattan—led to a renewal of the consolidation talk heard last week. Inquiry among the interests connected with the several properties failed to bring to light any foundation for such talk.
The general opinion seems to be that the movement is, as Russell Sage characterizes it, a stock-jobbing movement on the part of a few people who desire to make a turn on the market.

IOWA CENTRAL.

No explanation was offered by interests connected with the system for the phenomenal strength yesterday of the Iowa Central securities in the face of a declining market, the common advancing 3 points and the preferred 5¾. The buying that brought about the advances, however, was on the floor said to be for "inside" account.
Incidentally, the talk was that Illinois Central is buying control of the road. This story has been denied several times, and so far as could be learned has now no more foundation in fact than it had when first it was published.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany advanced from 3½ to 4 per cent.

Application for a charter for the Fort Pitt Malleable and Gray Iron Company in Pennsylvania. The company will locate at Pittsburg.

Capital stock of the Sharon Steel Company increased $500,000 for improvements, making the capital stock $6,000,000.

Elevators, to hold 5,600,000 bushels of grain, it is said, will be built in Duluth at a cost exceeding $6,000,000.

Westmoreland Steel Company organized, with a capital of $100,000, and a bond issue of $200,000, to succeed the Westmoreland Steel and Manufacturing Company at South Greensburg, Penn.

Western advices stating that a falling off in the movement of coarse grains has made the grain traffic of Western railroads the smallest in a number of years.

According to Chicago dispatches, it is claimed that practically all the leading railroads running eastward from Chicago are cutting rates from 15 to 40 per cent., and that a meeting of the traffic officials of all the east-bound roads is to be held there to-day to take decisive and definite action in the matter.

Reports from San Francisco that an American and German syndicate has received a fifty-year concession of 50,000 acres of coal and agricultural lands on both coasts, with extensive water-front rights.

Reserve of outside banks, $1,907,125 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, against $1,531,925 below in the previous week.

Shipments of 390,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.
Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods.
Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $114,879,286; balances, $6,847,405; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,847,125.
Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2¼@2¼ per cent. for short bills and 2⅛@2 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was stronger. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.
Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅜@$4.83; demand, $4.85¼; cables, $4.85⅝; commercial bills, $4.81⅞@$4.82¾.
Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.19⅜, less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39⅜@39 13-16 and 40.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—15@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

German Discount Rate Raised.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany was raised to-day from 3½ to 4 per cent. The increase did not affect the Boerse or the money market. President Koch explained that the advance was advisable owing to the large outlay and as a hint to borrowers to cut down their demands as much as possible. "One reason for the increase in the rate," says the National Zeitung, "is the bad harvests in Germany, which make large importations of grain necessary. There is also a possibility of gold exports to New York."

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.
On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares Alamo sold at .14, 3,000 Comstock bond at .07, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 700 Chollar at .08, 300 Hale and Norcross at .15, 500 Mexican at .20, 400 Ophir at .77, 500 Phoenix at .09, 500 Savage at .03, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .22.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months, from October 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three P. M. Friday, September 27, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Board of Managers reserves the right to re

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Notwithstanding the weakness of the Stock Exchange market yesterday, prices in the outside market remained fairly strong, and in very few of the important stocks were the closing prices below those of Saturday. In fact, in some active issues considerable advances were made and retained till the end of the day. Naturally the copper stocks were unfavorably affected by the decline in Amalgamated, but some of these losses were subsequently recovered. Trading was not on a very large scale, and the totals in the various stocks were below the averages of last week.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were dealt in to the extent of something less than $200,000, which sold on a decline from 68 to 67¼. The closing bid for the bonds was 67¼, showing a net decline of half a point.

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UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, a larger total than this stock has shown in many days. During the early part of the day the selling was somewhat urgent, but later the price recovered and closed unchanged from Saturday's figures. The selling was considered to be in sympathy with the selling of Amalgamated Copper, the course of which was followed by all the outside copper stocks to a more or less extent.

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AMERICAN CAN dealings were only in 700 shares, which sold between 25 and 24½. The stock closed with a new loss of three-eighths of a point. A few hundred shares of the preferred stock changed hands at 75, which was fractionally below Saturday's final price.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was quite active and strong. It sold up to 78, and closed with 77¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. The bonds also were in somewhat increased demand, and they closed with a fractional net gain.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were traded in at 89¾. For some days there has been fair demand for these bonds at the price quoted yesterday, which represents an advance of nearly one point over recently quoted figures. The preferred stock and St. Louis Transit have been steady, but trading in them has been very limited.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.	Sept. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24½	24¾	24¾	25
American Can pf	74¾	75	75¼	75½
American Chicle	84	87	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6¾	7	6¾	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33¾	35	34	35
American Malt 6s	94	95	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2¼	4
Aberdeen Copper	29	31	29	32
*British Columbia Copper	13	13½	13	14
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	⅞	1	⅞	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cant. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	13	15	13½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5⅞	5¼	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67¼	67½	67¾	68¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Crampsf Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South., w. i.	15½	16	15	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40½	41½	40½	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	83	85
Dominion Securities	78	79	78	79
Electric Boat	..	20	..	20
Electric Boat pf	..	49	62	66
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4½	5½	4¼	5½
Electric Vehicle pf	7½	8½	7½	8½
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1½	1	1½
General Chemical	83½	87	83½	87
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101	101¾	101	101¾
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	46	48	46	48
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. Scott & M. pf. when issued	77¾	78	77	78
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	85¾	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Marsden Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	..	7½	8	7½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	87	94	87	94
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Real Estate Loan	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	95½	98	95½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts. Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	101	99½	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	145	150	145	..
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27½	26¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84	84	84½
Seaboard Air Line	27¾	27¾	28¼	28½
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¾	51	51¼	52½
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	760	765	760	765
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	16	17	17½	18
Tidewater Coal	7¼	8¼	7	8
Trenton Potteries	7	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¾	5	4¾	5
Union Typewriter	66	68	66	68
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	122	125	122	125
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82	82½	82	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¼	28	31¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	37	38	37½	38½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	84½	86½	86¼	86¾
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	92	85	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	..	8	..	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	..	16½	17¾	16½
Worthington Pump pf	114	116	115	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.				
Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	108	110	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 1st	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Third Avenue R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	72	70	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	100	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.				
American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	89½	93	89	91
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	6	4	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	106	105½	106
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds.	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. R. Gas & Coke	5	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54	56	54½	55½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.				
Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	16	19
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	230	240	230	232
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 23, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	93	93⅛	181,600	Amalgamated Copper	101	101	92½	93	−7⅝
	23½	24	200	Am. Agric. Chemical	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
	1⅞	2¼	700	American Bicycle	3	3	2¼	2¼	− ⅝
	10	15	118	Am. Bicycle pf	14	14	14	14	−1
	29	29¼	915	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29½	29	29	−1
	85	86	430	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85	85	84⅝	85	− ¾
	31½	32	300	American Cotton Oil	32	32	31	31	−1
	33	36	100	American Dist. Tel.	36	36	36	36	+1
	28	28¼	1,760	American Ice Co	28	28⅞	27⅝	28	+ ½
	17	19	200	Am. Linseed Co	20	20	18	18	− 1½
	46	50	60	Am. Linseed Co. pf	50	50	50	50	.....
	25	25½	320	American Locomotive	25	25	25	25	+ ½
	28	28	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	27	27	26¾	26¾	− ¼
	44⅞	45	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45⅜	45⅝	44⅜	45	−1
	98	99	425	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98⅜	98⅝	97½	97½	− ½
	124	124¼	11,550	Am. S. R. Co., ex rts.	126⅜	126⅝	123	124⅜	−3⅛
	..	..	15,060	Am. S. R. Co., rts.	5⅞	6	4⅜	5	.....
	16	17	120	American Woolen	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1
	37¼	37½	38,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42	42	36⅞	37½	−5⅜
	75¼	75⅝	26,700	At., T. & S. F.	76⅝	76⅞	75	75⅝	−1⅜
	96	96¼	3,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	97¼	97⅜	96	96⅞	− ⅞
	102¼	102⅞	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	103	103⅛	102¼	102⅝	−2⅜
	66⅝	66⅞	14,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69½	69¾	66⅝	67	−2¼
	123½	125	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	125	125	125	125	+1½
	78½	80	200	Canada Southern	79	79	78¾	78¾	−1½
	110	110¾	400	Canadian Pacific	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110½	− ½
	46	..	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46½	− ⅜
	38¼	38¾	300	Chicago & Alton	39	39	38	38½	− ⅜
	77¼	78	100	Chicago & Alton pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	− ⅛
	..	..	1,500	Chicago Great West.	23¾	24¼	23½	23⅝	− ⅛
	86	87	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	86	86	86	86	− ⅜
	41¾	42	2,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis	42¼	42½	41¼	42	− ½
	75	76	1,017	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	75½	75½	74¾	75	− ½
	162⅛	162¼	28,060	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163⅜	163⅝	161	162¼	−1⅝
	188	189¼	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188½	188½	188¼	188¼	− ⅛
	194	195	1,000	Chicago & Northw.	196½	196¾	195	195	−1
	..	..	338	Chi. & Northw. pf.	213	213	213	213	−8
	143½	143⅞	1,051	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	144⅜	144⅝	143	143½	.....
	22⅜	22⅞	10,200	Chicago Term. Trans.	24	24⅝	22½	22⅞	−1
	42	42¼	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	43	43¼	41⅝	42	−1⅜
	98⅞	99	5,300	C., C., C. & St. L.	97½	99¼	97½	98⅝	+1½
	97½	98	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	99⅜	99⅝	98	98	−1½
	14½	14⅝	2,800	Colorado Southern	14½	14⅞	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
	54	54⅜	300	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	− ⅛
	25¼	26	500	Col. Southern 2d pf.	25⅞	26	25⅜	25⅝	− ⅛
	18½	19	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18	18	17½	17½	−1⅛
	220½	222	1,000	Consolidated Gas	223	223	220	220½	−3½
	117	117½	400	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116	117⅛	116	117⅛	− ⅛
	164	165	100	Delaware & Hudson	164	164	164	164	−1
	226½	227	1,500	Del., Lack. & West.	226⅞	227	226	227	+1
	48⅝	48⅞	200	Denver & R. G.	49	49	48⅝	48⅝	− ⅛
	94	94½	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	94¾	94¾	94	94	− ½
	37	39	10	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	37	37	37	37	.....
	11	11⅜	2,000	Dul., S. S. & At.	11⅝	11⅝	11	11¼	− ⅜
	19¼	19½	220	Dul. S. S. & At. pf.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
	42⅛	42⅜	58,300	Erie	43½	43⅞	42¼	42¼	−1⅝
	69¾	70⅛	3,500	Erie 1st pf	71	71⅝	69⅞	70⅛	−1⅝
	57	57⅜	2,100	Erie 2d pf	57¼	57⅝	57	57	− ¼
	58	59	400	Evans. & T. H.	60	60	58¼	58½	−1⅞
	262	263	300	General Electric	261¼	261¼	261	261	−2⅝
	56	57	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	56	56	56	56	−1
	186	186½	300	Great Northern pf.	188⅝	188⅝	186¾	186¾	−1⅝
	53	54	100	Hocking Valley	54	54	54	54	− ½
	74½	75	400	Hocking Valley pf.	75½	75½	75	75½	− ½
	144¾	145¼	400	Illinois Central	147⅜	145¼	144¾	144¾	−1½
	23¾	24	400	International Paper	24½	24½	23⅞	24	− ¾
	78¾	79	650	Internat. Paper pf.	78½	78½	78	78½	−1⅜
	94	95	100	Internat. Power Co.	95	95	95	95	.....
	46¼	46⅜	800	International Pump	46	46	46	46	− ½
	85	86	100	Internat. Pump pf.	84	84	84	84	−2
	42	42¼	7,400	Iowa Central	40¼	42½	40	42½	+3
	78¾	79	3,900	Iowa Central pf.	74	79½	74	78¾	+5¾
	67	68	1,400	Lake Erie & West.	67½	68	67	67	− ¾
	104⅜	104¾	7,262	Louisville & Nashville	105¼	105⅝	104⅜	104⅝	− ¾
	122⅞	123	66,125	Manhattan Elevated	128¼	129⅝	121⅞	122⅞	+ ⅛
	74½	75½	2,225	Met. Street Railway	167⅛	168	165	166	− ⅞
	..	..	700	Mexican Central	24⅜	24⅝	23⅜	23⅝	− ⅞
	84⅝	85	2,300	Mexican National ctfs.	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅝
	31	31	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	26	26	26	+ ⅜
	73	75	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	74	74	74	74	− ⅜
	28¼	29	410	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29⅞	29⅞	29	29	−1
	55½	56	940	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57	57	55	55½	−1⅞
	102¾	102⅞	7,700	Missouri Pacific	104	104¼	101⅞	102¾	− ¼
	43⅜	44	500	National Biscuit Co.	44	44¼	44	44	.....
	41	42	200	National Salt Co.	41½	41½	41	41	.....
	145	148	300	New York Air Brake	146	146⅞	145¾	146⅝	.....
	156¼	156⅜	4,300	New York Central	157½	157½	155½	156¼	− ⅜
	49	50	2,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	50	50	49	49¼	− ⅝
	34⅝	34¾	5,225	N. Y., Ont. & West.	35¾	35¾	34½	34⅝	− ⅜
	54⅛	55	5,500	Norfolk & West.	55½	55⅞	54¾	55	− ⅜
	96	98	800	North American	98½	98½	98	98	.....
	12½	13	200	Ontario Mining	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
	40¼	41	400	Pacific Mail	41⅜	41⅝	41	41	− ⅜
	144⅞	145	4,250	Pennsylvania R. R.	146	146	144½	145	− ⅝
	107⅝	108	3,700	People's Gas, Chicago	109	109	107⅝	108	− ⅝
	..	..	2,150	People's Gas, Chi., rts.	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
	38½	39	1,400	Peoria & Eastern	37	40	37	38⅞	+ ⅞
	40½	41	300	Pressed Steel Car	41	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	−1
	81	82	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81	81	81	81	−1
	210	212	300	Pullman Company	212	212	212	212	+1
	42¼	42⅝	3,800	Reading	42⅞	42⅞	41¼	41⅝	− ¼
	76¼	76¾	1,500	Reading 1st pf	76⅝	77	76	76	− ⅜
	53	53¼	1,000	Reading 2d pf	54	54	53½	53½	−1⅛
	15	15½	1,800	Republic Iron & Steel	15	15⅛	15	15¼	.....
	66½	66⅝	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	67	67	66¼	66⅞	− ⅛
	25½	26½	1,200	Rubber Goods	28¼	28½	26	26	−1⅝
	11½	12½	700	St. J. & G. I.	12	12	12	12	.....
	62	66	600	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	66	66	62	64	−4
	..	..	100	St. L. & Adirondack	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	.....
	46	46½	1,400	St. L. & San Fran.	46	46¼	46	46	− ⅛
	68	68¼	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	69	69	68¼	68¼	− ⅛
	30½	31	1,200	St. Louis Southw.	31	31	30½	30½	− ⅜
	63	63	800	St. L. Southw. pf.	63	63½	62½	62½	− ⅜
	57¾	57⅞	42,900	Southern Pacific	58⅝	59¼	57	57¾	− ⅜
	34	34½	59,730	Southern Railway	34⅞	35¼	34	34	− ⅛
	88⅜	89½	6,820	Southern Railway pf.	89⅞	89½	88⅜	89¼	− ⅛
	4⅝	4⅝	500	Standard R. & T.	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	− ⅛
	61⅝	62	1,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63⅝	63⅝	61⅝	61⅞	−1⅝
	42¼	42½	2,400	Texas Pacific	43⅜	43⅜	42	42¼	− ⅞
	120	123	100	Third Avenue	120	120	120	120	− ⅞
	21⅜	22	750	Tol., St. L. & West.	22⅜	22⅜	21⅞	22	− ⅜
	35½	36	150	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	36	36	36	36	.....
	101	101¾	200	Twin City Rapid Tr.	101⅝	101⅞	101	101	− ⅛
	71	74	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	71½	71½	71¼	71½	− ⅛
	98¾	98½	56,725	Union Pacific	100⅝	100⅝	97⅜	98⅜	− ⅞
	88½	88⅝	1,009	Union Pacific pf.	89⅝	89⅝	88½	88½	− ⅝
	42⅞	43⅛	42,100	United States Steel	43⅝	43⅞	42½	42⅞	− ⅛
	92⅞	93	14,135	U. S. Steel pf.	93⅞	93⅞	92½	92⅞	− ⅛
	12¾	12⅞	1,500	United States Leather	13	13	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
	80⅞	81	550	U. S. Leather pf.	81½	81½	80¾	81	− ⅛
	17⅛	18	600	United States Rubber	18	18	17½	17½	−1
	54	55	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	55	55	55	55	− ⅛
	60	60½	133	Va.-Car. Chemical	61¼	61¾	61¼	61½	− ⅜
	21¾	22	1,500	Wabash	22⅜	22⅝	21⅜	21⅝	− ⅜
	3	10	3,700	Wabash pf	40¼	40⅞	39⅝	39⅞	− ⅜
	170	175	20	Wells-Fargo Express	159	159	159	159	.....
	91¼	92	3,040	Western Union Tel.	92½	92½	91⅝	92	− ⅛
	50	52	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	51¼	51¼	51	51	− ⅛
	30	32	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	− ⅛
	22	22⅜	3,400	Wisconsin Central	22⅝	23¼	22	22½	− ⅛
	43	44	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	44	44	44	44	− ⅛
	Sales.....		821,033						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108½	109	G. S. R. pf.	103	105
2s, c., 1930	109	109½	Homestake	98	..
3s, r., 1918	108	109	Ill Cent., l. 1.	102	..
3s, c., 1918	108	109	Int. Silver	6½	7
3s, 1918, reg.	108	109	Int. Sil. pf.	33	38
4s, r., 1907	112	113	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Kan. & M.	33	34
4s, r., 1925	130½	140½	Kan. C. So.	19	21
4s, c., 1925	139½	140½	K. C. S. pf.	40½	41
5s, r., 1904	108	109	K. & D. M.	7	8
5s, c., 1904	108	109	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
D. C. 3-65s	125	..	King. & P.	..	10
Adams Exp.	180	200	Lacl. Gas.	85	98
Alb. & Sus.	215	..	Lacl. G. pf.	101	102
Ale. & W.	120	..	L. E. & W. pf.	128	132
A. A. C. pf.	90	..	Lake Shore	251½	280
Am. Coal	180	200	Long Island	73	76
A. C. O. pf.	89½	90½	Man. Beach	15	16
Am. Exp.	110	115	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
A. I. Co. pf.	66	67	M. W. S. L.	..	..
Am. M. Co.	6½	7	Chi.	38	42
Am. Loc. pf.	86	87	M. W. S. El.	..	..
Am. Snuff	..	43	Chi. pf.	92	93½
Am. S. pf.	86½	90	Mich. Cent.	105	..
A. T. & C.	98	100	M. & St. L.	108	109
Am. Tob. pf.	146	..	M. & St. L. pf.	..	..
A. W. Co. pf.	75	79	M. & St. L.	..	..
Ann Arbor	20½	22½	pf.	115	118
Am. A. pf.	52	55	Mor. & Es.	195	197
B. & O. pf.	93	94	N. C. & St. L.	..	..
B. A. L. pf.	148	..	N. Y. & N. H.	75	100
B. Un. Gas.	213	217	Nat. Bis. pf.	101½	102½
Bruns. City	10½	10¾	Nat. S. pf.	74	76
B., R. & P. pf.	92	95	N. Cent. C.	20	30
B., C. R. & N.	..	..	N. Y. & N. pf.	..	..
C. & O.	135	..	N. Y.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings Confined to Small Properties—Syndicate Buys Large Suburban Tract—Auction Sales.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Mrs. F. A. Norris to A. Clifford Tower the four-story dwelling 50 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Edward F. Beddall the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 138 East Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 50 by 100.

Gibbs & Kirby have sold the three-story building 705 and 707 Third Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, for about $55,000.

A. C. & H. M. Hall have sold the five-story double flat 151 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street. The buyer is represented by C. G. A. Brosien.

George F. Johnson and Sons have sold to J. A. Birch for $10,500 the two-story brick and stone dwelling 40 Beck Street, 20 by 57 on lot 25 by 100.

John W. Salter and others conveyed yesterday to Isaac H. Clothier two plots on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street—one, 60 by 100, being 240 feet west of Park Avenue, and the other, 25 by 100, 175 feet west of Park Avenue.

The dwelling 58 East Eighty-first Street, the sale of which by McCafferty & Buckley was recently reported, was conveyed yesterday to W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.

The O'Connor tract of thirty-two acres in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn has been sold to a syndicate for about $75,000. The buyers will develop and subdivide the property. The deal was negotiated through Broker Frederick G. Isles.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

231 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society..... $23,866

239 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; to the same plaintiff..... 22,366

241 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; to the same plaintiff..... 22,366

247 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; to the same plaintiff..... 21,866

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 689 to 693 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet 6 inches west of Willis Avenue, 75 by 100, two-story brick and frame double dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 1724 Canal Street, south side, 93.1 feet east of Mott Street, 15.11 by 50.7, three-story brick dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $2,175; subject to another mortgage for $12,462.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 859 and 861 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and 1,015 Trinity Avenue, being the northwest corner of those streets, 25, 24.3, and 24.3, respectively, by 100, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $13,710; subject to other mortgages for $46,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Donihee, Jr., referee, Whitlock Avenue, east side, 442.10 feet south of Leggett Avenue, 75 by 110, vacant; Longfellow Street, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Longfellow Street, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,834.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Henry Thompson, referee, Boulevard Lafayette, west side, 275.4 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 100, vacant; Private Street, east side, 674.1 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 108.11, vacant; Private Street, west side, 674.11 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 25 by 72.3 by 25 by 72.6, vacant; 514 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 407 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Washington Avenue, south side, 150 feet west of South Main Street, Clifton Island, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20.6 by 27.6; Laura Knuffer, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 379 College Avenue, for a one-story brick factory, 25 by 21; Otto Haussmann of 200 East Fiftieth Street, owner; Charles Sligmayer of 308 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 50 by 86.4; Leon A. Liebeskind of 36 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

Montgomery Avenue, at intersection of Aqueduct Avenue, for a one-story frame tool house, 10.3 by 18; Mrs. S. P. Lees, High Bridge, owner; Stephen H. Mapes of 2,264 Aqueduct Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 228 East Seventy-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Esther D. Slensby of 36 Beekman Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $550.

No. 406 East Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick stable; Lizzie Goerlitz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, owner; Philip Goerlitz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $125.

No. 676 Morris Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; Charles Martin, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage, and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage, plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Sept. 23.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 181st St, 19.6x100; Ella M. Smith to Theodore W. Myers, (mtg $1,000, R S 75 cents)... $1

BROOK AV, e s, 75 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; John J. Boyle and another, executors and trustees, to Adelheid Lieb, (R S $6)..... 14,500

FORD ST, n s, 175 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100; Richard O'Gorman to Thomas F. Costello, (mtg $11,34)..... 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 375.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x95; Louis Eickwort to Michael T. Ring and wife, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

JEROME AV, e s, 169.10 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 20.7x105.10x20x100.11; Edward W. Doty to Hugh C. Munday, (mtg $4,750, R S $1)..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, at s w corner of land of John Burns, 25x100, except parcel 25x21x208x24, with city awards, 1-8 part; Thomas Wilson to Peter J. Kaster..... 200

PARK AV, w s, 53 ft s of 36th St, 18x105; Edward Sturges to Frederick Sturges, (R S $21.25)..... 1

PIER AV, e s, 50 ft n of Emily St, 108.2x103.4x82.1x100, Throgg's Neck; George A. Minasian, referee, to Dutchess Land Company..... 800

PROSPECT AV, e s, at n w s of Dawson St, 65.11x106.10x127.9, gore; Walter B. Odell to Harrison Crook and others, (R S $11.25, mtgs $25,000)..... 25,000

UNION ST, 130, s w s, 100 ft n w of Brewer Av, 22x100; William H. Corbett and others to Bridget Corbett..... 1

UNION AV, s w s, 75 ft from 1st St, runs n w 125x — 100x s e 125x n w 100, Westchester; Mary E. Gore and another, heirs, to Frederick A. Gore, all title..... 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 456.4 ft n of 179th St, old lines, 50.11x217.9x50x207.10; Mary A. Costello to Catherine Irving, (R S $1.75)..... 6,000

WEST END AV, e s, 42.9 ft s of 96th St, 16.3x95; David Christie to Hannah Maher, (mtg $12,000, R S $5.75)..... 100

1ST ST, n w s, 100 ft from Washington Av, 100x150; Frederick A. Gore and another, heirs, to Mary E. Gore, all title..... 1

25TH ST, 230 and 232 East, 40x98.9, ½ part; Conrad J. Muth to Anna E. Muth, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 252 ft w of Park Av, 18x100.5; Mabel A. Downing to Leonard F. Nicoll, (mtg $18,000, R S $11)..... 42,500

61ST ST, 255 East, 17x48.8x irregular; Isaac Rothschild, referee, to Annie Feyser, (mtg $6,000)..... 500

69TH ST, n s, 242 ft e of 2d Av, 27x100.4; Christian Henn to Annie Henn, (mtg $17,750)..... 19,750

81ST ST, 58, East, 16x102.2; Robert McCafferty to W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., (mtg $20,000, R S $9.25)..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 19x102.2; Judah L. Adler to Julia G. Walker, (mtg $13,000, R S $9.75)..... 100

84TH ST, s s, 108.8 ft w of Avenue A, 19.6x102.2; Frank Herwig to Herman Bub, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

96TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.8; 96th St, n s, 240 ft w of Park Av, 66x100.8; John W. Salter and others to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $25)..... 100

112TH ST, 140 East, 17.10x100.11; Elizabeth Schaefer to Moses Schiller, (mtg $5,000, R S 50c)..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 18.7x99.11; John J. Curry to Jane E. Schuyler, all liens, (R S $5)..... 1

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 18.7x99.11; Jane E. Schuyler to John J. Curry, all liens, (R S $6.25)..... 1

159TH ST, n s, 284 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, run n — to centre of 160th St x e — to centre of Edgecombe Road x s — to n s of 159th St x w —; Maxwell Stevenson to Richard P. Messiter, all title..... 1

187TH ST, n w corner of Loriliard St, 48x—x48x83.9; Charles A. Tatum to Joseph L. Hewey, (R S $1.50)..... 5,400

Recorded Leases.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 138th St; Louis Reichardt to William Schwab, 4 7-12 years..... $600 to $900

WEST ST, 184, and 200 Chambers St; Francis H. Ruhe and others to John H. Fay, 4 8-12 years..... 2,000

WEST ST, 184, and 200 Chambers St; John B. Thorpe to August Zimmermann, 5 years..... 2,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, and 2 West 112th St; William Schuster to Lawrence E. Kohle, 5 years..... $1,080 to 1,500

7TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x75; Edward J. Quirk to John Hainhorst, 5 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALDHOUS, Herbert, to Hyman Sonn and another; Wendover Av, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, demand, 6 per cent..... $3,500

AMMON, Julia G., to American Mortgage Company; 88th St, 112 West, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

AMMON, Julia G., to American Mortgage Company; 88th St, 112 West, 3 years..... 12,000

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Girard Trust Company; Broadway, n e corner of 171st St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 40,000

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Girard Trust Company; 11th Av, s w corner of 172d St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

CONNELL, Andrew J., to Elihu Thomson; Jerome Av, e s, 186.7 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 5,000

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to Richard O'Gorman; Ford St, n s, 175 ft w of Webster Av, due March 23, 1902..... 666

CROOK, Harrison, and others to John C. Barr; Prospect Av, e s, at n w s of Dawson St, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,280

CURRY, John J., to Maxwell E. Moore, trustee; 138th St, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, secures indebtedness of..... 19,166

DAY, Mary L., and others to the German Savings Bank; 1st Av, n w corner of 23d St, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ELDRED, Therese, to Stephen Stewart; 50th St, 325 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 6,500

GRIMM, August C., to Louisa L. Jeremiah; Forest Av, w s, 79 ft s of 166th St, 4 years..... 1,000

IRVING, Catherine, to Harlem Savings Bank; Valentine Av, e s, 456.4 ft n of 179th St, old line, 1 year..... 2,000

KOHL, Lawrence E., to George Ringler & Co.; 5th Av, s w corner of 112th St, No. 2, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.... 4,500

LIEB, Adelheid, to David McClure; Brook Av, e s, 75 ft s of 147th St, 3 years..... 10,000

MACHADA, Marcela R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 118th St, 129 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 13,000

MILLER, John L., to the Young Men's Christian Association; Columbus Av, 426, 3 years, gold..... 35,000

MUNDAY, Hugh C., to Grace C. Marvin; Jerome Av, e s, 189.11 ft s w of Mount Hope Place, prior mtg $4,750, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 500

OLMS, Lena, to Empire City Savings Bank; Riverside Av, s w corner of 25th St, 1 year..... 18,000

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 20.6 ft e of Lafontaine Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 20.3 ft w of Arthur Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n w corner of Arthur Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, s s, 45.6 ft e of Lafontaine Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n e corner of Lafontaine Av, 1 year, gold..... 5,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; Arthur Av, w s, 109.7 ft n of 180th St, 1 year..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 70.9 ft w of Arthur Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 45.6 ft w of Arthur Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 70.9 ft e of Lafontaine Av, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; Lafontaine Av, e s, 131.5 ft n of 180th St, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; Lafontaine Av, e s, 106.5 ft n of 180th St, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to Dollar Savings Bank; Arthur Av, w s, 134.7 ft n of 180th St, 1 year, gold..... 4,500

RICE, Nellie, to John W. Cornish; Lafontaine Av, n e corner of 180th St, subject to 12 mtgs $56,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 22,460

RICHARDS, Samuelletta, to Frederick S. Richards; parcel on south point of City Island, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 1,500

SCHROEDER, William, to Grace O. Marvin; 171st St, n s, 213.2 ft e of 3d Av, due June 30, 1904, 6 per cent..... 600

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to W. Irving Van Wart and another, executors and trustees..... $12,030

ESSELER, Mary, individually and as trustee, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland..... Nom.

HUSEMEYER, William, and others to executors and trustees of Herman Rosenpreter..... Nom.

MUTH, John, to Anna E. Muth..... Nom.

ROBITZEK, William, to William J. Williamson and another..... 500

SASSEEN, Robert A., to William P. Sandford..... 2,500

SCHROEDER, Henrietta C., to Grace C. Marvin..... 1,100

SHERWOOD, Nancy L., and others to Emma C. Orr..... 1,000

STEWART, Nelson D., to the Continental Trust Company..... Nom.

THE NEW YORK BIBLE AND COMmon Prayer Book Society to the Trustees of the Sands Fund..... 5,000

THE MANHATTAN CONSUMERS' Brewing Company to the John Stanton Brewing and Malting Company..... Nom.

VAUSE, William F., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland..... Nom.

VREELAND, Herbert H., as guardian, to John Green..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

HESTER ST, 117, Laurence J. Rice against Isaac Marx, owner and contractor..... $875

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 150x100; Louis Partzschefeld against Joseph M. and Jeanette Kirby, owners and contractors..... 342

WEST END AV and 98th St, n w corner, 20x80; Alfonse Costabile against De Verastigne, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor..... 21

11TH ST, 281 and 283 West; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against Daniel Rosenbaum and Hertig Hafker, owners; Herman Hafker, owner and contractor..... 103

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MOTT ST, 234; M. S. A. Wilson against Florida Geradi and another, Sept. 10, 1901..... $65

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; William P. Carroll against Patrick E. O'Brien and another, May 17, 1901..... 2,550

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; John Morrison and another against E. O'Brien and another, May 25, 1901..... 550

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Henry Huber Company against Patrick E. O'Brien and another, June 6, 1901..... 443

140TH ST and Courtlandt Av, n w corner; William T. Hookey against Spierling & Menzen—Lauser and another, July 16, 1901..... 79

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY and 60th St, s w corner, 87.3x133.2x irregular; Frederick W. Randall against Charles E. Appleby and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Jones & Titcomb.

PARK AV and 72d St, n e corner, 20x102.2; Harry C. Hallenbeck against J. Edward Davis and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Crook.

PART of Lot 34, map of Schuylersville, Throgg's Neck, 3.8x22.4; Bridget Lunney against Margaret Eagen and another, (action to recover possession;) attorney, J. Davis.

4TH ST, s s, 180 ft n e of Union Av, 40x100, two actions, Bronx; M. Louise Labagh, executrix, against Augusta Weller and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, F. R. Dickey.

41ST ST, 408 West; Caroline Fath against Jacob Bechtold, executor, and another, (partition;) attorney, C. J. Kracht.

64TH ST, s s, 433 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Mary E. Cox and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Booce & Wallace.

120TH ST, 221 East; Walter C. Bunn against Margaret T. Russell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

135TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 26x99.11; 5th Av, w s, 25.5 ft n of 135th St, 25x84, and 5th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 135th St, 25x84; William C. T. Baldwin against Hattie Frank, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leslie & Minor.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY WARSHOW.—Schedules in the assignment of Henry Warshow, manufacturer of clothing at 37 Great Jones Street, show liabilities $4,011, nominal assets $2,636, and actual assets $116.

MARY H. ARCHIBALD.—Mary H. Archibald, dealer in lumber, timber, and building materials at Yonkers, made an assignment here yesterday to Michael F. Mitchell, without preference. She has been in business since 1883, and is the wife of Andrew Archibald, who managed the business for her. He filed a petition in bankruptcy in this city on Feb. 21, 1899, with liabilities $12,904 and no assets, and subsequently received a discharge. About two weeks ago a report was published in the New York papers that Andrew Archibald had lost $7,000 in bills somewhere on lower Broadway.

FREDERICK W. KIMBALL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Frederick W. Kimball, dealer in anti-rheumatism rings at 3 Union Square, show liabilities $3,024, and nominal assets $1,500, consisting of household furniture $1,200, books and pictures $300. He stated on the schedules that on Aug. 29, 1900, he executed a deed of the property 303 West One Hundred and Fourth Street to his wife Sarah F. Kimball. The deed was never delivered to her, but on April 16, 1901, she obtained possession of it without his knowledge, and caused it to be recorded. The property was valued at $25,000, and subject to a mortgage of $6,000.

THE LENGERT WAGON COMPANY.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Farrell temporary receiver of the Lengert Wagon Company, manufacturers of wagons at 302 to 306 West Fifty-third Street, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, brought by two of the Directors, William J. Chaniel, the President, and Joseph Kimball, the Treasurer. The company is unable to meet maturing obligations, and could not pay three judgments, aggregating $414, recently obtained against it. The liabilities are $65,396, and nominal assets $67,256. The assets consist of the factory property, $54,000, subject to mortgages, taxes and interest, $53,898; notes $800, accounts receivable $1,400, merchandise $1,000, tools and fixtures $500, cash in bank $6, stock of the Lengert Company of Philadelphia $9,050, other stocks $500. The company was incorporated in February, 1900, with a capital stock of $50,000.

G. L. SCHUYLER & Co.—Walter G. Schuyler and James E. Schuyler, composing the firm of G. L. Schuyler & Co., dealers in lumber at Ninety-eighth Street and East River, made an assignment yesterday to William J. Underwood, lawyer, of 76 William Street. The business is one of the oldest in this line in the city, having been established in 1835. G. L. Schuyler, their father, died on April 20, 1889, and the present partners succeeded to the business, but have had no capital rating at Bradstreet's for the past seven years. Mr. Underwood said that the embarrassment would probably be only temporary, and that they will come out of it all right. Most of the creditors are friendly, and will help the firm to work out on certain contracts. They did a large business, which has heretofore been profitable, but recently they met with several heavy losses, which precipitated matters. In one case they lost $30,000 to $40,000, and they could not stand such large losses. They sold largely to builders, and accordingly had to wait a long time for their money, until the builder could sell his houses. The liabilities are over $100,000 and assets $70,000 to $80,000. The Messrs. Schuyler are very well known socially, and Walter G. is an officer of the Seventh Regiment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SARAH JANE CLARK.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Sarah Jane Clark, plumber, of 480 Fourth Avenue, by the following creditors: Harry M. Smith, $2,621; McMann & Taylor, $8; Colwell Lead Company, $209, and the Dimock & Fink Company, $921. It was alleged that she is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on July 12. Her schedules showed liabilities $29,108 and actual assets $1,650.

ADOLPH MAYER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Adolph Mayer, cloak manufacturer, of 394 Broadway, by the following creditors: Petro Delucas, $176; Sam Dubin, $140; Samuel Warschawsky, $35; William Markle, $80; Gerson Dubin, $82, and Harry Cronnenberg, $45. Their claims are for work and materials. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Sept. 20 permitted several creditors to obtain attachments against him in the Second District Municipal Court aggregating $1,000, and that he has also transferred property while insolvent. His liabilities are reported to be over $10,000.

The Dona Maria Mining Company.

Another judgment was entered yesterday against the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Republic of Colombia, for $31,719, in favor of Clark G. Drum, the Secretary of the company, for the amount now due on his own claim of $1,690 and assigned claims of George D. Hedian, $14,006; George D. Gorman, $5,422, and six other persons, for money lent to the company, principally in 1896, and for services.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARNETT, Isaac E.—J. Scott and others. $19

COOK, Thomas T.—American Bicycle Company..... 152

CRAWFORD, John W.—Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company..... 87

CARROLL, Craft Co.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York..... 31

DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF Mompos—C. G. Drum..... 31,719

DUTENHOFER, Adam—S. Fischer..... 537

DENNISON, Roy—G. B. Leonard..... 182

EMMONS, James—Union Fruit Auction. 757

EMMONS, Charles—Fruit Auction Company..... 617

ELLINGSWORTH, Charles D.—E. Forgotston..... 455

FEICHER, C. D., of Packwood, Ia.—C. F. Droste and others..... 121

EASTON, John T.—S. Frank and others.. 70

FLOMERFELT, Zachariah V.—E. MacKinstry, costs..... 87

GLOVER, Joseph L.—A. E. Lefurgy..... 635

HAUGH, Frederick, and William O'Connell—W. H. Hussey and others..... 209

HUTCHINSON, Matthew—P. A. Randolph..... 74

HUGH, Julia and Francis—J. H. De Lamar..... 242

JONES, Anna—H. Michel..... 70

KEESE, William R.—R. W. Wolff..... 20

KEMPNER, Gertie—J. L. Wandling..... 144

LANTRY, Patrick H.—M. R. Goelet and others..... 1,422

LAWRENCE, Lionel E.—The General Carriage Company..... 132

LENGERT WAGON COMPANY—Riverside Bank..... 773

LENGERT WAGON COMPANY—Riverside Bank..... 322

MESSEREAU, Henry—S. Butler, executor. 18

MICHAEL, Moses—R. W. Dixon and others..... 201

MERES, Fred R.—W. McDonagh, Jr..... 39

MILLER, Frederick A.—W. H. Gilpatric. 84

NEW YORK LARGE TREE COMPANY—J. G. Riley and others..... 304

NORDEN, Adelaide—H. Thompson..... 161

NORRIS, William, and Frederick Schramm—M. Vetter..... 55

NEIL, William—Riverside Bank..... 1,039

NEWMAN, Charles F.—W. R. Winn..... 77

PEISER, Magren L., as auctioneer, &c.—G. F. Pine and others..... 105

OSTECK, Thomas—Crane Company..... 329

ROSEVELT, Warren—Tammany Times Company..... 122

ROSENBLATT, Leon—Dimock & Fink Company..... 119

STEVENSON, Preston, and Charles E. Archer—P. W. Geller..... 281

SACKETT, Charles P.—C. Noel..... 128

SMITH, Oscar and Albert S.—L. Beiner.. 176

TUCKER, William G.—Domestic Engineering..... 100

TEACHART, Edgar D.—American Bicycle Company..... 396

TAMES, Alfonso—H. Kuenstler..... 127

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. Spencer. 3,144

TYNER, Paul—P. Mayer..... 252

WIMPLE, Maria—P. Androvett..... 127

WOOTEN, John W.—M. Raskel and others..... 145

ZELLER, Charles J.—F. W. Tietjen..... 23

Real Estate.

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WANTED PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT. Have great demand for same. M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8TH AV.

Wanted—Lots or small houses in exchange for two or three family house. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Want a farm in the neighborhood of Norwalk, Conn. Address Cash Buyer, P 139 Times Office.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Store property; good location; exchange for house or lots. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Surrogate Notices.

BERTH, SOPHIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA L. BERTH, late of the County of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Moody & Getty, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1901. W. ROYAL BERTH, Executor. MOODY & GETTY, Attorneys for Executor, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS WILL BEGIN THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901, 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, WILL BE OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

WHITE PLAINS HARLEM RAILROAD

35 MINUTES FROM 42d STREET

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET. THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.

MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights, two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

EXECUTORS' SALE, estate of Michael Varian, (deceased,) by order of Michael Varian, Isaac Varian, and Jesse H. Varian, Executors,

ABOUT 20½ ACRES situated at

WILLIAMSBRIDGE HEIGHTS, (known as the old Varian estate,) situated on Mosholu Parkway, Van Cortlandt Ave., Bronx Oval, and Woodlawn Road.

24th Ward (Borough of Bronx), New York City.

This choice plot has a frontage on Mosholu Parkway, also a double frontage on Woodlawn Road, which runs through the property. Adjoining William's Bridge and Bedford Park Stations of the New York and Harlem Railroad.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St., New York City.

City Real Estate for Sale.

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FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT PRIVATE DWELLINGS, 317, 319, 321, 325

WEST 100TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

JAMES LIVINGSTON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES, OR JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agent, 338 Columbus Av., (Cor. 76th St.)

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.

RENWICK C. HURRY, REAL ESTATE, No. 501 Fifth Avenue. ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. A LARGE PLOT IN BEST LOCALITY. PRICE VERY REASONABLE. THEO. ROGERS BRILL, 351 WEST 59TH ST.

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BIGGEST BARGAINS BRONX $7,750, $1,000 cash, balance to suit, 3-family houses, 7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; best locations, Jerome Av. O'ROURKE or NORMOYLE, Boston Av., corner 164th St.

8TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY. Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

Attractive location, Cypress Av. and 137th St.—Block front, suitable for apartments, under new building law; price reasonable; terms easy. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

Bargain.—7th St., near 2d Av.; three-story and basement, arranged for three families; mortgage $7,500; must be sold. Schiess, 29 East 125th St.

Bronx.—$3,900; 9-room house, near elevated, trolleys, school; easy terms. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 158th St.

Easy Terms.—Detached houses, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

37 Shiel St., William's Bridge, $2,900, easy terms; cozy seven-room house; every improvement. Eckenfelder, on premises.

Choice building lots, $375; $5 monthly; houses order, $1,500; $15 monthly. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Looking for bargain houses, lots, Bronx or Harlem? Call on Case, 42 West 128th, or 979 East 169.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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FLATBUSH The choicest section, thoroughly restricted, near all cars.

Detached houses, lots 50 and 60x100 feet, East 16th St. and 17th St. and Av. D.

14 Rooms, Latest Improvements, hardwood trim, tiled bath, three toilet rooms.

16th St. Houses, $6,500 and upward; 17th St., $10,000 and upward.

W. FRED STEINMETZ, Builder, 850 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN. Plot, 530 feet front; finest residence street in Brooklyn; fully improved; excellent chance for investment or speculation; very low price; brokers protected. John L. Bickford, 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Telephone.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION. Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St. between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Small and Large LOANS First and Second Mortgages. HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Six-family apartment house; all improvements; Greenpoint; $5,350, worth $7,000; rents $672.00. Jones, 189 Montague St.

For Sale—156 Penn St., Brooklyn, three-story, basement, brownstone house; fine order; immediate possession.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

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Leland's Five-Day Trip for a farm, through western New Hampshire and eastern Vermont, in and near the Connecticut River valley, the garden of New England; describes over

Instruction.

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[CO-EDUCATIONAL.]

Pennington, N. J. Bound Brook R. R.

A location chosen for the healthfulness of country life and easy access of the greater Eastern cities. Liberally equipped for training young women for the duties of home life, social life, business life. "Nobility of character our constant aim"—by precept, example and association—college and home combined. Finely equipped department for Natural Sciences and Chemistry; business college course for Bookkeeping and Technical Education. Sanitary arrangements; pure mountain spring water; electric lights; two gymnasiums; new buildings and furniture. Terms reasonable. Catalogue free.

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DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,

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Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

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Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 116 West 59th Street, New York.

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EVENING COURSES IN
Steam and the Steam Engine, Applied Electricity, Physics, Chemistry and Mechanical Drawing; also Carpentry, Machine-Working, Plumbing, Sign and Fresco Work.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 25TH.
Write for Catalogue and Particulars.

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Improvements and new buildings give doubled capacity. A limited number of boys, 15 years old and upward prepared for Princeton or any college or scientific school. Excellence in athletics. Thoroughness in scholarship. High standards in conduct. Catalogue. Opens Sept. 25th.
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J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
23d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
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Invites Personal Inspection of her
Suburban School for Girls at Beautiful Irvington-on-Hudson.
45 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

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The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department **an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.**

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G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

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147 to 151 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

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OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

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Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
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N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

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NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

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FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

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DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
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Catalogue. 52 East 23d St.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
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Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

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College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

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Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
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College preparation, Art Studio, Gymnasium, Boys' Primary.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

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Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

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MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.
Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 4th.

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Principal,
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College Preparatory School for Girls.
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Classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 58th St.

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20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
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Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

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College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also **Brooklyn School** under same management.
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Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
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Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium, Grounds for athletics.
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Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
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Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.
Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

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THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
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Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

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A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students Prepared for all Colleges.
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Individual attention combined with class discipline.

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For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
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For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

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241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
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Non-Military.
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

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Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

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October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

Only a pleasure to study French thoroughly; liberal terms. Prof. Aug. Boivin, 29 East 9th St.

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Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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Regular Course for admission to the Bar. Commercial Course for business people. Send for catalogue. NORMAN P. HEFFLEY, Pres.

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20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

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School House, 310 West 88th St.
Residence, 282 West 85th St., corner West End Av.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

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Primary and college preparatory. Opens Sept. 30.

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A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges; eighteen years' experience.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

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MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

Mandolin taught to the highest difficulties; pupil's residence; moderate; Prof. Cambria, 54 East 101st St.

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Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall, Write for terms.

Louise R., care of Schirmer, Union Square; accompanist for teachers, singers, and violinists.

Mrs. Anna Byrne and daughter; piano and vocal culture; a few vacancies. 445 West 57th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 186 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass.
Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Reopens October First.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
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Millinery and Dressmaking.

Dresscutting, making, finishing of millinery and corsets; big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c yard;

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,091.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. ACKERMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James H. Ackerman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said James H. Ackerman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Sept. 23d, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID MATUSOW and SAMUEL COOPERMAN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the stock of merchandise of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of sateens, linings, piece goods, skirts, petticoats, sewing machines, and fixtures, &c., now in the premises, No. 458 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, is offered for sale by Benjamin Barker, receiver of the said bankrupts.

The property may be inspected upon the premises on September 24, 25, and 26, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids shall be submitted as follows:

1. For the entire stock of sewing machines and machinery.
2. For the entire stock of merchandise.
3. For the entire stock of merchandise and fixtures.

The said bids will be received by Benjamin Barker, Esq., receiver, at his office, No. 129 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 27th day of September, 1901, and must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the bid.

All bids will be opened by the said receiver at his office, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock.

Said receiver may reject all bids, and thereupon the said stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction on the premises of the said David Matusow and Samuel Cooperman, No. 458 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.
BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

NO. 4,029.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ENOWITZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Enowits of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Charles Enowits was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Sept. 23d, 1901. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEBER PIANOS

We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos

in perfect order and most of them little used, at about

One-Half Real Value.

Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
5th Avenue, corner 16th Street, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
$155.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

For Sale.

10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $5 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE **TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE** 1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

FURNITURE. $50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

TANDEMS. SINGLES. CYCLES. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. 1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30.
$5 Cameras, $1.25.
Gas Lamps, 50c.; Pumps, 20c., Bells, 8c. JANDORF, COR. CHURCH AND BARCLAY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

For Sale—Office furniture and fixtures; entire office outfit elegantly appointed; desks, office chairs; two safes; Directors' tables; rugs; leather couch; everything new and of best quality. Call Suite 807, 346 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Fine "Wooton" writing desk; double doors; perfect order; very suitable for lawyer, physician, clergyman, or library use. Paur, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

LACE CURTAINS All kinds at wholesale prices. 396 Broadway, corner Walker St., Room No. 1,006. New York Curtain Co.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

Cigar-Stationery store for sale; worth $200, for $170; rent, $15; going back to the old country. 230 West 32d St.

A first-class retail milk business; owner retiring; bargain for quick buyer. F. C. Depew, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Diamond Polish Mfg. Co. manufactures the best Furniture Polish for sale in market. Buffalo, N. Y.

New, elegant furniture, suitable for four-room flat, or furnished flat. O. W., 327 East 16th.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookseller, 406 East 75th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 87 Maiden Lane.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

NEEDHAM.
Some very good bargains in slightly used and second-hand uprights. Also a number of odd styles at a great sacrifice. Most liberal terms. New catalogue and bargain list now ready. 5th Avenue and 15th Street.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright, $115, another $135, squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains; $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED. RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

$180, Elegant Steinway upright; new pianos, $150 up; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th.

$75—BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rents $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Poultry Plant—Ship birds to all parts of the world; $12,000 business; see engraving and details in New England Illustrated, postpaid. George H. Chapin, publisher, Boston.

Local and foreign advertisements written, designed, inserted at publishers' rates; prompt service. KAHRS' International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St.

For Sale—First-class corner grocery, complete, on principal avenue of Brooklyn; easy terms to hustling young grocer. Address F. A. Hiep, Maspeth, L. I.

For Sale—A half interest in small steam laundry to competent party on exceptional terms; partner sick. Scott, 3,476 Park Av., near 167th.

Mine of valuable rapid-selling mineral near N. Y.; wanted man with capital to develop. Answer till October, Box Z 174 Times office.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Money grows when safely invested; prospectus mailed; shares, one dollar. Pineoil Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$20,000 to $50,000 wanted for business paying enormous profits; the right party can secure valuable interest. Address U Box 109 Times.

Have you money to invest in a good safe business? Big returns. Address Eureka, X Box 137 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Printing, noteheads, envelopes, $1.00 per thousand; cards, 50 cts. up. Yale Printing Co., 59 3d Av.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Mineral water business, all soft drinks; cheap; worth double the price. 603 East 133d St.

A man with $7,500 can make $500,000 in 4 months. A. R. Metz, 22 Platt St.

Desks.

DESKS.
Great Variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; city or country. Address Z., Box 116 Times.

Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Expression of mouth restored; the highest award for artificial teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th; continuous gum, gold, and rubber plates; bridge work.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO. Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E.

THE FUSION TICKET IS NOW COMPLETE

C. V. Fornes Chosen for President of the Aldermanic Board.

The Committee of Eighteen Gives Mr. Grout the Credit for Killing the Ramapo Contract.

The Committee of Eighteen of the anti-Tammany bodies yesterday afternoon completed the selections for the city ticket by naming Charles V. Fornes for President of the Board of Aldermen.

The fusion city ticket, as agreed upon in conference, is as follows:

For Mayor—SETH LOW of Manhattan.

For Controller—E. M. GROUT of Brooklyn.

For President of the Board of Aldermen—CHARLES V. FORNES of Manhattan.

Incidentally the committee had prepared a statement alleging that Mr. Grout, not Controller Coler, is entitled to the credit for the defeat of the Ramapo Water Company contract.

Other names considered for the Presidency of the Aldermanic Board were those of Arthur Von Briesen, Oscar S. Straus, and H. L. Cillis.

A committee headed by Valentine Franck urged the consideration of the name of George B. Christman of the Real Estate Association. The committee was informed that its proposition was made too late in the day.

Mr. Fornes, who has been President of the Catholic Club, is recognized as a gold Democrat. He is a wholesale woolen merchant. He once ran for member of Congress and was defeated. He is a Trustee of the Emigrant Savings Bank and Treasurer of the Catholic Protectory.

After the conference adjourned, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said:

"We have named a splendid ticket. It can't be beat. We will have a campaign the like of which has never before been seen. We will certainly elect Mr. Low to the Mayoralty."

"What! Even if Controller Coler is named by Tammany?" a reporter asked.

"Why," replied the Lieutenant Governor, with a confident smile, "Low will beat him. Coler is weak. Almost any other possible Democratic nominee would be stronger. The recent peculiar conduct of the Controller has cost him much strength. Mr. Low will easily beat Mr. Coler—if the latter is named—in Kings County. Mr. Low is popular, and his popularity will increase daily. He is the best candidate we could have selected. Tammany will understand the hard game it is up against. Mr. Low will poll the full Republican vote, and will secure the support of thousands and thousands of Democrats."

"What about the Ridder and James O'Brien defection?" Mr. Woodruff was asked.

"Nothing material in it. Messrs. Ridder and O'Brien will support the ticket," he replied. "All the anti-Tammany men will be in line. Mr. Coler's supposed strength comes from his alleged course in the Ramapo matter, but the fact is, the credit for the defeat of that scheme belongs to Mr. E. M. Grout and not to Mr. Coler. I have a statement about that. Mr. Grout was the first to act. The allied forces will win. Tammany has on the fight of and for its life."

John C. Sheehan said:

"The Greater New York Democracy will fight Tammany to the best of its ability. The ticket is a strong one and will be a winner. We did not want Mr. Low, but he is a good man. He will win. The Democrats on the ticket make it strong. Tammany's time has come."

President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee remarked:

"The ticket is an ideal one. It has all the elements of strength, and is a vote-getter. It could not be stronger. Seth Low will sweep the field. I do not think there is any occasion to fear a stampede at the Citizens' Union Convention to-morrow night in the interest of any person as against Mr. Low."

The following is in part the statement on the Ramapo matter referred to by Mr. Woodruff and prepared by the Committee of Eighteen:

"So many inquiries have been made as to the part taken by Mr. Grout as President of the Borough of Brooklyn and a member of the Board of Public Improvements in opposing the purpose of Tammany Hall to saddle a Ramapo contract on the City of New York for forty years, that an examination of the records has been made to settle all questions. This examination extends from the time the Ramapo Company first showed its head in the Board of Public Improvements, on March 8, 1898, to April, 1900, when an act of the Legislature protecting this city became a law.

"It will be noted that the Ramapo menace was not removed until the Legislature's action became operative on April 5, 1900, and that between this date and the time of the denial of the Coler and other injunctions early in December, 1899—a period of four months—the only safeguard against the Ramapo contract was an injunction secured on Nov. 8, 1899, by Mr. Grout at his own expense, which injunction remained in force until April 10, 1900, five days after the danger of a Ramapo contract had been removed by legislation.

"The history of the Ramapo menace in the Board of Public Improvements shows that Mr. Grout was first to attack the company's proposals and that the information secured by his attacks furnished the ammunition by which the proposed contracts were finally successfully assailed.

"The company made its first offer to the city on March 9, 1898, but did not enter into details as to terms."

It next showed its head, the statement says, in the Board of Public Improvements on June 1, when Mr. Grout attempted to defeat it by a motion to adjourn. This was declared lost, and a hearing was granted. The statement goes on:

"The next move was made on June 14, it having been agreed by the Board of Public Improvements to give a hearing to all water companies offering to supply water to the City of New York, but it was afterward proved by Mr. Grout that the Ramapo Company was the only company that had been notified of the hearing. At this hearing the argument of the Ramapo Company was made by its attorney, and the newspaper accounts indicate that by cross-examining the company's representatives, Mr. Grout, at that meeting, aided by Commissioner Shea, but not by Controller Coler, who was present, but took no part, secured more damaging information about the company than was ever obtained before or since."

On April 19, 1899, Mr. Grout, the statement says, sought to forestall the possibility of a Ramapo contract by offering in the Board of Public Improvements resolutions stating that all proper municipal functions should be exercised by the municipality itself, and asking for an investigation. Mr. Holahan moved to lay over the portion of the resolution relating to the Ramapo Water Company. Mr. Grout objected and succeeded in having it laid over for one week only. The Secretary was directed to produce at the next meeting all the propositions received from the Ramapo Company. The statement then proceeds:

"Instead of making a report as directed by the Board of Public Improvements to the Grout resolutions, Water Commissioner Dalton and President Holahan, taking advantage of Mr. Grout's temporary absence in Europe on account of his health, on Aug. 16, 1899, introduced the nefarious Ramapo contract.

"It will be recalled that at that meeting all that was accomplished by the Ramapo enemies was to have the question of acting on a Ramapo contract postponed for two weeks. In the meantime the Coler and other injunctions were obtained, thus preventing action by the Board of Public Improvements. These injunctions were denied early in December, but, anticipating such a result, Mr. Grout, who had hurried home from Europe at the request of Ramapo enemies, secured an injunction from Justice Smith based on different grounds from the previous injunctions. This injunction was denied, as Justice Smith stated, not on the merits of the case, but because the danger of a Ramapo contract was obviated by legislation."

COUNTY AND BOROUGH TICKET.

Anti-Tammany Forces After a Long Session Choose Nominees — Labor Representatives' Victory.

The anti-Tammany forces in conference at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, at 34 Union Square East, after a five hours' session yesterday, agreed upon the following county and borough ticket:

President of the Borough of Manhattan—JACOB A. CANTOR, Ind. Dem.

Sheriff—WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, Ind. Dem.

County Clerk—THOMAS L. HAMILTON, Rep.

Register—JOHN H. J. RONNER, Ind. Dem.

Justices of the Supreme Court—MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, Dem.; JAMES A. BLANCHARD, Rep.; JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Rep.; SAMUEL GREENBAUM, Ind. Dem.

Justice of the City Court—SAMUEL SEABURY, Citizens' Union.

District Attorney—WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, Ind. Dem.

Coroners—Dr. GUSTAV SCHOLER, Rep.; MOSES J. JACKSON, Rep.; Dr. S. GOLDENKRANZ, Citizens' Union; NICHOLAS R. BROWN, Ind. Dem.

Soon after the conferees assembled a delegation of representatives from labor bodies appeared. P. J. McNulty was their spokesman. He said that the wage earners desired representation on the ticket. They presented the name of William J. O'Brien and asked that he be given the nomination for Sheriff. They pointed out that Mr. O'Brien accepted the nomination two years ago when there was little or no chance of success, and now that the prospects were favorable, they thought he ought to be recognized.

After making their wishes known the delegation retired with James B. Reynolds of the Citizens' Union, who was appointed a committee to confer with them. He made his report and this was practically the only cause of friction in the meeting. He advocated the nomination of Mr. O'Brien for Sheriff, a place which it had been supposed was to go to ex-Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton's friends opposed the report, but finally conceded the nomination to Mr. O'Brien and nominated Mr. Hamilton for County Clerk.

CITY DEMOCRACY'S ACTION.

The Organization Formally Refuses to Support Mr. Low for Mayor.

In a communication to Col. Ogden, Chairman of the Fusion Conference Committee, the City Democracy, of which ex-Sheriff James O'Brien is leader, yesterday announced its refusal, through its district leaders, to support Seth Low for Mayor.

The text of the communication is in part as follows:

The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the nomination of an independent Democrat for Mayor has not only been conceded but advised by the prominent leaders of the Republican Party as a necessity to secure success of the combination to oppose Tammany. The belief that such course would be pursued has inspired Democrats and influenced vast numbers of them to get together and battle for the cause of good government.

The action of the conference has been such that the members of the City Democracy feel that, in the nomination of a Republican, they have been deceived and falsely dealt with, and it is only fair to state to you that the City Democracy does not approve of your action, and will not support the candidate you have suggested for Mayor.

The Executive Committee of the City Democracy will meet to-night.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Will Be the Permanent Chairman.

The Republican City Convention will meet at the Grand Central Palace at noon to-day.

The Executive Committee of the City Committee will assemble at 10:30 o'clock to conclude the preliminaries.

It is understood that the Executive Committee will select Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee, for temporary Chairman, and that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be the permanent presiding officer.

Opinion among Republican leaders was divided last night as to whether the convention would continue in session or adjourn until night after nominating Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Permanent Organization.

MR. PHILBIN PRAISES MR. LOW.

Thinks Him Well Qualified to be Mayor of Greater New York.

District Attorney Philbin, who for a time was considered as a Mayoralty possibility on the anti-Tammany ticket, spoke yesterday in the highest terms of Seth Low and of Justice William Travers Jerome, who is slated for the office of District Attorney.

Mr. Philbin said that he considered Mr. Low to be the man best qualified to fill the post of chief executive officer of the city. He said that Mr. Low had been twice Mayor of Brooklyn and had filled his office to the satisfaction of the community, and if elected would do so again undoubtedly.

The District Attorney said that in his opinion those persons who had favored an independent Democrat for the place ought to unite in the support of Mr. Low. In speaking of Justice Jerome the District Attorney said that he thought him the most logical candiate who could have been chosen to succeed him. He said that the Justice's intimate knowledge of the law, especially the criminal law, eminently fitted him for the District Attorney's office.

Hobley-Kissel Fight in Court.

The fight between Executive Committeeman Alfred T. Hobley and John Kissel for the control of the Republican organization in the Fifth Assembly District, Brooklyn, was carried into the Supreme Court, that borough, yesterday by Mr. Kissel. Counsel for Mr. Kissel obtained from Justice Betts orders returnable Thursday to show cause why there should not be a recount of the vote cast in the Tenth and Thirteenth Election Districts of the Fifth Assembly District at the primary on Tuesday last. Mr. Kissel and his followers say that men who were not regularly enrolled Republicans voted at the primary.

Nominated for the Assembly.

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Avery M. Hoadley was nominated to-day by the Republican Convention of Madison County for member of the Assembly.

OBSERVANCE OF YOM KIPPUR.

Prayers for the Dead, for President Roosevelt, and Mrs. McKinley—Worship on the East Side.

Yom Kippur was observed in all the synagogues yesterday, and on those streets of the east side inhabited by Hebrews business was almost wholly suspended. Here, too, nearly every public hall had been converted into a synagogue, and was filled throughout the greater part of the day with white robed worshippers. The Thalia Theatre in the Bowery, Irving Hall, and Teutonia Hall were also devoted to religious uses, while many of the poorer people observed the day by meeting in tenement homes and small workshops where toil had been laid aside

The John Stiebling Association of the Twelfth Ward, a Republican organization, gave over their lodge rooms at 464 Grand Street for the fast, and here the Rev. Dr. Morris Epstein conducted services, which were free to all. In some of the synagogues services began Sunday at sunset and continued until last night's stars appeared. In some the sexes were separated, the women occupying the galleries while the men filled the seats below, nearly all wearing black or white skull caps and long, white robes, some of them folded and carried as scarves across the shoulder.

When the prayers for those recently dead were recited many left the congregations for the time, because, having suffered no bereavement during the year, this part of the service did not concern them. Prayers for President McKinley were common as well as for his widow, the Nation, and for President Roosevelt.

EDUCATION BOARD'S BUDGET.

It Calls for $20,457,401—Items for Two High Schools Omitted.

The Board of Education last night made up and approved their budget for the year 1902. For necessary expenses $20,457,401.81 is asked for. The appropriation asked for in 1901 was $19,292,868.80. This was an increase of $4,673,757.71 over the 1900 estimate; $18,512,817.69 was voted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

No salaries were reduced in the 1902 budget. Two items omitted from the Manhattan Borough estimate were those to build and equip the High School of Commerce and the Peter Cooper High School.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—over 800 most practical cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send address.

Avoid baking powders made from alum. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

CITY CONVENTION OF THE CITIZENS' UNION

No Serious Opposition to Mr. Low Is Expected.

COMMITTEE OF 100 MEETS

Mr. Coler's Friends Contradict Statements About the Vote on the Adoption of Nominating Committees' Reports.

The City Convention of the Citizens' Union will assemble at Cooper Union to-night. George Haven Putnam will preside. Officers of the union do not expect serious opposition to the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor.

Speaking for President R. Fulton Cutting, Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the union, said yesterday:

"I desire, on the authority of Mr. Cutting, to deny, or rather to set right a report that has gained some circulation. Some of the papers have said that if the Coler adherents stampeded the convention, the Low people would retire and name Mr. Low.

"That is all wrong. The Citizens' Union cannot nominate candidates in convention. We must nominate by petition. The law provides that only parties casting 100,000 or more votes at the last preceding election at which a Governor was chosen can nominate in convention. All others must nominate by petition. As a political body we took no part in the election last Fall. But in 1897 we cast more than 150,000 votes in the municipal contest, and it is a gross abuse of the law that we are obliged to nominate by petition."

Rumors were current yesterday that friends of Controller Coler were securing proxies as delegates to the City Convention of the Citizens' Union, with the idea of forcing his nomination. Mr. Fulton's explanation demonstrates that such a course would have no effect unless Mr. Coler's friends in the Union can secure the 40,000 names to petitions, something which it is claimed cannot be done if reliance for them is based on the enrolled members of the Citizens' Union.

R. Fulton Cutting will to-night present the report of the Conference Committee recommending the nomination of Mr. Low for Mayor. He will make a speech in support of the adoption of the report.

There was a slim attendance last night of the Committee of One Hundred to consider the reports of the several committees on nominations. The officers of the Citizens' Union assert that about seventy-five were present.

M. J. Flaherty denied this statement, and declared that not more than forty—less than a quorum—were in attendance.

The reports of the committee were accepted and Secretary Fulton said only three votes were recorded in the negative. He declined to give the names of the three, but said that they reserved the right to present a minority report.

Mr. Flaherty told a different story.

"I understand," said a NEW YORK TIMES reporter to him, "that you voted against the adoption of the report of the Committee on Nominations?"

"That is true," he replied, "and I had company."

"Mr. Fulton says there were only three votes in the negative," the reporter said.

"That is not so," answered Mr. Flaherty. "The vote was about 28 to 12."

"But," suggested the reporter, "forty is not a quorum in a Committee of One Hundred."

"Anything goes for a quorum here," rejoined Mr. Flaherty.

"Will you kindly give me some of the names of those voting in the negative?" the reporter asked.

Mr. Flaherty indicated a number of men by pointing at them with his finger and the majority of these acquiesced in his statement.

Among the names given by Mr. Flaherty as voting against the adoption of the report in favor of the nomination of Mr. Low for Mayor were J. J. Gallagher, Ezekiel Moss, M. J. Flaherty, John J. Cassidy, Peter Aiken, R. B. Vernam, A. J. Boulton, and James Carroll.

All of these are known to be admirers of Controller Coler.

"Will you do anything at the convention in favor of Mr. Coler?" a NEW YORK TIMES reporter asked Mr. Flaherty.

"That is not advisable for me to say," replied Mr. Flaherty. "I cannot, at this time, say anything for publication."

"Will a minority report be presented?" Mr. Flaherty was asked.

"An announcement was made to that effect to-night," he answered. "I cannot say more. Good night."

NEW RULE FOR THE STEERAGE.

Citizens Returning on the Cymric Compelled to Surrender Their Papers to Ellis Island Officials.

The new rule requiring the naturalized citizens arriving here in the steerage of steamships to surrender their papers and passports to Ellis Island officials went into effect yesterday. The first vessel to which the order was applied was the White Star Line steamship Cymric. Assistant Immigration Commissioner McSweeney went down the bay and boarded the vessel.

On the Cymric were fifty-one citizens, and of this number twenty-five were admitted on citizenship papers and one on a passport. The papers were collected by Boarding Officer O'Connor and taken to Ellis Island. They were examined and will be mailed to their owners. So far the rule, according to the officials, has worked smoothly, but there is a fear expressed that if a test case is made by a citizen who refuses to part with his papers it may not hold good.

In the case of native-born citizens who travel in the steerage they must swear that they were born in this country. After the oath is taken the Boarding Officer fills out a description of the person. After this formality the returning citizen is identified, if possible.

Mr. McSweeney said yesterday:

"There are several valuable features of the new rule. It prevents bribery, in that there must be presented at Ellis Island a record of every passenger discharged on the pier. Then it will lead to the detection of persons presenting or seeking to enter the country on fraudulent papers or passports. Not long ago an Italian bought papers on the other side, and on the strength of them obtained a passport in Naples. Another advantage of the new rule is that it will prevent negligence on the part of the Ellis Island officials."

WOMAN PROBATION OFFICER.

Capt. Welsh of the Salvation Army Appointed by Magistrate Deuel—Her Plan of Action.

Staff Captain Mrs. Caroline Welsh of the Salvation Army is now a probation officer of the municipal courts. She will largely devote her time to urging the suspension of sentence on penitent women appearing before Magistrates who have no way by which they can themselves look into the cases brought before them to judge as to the reasons for clemency.

There was some surprise yesterday when Capt. Welsh appeared before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Police Court, bringing with her a letter from Mr. Harhis, counsel for the Salvation Army, recommending that she be made one of the probation officers. It had been taken for granted that a member of the Salvation Army would be selected, but it had not been thought that a woman would be put forward for the place. Magistrate Deuel expressed his pleasure at being able to appoint Capt. Welsh, as she was thoroughly fitted for the office of intelligent mercy.

The appointment was made under the new law, which went into effect Sept. 1. This empowers Magistrates to suspend sentence on convicted lawbreakers on the recommendation of special officers appointed to investigate the previous records of the offenders and the reasons for clemency. Under the law these officers are to receive no pay, and it is understood that they are to come from the various charitable organizations, which are to furnish and maintain them. They may be appointed permanently or for individual cases. Mrs. Welsh is a permanent official.

She is a middle-aged woman, with a sweet, motherly face, and is well known in those sections of the city where the Salvation Army workers strive to reform the unfortunate and to find employment for them. She appeared in court wearing the dark dress and bonnet of her organization, and after taking the oath of office said that she hoped in her official capacity to do a great work.

Capt. Welsh says that she will offer to the women convicted of crime, for whom there is any hope, through their own willingness to be helped, a home until they can be placed where they can lead new and useful lives. The Magistrate will suspend sentence. This, Mrs. Welsh believes, will give a double motive to women to reform, as the hopelessness that leads to an immediate return to criminal ways after serving sentences will be gone.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY DESERTED.

Unknown Man Left Him in the Rooms of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are seeking the parents of a five-year-old boy who says his name is George Webber, who was abandoned in the reception room of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Sunday afternoon. An unknown man brought the little boy there and asked to see Mrs. Fardwick, the matron. The pair were left alone then, and when the attendant returned a few minutes later the man had gone away. The following letter was found upon the child:

Kind Friend: The little boy who has this letter is an orphan, and I wish to ask a favor of you, to give him a home, as I am out of work and cannot keep him, and I don't want to put him out on the street. I am a friend of yours; you know me well from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and also from Cincinnati. I do not care to say my name, but you will call me to your mind. I hope and pray you will take him in, and I will be of many thanks to you. I will come to see you as soon as I get work. A FRIEND.

New York, Sept. 22.

Policeman Flahive of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was called and took charge of the boy, who was turned over to the care of the society yesterday by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, pending a further examination on Friday. The child gave his name and age, and said he thought his father was alive, but nothing else could be learned from him that would help the authorities to return him to his legal guardians.

TO PROVE MR. CHANLER SANE.

Judge Van Wyck Says Many Famous Alienists Will Testify in His Favor.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck, counsel for John Armstrong Chanler, who escaped from Bloomingdale Asylum last Thanksgiving and who is now seeking to legally establish his sanity by proceedings in the courts of Louisa County, Va., said yesterday that some of the most distinguished alienists in the country would testify for Mr. Chanler, and that he had not the slightest doubt that the outcome would be in Mr. Chanler's favor.

Among these witnesses he named Dr. J. Madison Taylor, Dr. H. C. Wood, Professor of Nervous Diseases at the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Joseph Jastrow, President of the American Psychological Society, and Allen McLane Hamilton, Professor at the Cornell University and consulting physician to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane.

Should the Virginia decision be as Judge Van Wyck expects, he will immediately make application to the Supreme Court in this State to have the judgment which declared Mr. Chanler insane set aside.

FOUR DAYS UNCONSCIOUS.

Remarkable Vitality Exhibited by a Child Hurt by a Bicycle.

Francina Lieshart, five years old, has been unconscious at her home, 238 Garden Street, Hoboken, since Thursday last, the result of a bicycle accident. Dr. J. F. X. Stack, who is attending her, says he supposed when called that the child would die before morning, though she has evinced such remarkable vitality since that he now has hopes of saving her life.

The child was playing in the street in front of her home at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, when a man on a bicycle stopped and asked her if she did not want to ride. She replied in the affirmative, and the man lifted her to the wheel in front of him. He had gone but a short distance when the child slipped from his grasp. As she fell to the pavement her head struck a cobble stone, and at the same time the wheel with the man upon it passed over her body. The rider made no pause to ascertain the extent of the child's injuries, but rode away and effected his escape. Several persons who witnessed the accident carried the child to Hildebrandt's drug store, at Third and Garden Streets, where she was attended by Dr. Stack, and removed to her home. The child's head is swollen to twice its normal size.

Doesn't the man who wears a $3.50 shoe want and appreciate style just as much as the man who pays $9?

You will find style as well as wear in our new $3.50 shoe.

$9 shoes, here, too.

Will a Fall overcoat at $30 that you can't tell from the best tailor's $90 one, satisfy you?

That kind at that price, and lower prices.

Fall derbies, $3 and $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince,
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Special Sale of
Men's Neckwear.

Barathea Silks,
small neat figures and simple clean cut stripes in all desirable colors;

Heavy Twill Silks,
plain grounds, but changeable effects, something entirely new; made in the narrow French four-in-hands;

45 cts.
each,
value 75c. and $1.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A Lot Of
Extra Fine Oriental Carpets,
sizes, 9x12 to 13x18 ft.,
1/2
former prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A Load Of Good Things

in Men's & Boys' Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and Shoes awaits your criticism.

We say "good things" because we think they are good; you may find better elsewhere, but it wouldn't be wise to jump at that conclusion.

A few very "toppy" styles in Top Coats will appeal to careful dressers.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Exhibition of
MILLINERY
for the Fall Season.
On Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 24th and 25th.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BLANKET DEP'T.
4th Floor.

California and Eastern Wool Blankets.

10-4,—single bed size, 2.00 to 10.00 per pair.

11-4,—double bed size, 2.50 to 17.00 per pair.

12-4,—extra large, 4.75 to 20.00 per pair.

A complete new stock of down comfortables, covered with sateen or silk, 4.50 to 35.00.

Slumber robes of heavy woven silk, in artistic colors and patterns.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE
AND
Lace Curtains.
Great Special Sale (THIS WEEK).

Our stock embraces a most complete line, from the inexpensive Nottingham to the finest Arabian. We offer:

ARABIAN CURTAINS, (choice patterns,) from $12 per pair.

RENAISSANCE CURTAINS from $5.50 per pair.

IRISH POINTS (in great variety) from $3.50 to $20 per pair.

TAMBOURS and BRUSSELS (odd two and three pair lots,) to close out at one-half former prices.

Imitation PT. D'ARABS and NOTTINGHAMS from $3.75 per pair.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dep't: Special Sale of Brussels and New Weave Ingrains at about 1-3 less than regular prices.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Autumn Suggestions.

It is nature's time for rich concessions. Every bit of variegated color and freakish form passes—and, after the manner of the Norsemen, we say "Tak for idag."

Suggestion on suggestion for the betterment of every nook and corner of the chateliane is proclaimed all over our floors. Aubusson tapestries, Spanish leather, and French brocade are a unit for color scheming. With the inexpensive weathered oak—tables at $2.00, chairs $3.50, and hallseats $5.00—also Circassian walnut and wave-marked white mahogany to the fore, the coalition is strong.

For the standard of all time, classic and neo-classic, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

QUARRELED OVER DEAD BODY.

Widow of Anthony Giblin and His Children Both Wanted It.

Anthony Giblin, who was sixty-four years of age, and lived at 92 Columbia Street, died at Gouverneur Hospital last Sunday from the effects of an operation for a cancer of the right groin. Immediately his widow, who was his second wife, but who had left him eight months before his death, took possession of his body and had it removed to an undertaking shop.

When it arrived there Sunday night the children by the first wife and those of the widow went to the undertaking parlors and demanded the corpse. The undertaker refused to give it to them, and there was a quarrel. The four children then went to the home of the widow, 70 Goerck Street, where they again insisted upon the possession of the body of their father. Mrs. Giblin refused to listen to them.

Coroner Bausch was then called by Fred Giblin, a son, and was asked to hold an autopsy on the body. His physician, Dr. Weston, did so yesterday, and learned that death was from natural causes. This proceeding delayed the funeral, which was to have taken place yesterday morning, and it will occur this morning.

The widow says the children wanted the body so they could collect the $200 insurance carried by the dead man. This the children deny. Fred Giblin said:

"We simply wanted our father's body so that we could bury it from my house, 380 Front Street, instead of having the services held at the undertaker's, as will now be the case. I asked for an autopsy for the purpose of securing a delay of the funeral, so that I could consult a lawyer. I learned that the widow has the legal right to the body, so we will make no further fight."

The body will be buried at Calvary Cemetery, and the services will be attended by the widow and the children.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Felix A. Simonson of 78 East Eighty-first Street, son of A. Simonson of 933 Broadway, and Miss Elsie Blum of 203 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street is announced. They will hold a reception at Miss Blum's home on Sunday, Oct. 20.

Upholsterers' Demands Granted.

The Custom Upholsterers' Union, the members of which say they are the artists of the business, reported yesterday that a demand for an eight-hour workday and a minimum scale of wages which was made a week or two ago has been granted by all the employers. They started work under the new conditions yesterday, 1,300 men throughout the city being affected. Members of the union make the stationary upholstery and hangings in the hotels and high-class residences, and some of the men who are employed in putting up hangings earn $8 or $10 a day.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Tomorrow & Sat., 2:15. Wednesday Matinée To-morrow.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-morrow and Saturday.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-morrow and Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play.
RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"A TRIUMPHANT NOVELTY."
LOUIS MANN — CLARA LIPMAN
in a New Play of Transvaal Boer life entitled
THE RED KLOOF.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows. Low Prices.
"The Jilt." Popular prices, 15, 25, 50c.
Great Vaudeville, Jaques Inaudi.
"Forbidden Fruit"—Florenz Troupe. The Hanlons, Continuous, Vaudeville.
"Incog," 60 Laughs an Hour, Vaudeville.
Wed. Aft. Only "Camille." Great Military Drama, "A Fair Rebel." 100 in cast. Aft. 15, 25.; Eve. 15, 25, 50c.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. COMPLETE TRIUMPH! David Belasco presents DAVID WARFIELD IN "THE AUCTIONEER." Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tue., Sat.
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way and 35th St. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat.
ANDREW MACK Fourth Week of Success. "TOM MOORE."

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CÆSAR'S RETURN
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st & B'way.
2D WEEK CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
T'ngt, Wed., Fri. Sat. Martha, ngt, Wed. Mat. Il Trovatore,
ngt., Sat. Mat.,
Prices 25 to 1.00. Next week—Carmen-Lohengrin.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS. FISKE BEGINNING TO-NIGHT
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
"PARISIAN WIDOWS."
Everything Fair in War. Great Vaudeville

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
2d MONTH.
40 HORSES.
200 PEOPLE
ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
Last Week of UP YORK STATE.
Next Week—JOHN E. KELLERD in The Cipher Code.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. THE GREAT CINQUEVALLI
30—Other Acts—30
Prices, 25c. and 50c.

NEW YORK KING'S CARNIVAL B'way, 44-45 Sts. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Ev. 8:15. Supper at Sherry's & special features.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. d'y exc. M'y, 25c. Fanchon the Cricket.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

3d Ave. Next MAT. THURS. | TREASURE ISLAND

GRAND---Brixton Burglary.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Only Matinée Sat., 2:15. The Augustin Daly Musical Co. in SAN TOY.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Chinese Troupe, Needle Cushion Man, Globe Comedy, 10c.

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COLUMBIA Mats. Daily except Monday, 25c. Evenings.....25c., 35c., & 50c.
AN ENEMY TO THE KING Next Week FANCHON

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club
Six Races

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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler winds becoming fresh northeasterly.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,136. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. / TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION FOR LOW

Anti-Tammany Ticket Adopted Without Change.

THE PROCEEDINGS HARMONIOUS

Police Reorganization and No Blue Law Government Features of the Platform—Tribute to Mr. McKinley.

The Republican City Convention held two sessions yesterday at the Grand Central Palace, and in the evening nominated unanimously and with enthusiasm the ticket agreed upon by the Committee of Eighteen of the anti-Tammany bodies as follows:

For Mayor—SETH LOW of Manhattan.
For Controller—EDWARD M. GROUT of Brooklyn.
For President of the Board of Aldermen—CHARLES V. FORNES of Manhattan.

The proceedings were a good deal of a surprise. The names of the nominees had been discounted, yet the very large audience, including many ladies, entered heartily into the spirit of the meeting, and the result was a gathering that has seldom been equaled in this city for thorough unanimity. Even the old-time politicians were surprised. They expected accord in all that was done, but were not prepared for the enthusiasm always displayed when the names of noted Republicans were mentioned or promises made to end the rule of Tammany Hall.

Long before noon, the hour set for the preliminary meeting, the large hall, the hallways, and corridors of the Grand Central Palace, and adjacent streets were thronged by enthusiastic Republicans, who predicted the election of Seth Low as Mayor by not less than 50,000.

One of the delegates who was the observed of all observers was Cornelius Vanderbilt of the Twenty-seventh New York District, who ignored the prevalent idea that straw hats are "called in" on Sept. 15, by wearing one. Another delegate from the Twenty-seventh, whose presence was regarded as a good omen, was William Brookfield, the head of the Republican organization of the County of New York, which had been refused representation in the anti-Tammany joint conference body.

"I am a Republican for good government and against the ruinous policy of Tammany Hall," said Mr. Brookfield. "That is why I am here."

Then he looked at young Mr. Vanderbilt, who declined to say anything for publication.

Ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs, Lemuel E. Quigg, Senator N. A. Elsberg, Alexander T. Mason, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and President R. C. Morris were among those who expressed confidence in the selection of the Low ticket, declared it the strongest that could be named, and said the belief was steadily growing that Controller Bird S. Coler is insincere in his professions.

It was 1:10 o'clock when Chairman George H. Roberts, Jr., of the City Committee called the convention to order. He named Robert C. Morris for temporary Chairman. The nomination was unanimously approved, and Mr. Roberts appointed Lieut. Gov. The roll was then called for substitutions, and Anson G. McCook was substituted in the Twenty-ninth New York District for John W. Jacobus, so that the former could make the speech placing Seth Low in nomination.

Judge Ernest Hall of the Bronx, Judge Brenner of Brooklyn, W. R. Wilson of New York, and R. A. Sharkey of Kings, respectively, moved the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Resolutions, and Conference. These were appointed and the convention on motion of Cornelius Van Cott took a recess.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The scenes preceding the evening session, which began at 8:40 o'clock, were much more enthusiastic than those which characterized the preliminary meeting in the afternoon.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff received an ovation when he entered the hall, and William Brookfield also was greeted with hearty cheers. The report of ex-Judge Ernest Hall, from the Committee on Credentials, showed absolute harmony and no contesting delegations, and was received with great applause.

Judge Jacob Brenner of Kings, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, presented the name of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff for permanent Chairman. Applause which lasted for several minutes followed the announcement, and then the Brooklyn delegates shouted, "Three cheers for our Tim!" These were given with a will, and Mr. Woodruff was escorted to the platform by Capt. F. Norton Goddard of Manhattan and Justice Jacob Brenner of Kings.

The Lieutenant Governor took the gavel and addressed the convention in part as follows:

"In the deliberations of National and State conventions partisanship has a proper place, and it is essential to an effective administration of the affairs of the Nation and Commonwealth, but in the government of the municipality, which comes closer home to the individual and those domestic interests which party principles do not affect, non-partisanship should be the dominant idea.

"Actuated by this theory of Municipal Government the representatives of the Republican Party promptly accepted the invitation of the Citizens' Union to meet at their headquarters all the organizations opposed to the ruinous rule of Tammany Hall. Fifteen such organizations were represented in the conference. To a sub-committee was referred the selection of candidates for Mayor Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen. Two-thirds of that committee were Democrats. The Republican conferrees refrained from submitting candidates for any office, and declared their intention to support an independent Democrat in preference to any Republican. Not until the third protracted meeting of the committee demonstrated that an agreement could be reached on a Democrat by our Democratic associates did the Republicans vote for a Republican.

"The name of that Republican was among the four names submitted for our consideration by the Citizens' Union and proved to be the name of a man compared to whom no other mentioned for the nomination could stand the strain of critical comparison. The final selection was made by the Democrats on the committee, the Republicans not voting. It fell upon one who is as much of a non-partisan as any independent Democrat could possibly be, and who, in that respect as well as in all other characteristics which are essential to a satisfactory discharge of the high duties of the great office of Mayor of New York, will be measured by the critical citizenship of this community by performances in public life, which for twenty years almost to a day have been the pride of the people of an important portion of this great city.

"We meet as representatives of the great Republican Party, but in a non-partisan spirit, to act in concert with the independent citizens of our great city who, putting aside, as we are doing, their partisan views, have united in the great work of reforming the municipal administration."

Mr. Woodruff paid a tribute to William McKinley and also eulogized President Roosevelt, his remarks being received with enthusiastic approval.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

William R. Willcox, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following platform, which was unanimously adopted.

"The Republicans of New York City, sinking all partisan advantage, in the welfare of the community, meet in their Municipal Convention as citizens and patriots, presenting to the voters the broad proposition of a municipal ticket for honest, intelligent, economic, businesslike, and non-partisan government. We arraign Tammany Hall as a band of conspirators against the public welfare, as an organization devoted to public plunder, whose office holders, in the conduct of the public business, to use the language of their chief, 'are working for their pockets all the time.'

"The administration of the Police Department embodies and illustrates the whole theory and practice of Tammany government. License to break the law is unblushingly bought and sold, and those who are sworn to enforce the law are the agents of its subversion. The machinery designed for the administration of justice is employed to promote vice and to protect criminals, and the system of blackmail is carried so far that in many parts of the city it is not possible to conduct even an honest and legitimate business until tribute has been paid to official and unofficial blackmailers.

"In the name of our candidates we promise that if they are elected the blackmail iniquity, which is the foulest disgrace of Tammany government, shall be rendered impossible by the complete reorganization of the Police Department.

"The election of the ticket nominated by this convention will not mean blue-law government. On the contrary, we believe in the largest measure personal liberty consistent with public decency and the maintenance of public order.

"In the four years during which Tammany Hall has administered the Greater City of New York the budget has been increased from $77,000,000 to the enormous amount of $98,000,000, and to raise this sum taxation on the tax rate has been annually increased in spite of the constant increase in valuation of real and personal property. How this enormous amount paid by taxpayers has been expended by Tammany Hall appears in the vast and ever-increasing roster of the Municipal Civil Service. Thousands of places have been made in the departments solely for the purpose of supporting Tammany workers at the public expense. Salaries have been increased without reason or excuse. Favoritism and extravagance in the purchase of supplies and in the conduct of the public business generally have disgraced almost every department of the City Government. It will be the special duty of the candidates of this convention, if elected, to abolish all useless offices, to cut down the public expense, and to reduce the present excessive burden of taxation.

"There are now upon the statute books many laws in the interests of labor, providing for the inspection of factories, regulating the employment of minors, guaranteeing union wages on all public works, preventing the sub-letting of contracts, and safeguarding the interests of wage earners in many directions. The value of these laws depends wholly upon their enforcement, and it is a part of the obligation of the City Government and of every department thereof, to see to it that these laws are duly administered and enforced.

"There is great need of improvement in the social conditions of the city. More urgent than all else is the erection of a sufficient number of public school buildings to give a seat and a desk to every child seeking to obtain a public school education, and also such other betterments as are absolutely necessary to the public welfare which should receive public support.

"The one issue in this campaign is an upright administration of municipal affairs, conceived and executed solely for the benefit of the people. It is the issue of common honesty. It is the fight of good citizenship against bad, selfish and careless citizenship. It is an issue that must abide, and a fight that must be kept up until the Tammany idea of government has been uprooted and destroyed."

NOMINEES' NAMES PRESENTED.

President R. C. Morris presented the report of the Republican Committees on Conference. He said:

"I ask for the confirmation and ratification of the work of the four Republican committees appointed for the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond in connection with their conference work with the Citizens' Union, and the committees of other anti-Tammany organizations.

"These conferences have extended over a period of more than two months, and were only concluded at 5 o'clock yesterday. They worked diligently and made a complete canvass in an effort to secure candidates who would typify a true fusion movement.

"I have the honor to name for Mayor, Seth Low." [Long-continued applause, accompanied by waving of handkerchiefs by ladies; then the delegates simultaneously rose to their feet and gave three cheers and a tiger for Mr. Low.]

"I have," continued Mr. Morris, "the honor to name for Controller Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn." [More cheering.]

"Thirdly," resumed Mr. Morris, "I present for President of the Board of Aldermen Charles V. Fornes of Manhattan." [Hearty applause.]

The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Ferdinand Eidman the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, ex-City Chamberlain, nominated Mr. Low. He said in the course of his remarks:

"It has been unanimously agreed that the candidate for Mayor should be Mr. Low. No one who knows him or who knows of him can have the slightest doubt as to the success of his administration should the choice of the conferrees be ratified by the people. With Seth Low in the City Hall, the Mayor of this city would be what he should be—a broad-minded, liberal, independent, fearless gentleman."

Henry R. Mayeth of Brooklyn seconded the nomination. Col. M. J. Dady of Brooklyn moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one vote for the convention for Seth Low for Mayor. The motion was carried, and Chairman Woodruff, amid long-continued cheering, pronounced Mr. Low the nominee.

The nomination of Controller being declared in order, ex-Judge Jacob Neu of Brooklyn took the platform and named Edward M. Grout. In the course of his remarks he said:

Paul D. Cravath of Manhattan seconded the nomination, and, on motion of ex-Senator Gibbs, Secretary Manchester cast one vote for Mr. Grout, who was declared the nominee.

Bob E. Hedges placed Charles V. Fornes in nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen. John R. Neal of Brooklyn was the seconder. Mr. Fornes was declared the nominee of the convention, Secretary Manchester casting one vote for him.

On motion of William H. Ten Eyck, the fifteen gentlemen appointed on the Conference Committee were empowered to fill vacancies that might occur from death or resignation.

The officers of the convention were, on the motion of John Reisenweber of the Seventeenth Manhattan District, directed

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INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 39c.; cotton, middling, 8¼c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 8.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.

On account of the very large business to the Adirondack Mountains and the Thousand Islands, the New York Central announces that its Summer train service to these sections will be continued through the entire month of September, and as far into October as the business seems to warrant.—Adv.

CITY CONVENTION OF THE CITIZENS' UNION

Messrs. Low, Grout, and Fornes Formally Nominated.

MR. COLER'S NAME WITHDRAWN

Action a Surprise to the Meeting—Precaution to Prevent a Stampede—Simon Sterne's Memory Honored.

The City Convention of the Citizens' Union, held last evening in Cooper Union, ratified without a hitch the work of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committees, which agreed on Seth Low for Mayor, Edward M. Grout for Controller, and Charles V. Fornes for President of the Board of Aldermen. There was no stampede for Controller Coler and his name was withdrawn by Delegate Flaherty, who tendered the sincere thanks of Mr. Coler to all who had supported his candidacy. The withdrawal of Mr. Coler's name came as a surprise and lessened to some extent the interest in the convention.

The delegates were slow in assembling. At 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the convention to come to order, the hall was not half filled. It was remarked by the observant that in the arrangement for the seating of the delegates the Brooklyn delegations were widely scattered, half of the known Coler delegations being placed on one side of the hall and half on the other, and both well toward the rear. The Coler men were open in their expression of opinion that this arrangement was planned deliberately to prevent, as far as possible, conference of the Coler men upon the floor of the convention, and to weaken the force of any demonstration which they might make.

Another precaution which was taken against a possible stampede of the convention was the denial of admission to the hall to any person who was not a delegate or who did not have a ticket entitling him to be present in some recognized capacity. It was a convention with practically no spectators.

The whole interest in the convention, of course, centred upon the contemplated action of the Coler men. The Coler leaders, M. J. Flaherty, D. V. Van Bleck, and J. Warren Greene, conferred before the convention was called to order, but to all who approached them and asked information on the Coler line of action they said they had reached no positive determination. They said they intended to await developments and be governed by them.

It was 8:20 o'clock when George Haven Putnam, who had been named for temporary Chairman, rapped vigorously on the table in front of him with a piece of crooked pipe which he had secured as the best available substitute for a regulation gavel, and requested the convention to come to order.

The officers of the convention as announced by Thomas A. Fulton were: George Haven Putnam, Chairman; Isaac N. Seligman, Manhattan; R. R. Bowker, Brooklyn; G. L. Marshall, Bronx; W. S. Cogswell, Queens, Arthur Halleck, Richmond, Vice Chairmen.

CHAIRMAN PUTNAM'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Putnam in his opening address said in part:

"The object of our campaign is to replace the present corrupt rule with a decent and truthworthy administration. The new officials will be looked to to clear out not a few Augean stables. It would be a manifest absurdity to intrust such a task to any man who had not given satisfactory evidence to his fellow-citizens that he was definitely opposed to the whole system, (a system which may more properly be termed a conspiracy,) so that when elected he could be trusted to do his part in calling to account the delinquents behind this conspiracy. We may feel assured that the ticket that will be presented to you is entitled to receive the hearty support of the Citizens' Union and of all the groups of voters who have worked together in its preparation.

"The hearty acceptance of the conclusions of your conferrees and the confirmation of their action will insure the success of our campaign. On the other hand, any action taken here that would tend to separate the anti-Tammany forces and to break up their present union could only result in a triumph for Tammany and in an indefinite postponement of the liberation of our city.

"New York is in revolt against the insolent and corrupt gang which is misruling the city. New Yorkers are ready to follow our lead in the impending fight for their liberties and for their rights. They will join with us in securing an Executive who will represent the interests of the community and not those of Tammany speculators, and a Police Department which will protect the citizens instead of the criminals, while they will also be interested in preventing the present effective management of the prosecuting machinery of the District Attorney's office from falling back into the hands of the old-time officials whose methods indicated that they were the protectors, if not the allies, of the gamblers and of the official delinquents.

"In resuming control of its own affairs, New York will once and for all put an end to the disgrace of Devery—"

A great outburst of applause drowned the rest of Mr. Putnam's sentence.

"Devery is only a boil on the surface, indicating the corruption which is back of him," continued Mr. Putnam, amid further applause for the sentiment and jeers for the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Putnam then told the story of the offer of the Mayoralty nomination by the General Conference Committee to R. Fulton Cutting and Mr. Cutting's declination. The mention of Mr. Cutting's name was the occasion for the greatest outburst of enthusiasm up to that stage of the proceedings. Delegates in all parts of the hall rose to their feet, waved arms and hats wildly in the air, and yelled until they got red in the face. When the enthusiasm had subsided to such an extent that it was possible to be heard a delegate in one of the Brooklyn delegations arose and put the following question to the Chairman:

"Will you please tell us why Mr. Cutting would not take that place?"

Chairman Putnam replied that he understood it was because Mr. Cutting, having been identified so prominently with the Citizens' Reform Club movement, did not wish to be under the suspicion of having entered the work for any selfish purpose. This reply was greeted with cheering and hand clapping.

FOR A UNIFORM CERTIFICATE.

After the roll call Chairman Putnam asked if the Committee on Petition had any suggestion to make, and R. W. G. Welling, the Chairman of that committee, handed up a report urging the adoption of an expedient for the present independent certificates of nominations. More or less uniformity in the certificate, the report says, should be sought. It continues, in part:

"It is suggested that one committee, consisting of the Chairman of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union and the Vice Chairmen of the City Committee representing Kings and Queens County, be con-

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"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York. Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M. and 4:00 P. M. The Limited leaves at 3:40 P. M. Other fast mail trains at 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 12:00, 3:30, 7:20 P. M., and 12:01 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and cafe car service.—Adv.

Worth Seeing: To-day, illustration T. B. Asten Construction Co. Homes and Investments, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Beverly Square East and West. Write for catalogue.—Adv.

Jubilee Issue To-day

The New York Times to-day celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. To-day's issue includes a fac-simile copy of the first issue of this paper—Sept. 18, 1851—and a Jubilee Supplement of 40 pages containing an interesting history of The New York Times. The supplements should be delivered to readers without extra charge.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICIES

He Will Take No Hasty Action on the Subject of Reciprocity.

THE QUESTION OF PATRONAGE

Wishes of Senators and Representatives Will Be Considered, but They Must Recommend Fit Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt met the Cabinet to-day for the second time since he assumed the responsibilities of the Chief Magistrate. Only a part of the Cabinet was present, but from those who sat with him at the long table in the Cabinet Room of the White House, the President obtained much information needed by him to make him more familiar with the questions to be soon considered in making his communication to the Fifty-seventh Congress. The President generally showed acquaintance with the affairs brought to his attention, but naturally was not fully conversant with some details with which his predecessor had come to be very familiar.

Already, when he has been but a few days the head of the Government, the President has been invited by some of the newspapers to indulge in explanations and assurances, and to issue denials. His speeches and his general assurance made at Buffalo immediately after the death of Mr. McKinley, have been wrought into various typographical forms, with accompanying deductions, designed to impress readers with the idea that the President has declared minutely defined policies on several subjects, instead of merely seeking to assure the public that his policy is to be that of President McKinley. President Roosevelt has said nothing to his visitors since he came to the White House to indicate a desire to retract any assurance given by him. He is not likely to depart from the dignified traditions of the position, and rush into print to remove the mistaken impressions created by ingenious but unauthorized deductions, published for idle or mischievous reasons.

There will be no precipitate action by the President on the subject of reciprocity. The agitation on this subject in some of the newspapers, with assertions bolstered up by quotations from Mr. Roosevelt's public assurances, whether intended to help the cause of reciprocity or to prejudice it, has no warrant further than that intended in the promise of the President to adhere to the policies of McKinley. The subject is a large and complicated one, and not even Mr. McKinley, after years of experience, was prepared to say just what the details of a reciprocity treaty with a foreign country should be. A reciprocity policy cannot be defined in any but the most general terms by the Executive, and with the legislative branch must rest the task of providing the details.

It is understood that murmurs of discontent on the part of some of the Republican Senators have reached the ears of the President. This discontent seems to have arisen from a too sudden and ill-considered opinion that the President overstepped the bounds of discretion in assuring the people that he adhered fully to the policies of his predecessor. Not that the discontented Senators disapprove these policies, but it is said that they entertain the view that, before accepting the McKinley policies, the successor to McKinley should have consulted those persons upon whom he must depend to have his recommendations made effective, and who may wish and urge modifications of the policy of reciprocity. When the President gave his general assurance of adherence to the policy of his predecessor, he had consulted only with the members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Roosevelt will not leave Congress long enough to say whether he will need the advice of Senators and Representatives." Until after the funeral of Mr. McKinley he had no opportunity to consult with anybody except the Cabinet on public business. Since then he has met many members of the House and a few Senators, and his visitors have found him to be a cheerful listener to their suggestions. Later on, when a larger number of Senators have met him, there is every reason to believe that the too hasty conclusions of some of them will be revised.

It will not take long for Republicans to find out that Mr. Roosevelt knows and is willing to admit that he is the President elected by the Republican Party. With respect to patronage, Senators and Representatives may come to him with candidates with quite as much confidence as they would have gone to his predecessor, and meet with friendly consideration. The President, however, is sure to insist that the persons offered for public positions shall reach a standard to be determined by himself.

Anxiety has been manifested by friends of some office holders in New York to learn the probable fate of those officials, several of whom have overstaid their terms, and now await reappointment or the appointment of their successors. In the case of Collector Bidwell, who was renominated by President McKinley before the expiration of his term of office, and during a recess of the Senate, there is reason to believe that President McKinley's nomination will be renewed, unless some very serious objection is made to justify a reconsideration of his action.

In other instances, including that of Postmaster Van Cott, the President will consider them as they come. If in any respect any of the officials of the United States in New York or Brooklyn are unfit for reappointment, that fact must be made plain before the President will venture to judge of the disposition to be made of the offices they hold. He will not look for trouble with the party organization at the very outset of his Administration, nor will he shun unpleasant duty when it is made evident that it is necessary. General complaint alone will not guide him in disposing of offices.

In whatever the President does, he will feel quite free of any obligation outside his oath of office and a high sense of loyalty to the party that chose him to be a possible President. He gives his visitors the impression that he has no mortgages to satisfy, no promises of patronage to make good, no grudges to gratify, and no delegates to attack to himself by favors present or to come.

His sole aim seems to be to abide by his oath of office, and to discharge the important duties imposed upon him in such a way as to make his Administration a good one for the whole people.

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COLUMBIA'S SMALL ALLOWANCE OF TIME

Irish Yacht Will Be Handicapped Only Forty-three Seconds.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON JUBILANT

Owner of Challenger Had Been Led to Believe that Shamrock II.'s Disadvantage Would Be Much Greater in the Coming Races.

The greatest surprise ever sprung on the New York Yacht Club by a cup challenger was the announcement last night that the Columbia would only be allowed by the Shamrock II. forty-three seconds on any of the thirty-mile courses which they will have to sail over during the coming international contests.

Facts and figures, which cannot be disputed, however, show that to be the case, and here are the measurements announced last night by Measurer John Hyslop of the New York Yacht Club, as the result of his work in Erie Basin yesterday afternoon:

Measurements.	Columbia. Feet.	Shamrock II. Feet.
Length of load-water line	89.77	89.25
Length from after end of main boom to end of bowsprit	182.87	184.03
From fore side of mast to end of bowsprit	73.30	78.28
Length of spinnaker boom	73.30	78.28
Length of main gaff	64.94	66.17
Length of topmast	64.64	68.18
Minus one-fifth	51.71	54.54
Upper side of main boom to upper side of topsail halyard block	134.74	143.39
Square root of sail area	114.94	118.33
Sailing length	102.35	103.79

Both yachts were measured with fifty-two men on board, and under the rules of the New York Yacht Club the Shamrock will have to allow the Columbia 43 seconds on a thirty-mile course.

When told of the result of the measurements Sir Thomas Lipton was all smiles. "I am very pleased, indeed, said he, "to know that the time allowance is so small. We fully expected that it would be larger, and I'm sure Mr. Watson is entitled to a lot of credit for the result. Our chances now look brighter than ever. The men are all encouraged by the result of the measurement."

Naturally, the Columbia people were not so jubilant over the result, but they seemed not a whit discouraged. E. D. Morgan, her manager, said: "The Columbia will take a spin in the morning if there is a breeze. I shall not lose a moment in giving her a trial."

William Butler Duncan, who is to represent the New York Yacht Club on board the Shamrock, did not care to express an opinion on the result of the measurements.

SHAMROCK LEFT IN DRY DOCK.

That "time and tide waits for no man" was never better exemplified than it was yesterday at the Erie Basin dry dock, when the yacht Shamrock II., after waiting hours to be measured, found after that important ceremony had been performed that there was not water enough to float her out over the dock sill. So, instead of accompanying her rival the Columbia down to Sandy Hook, she was forced to remain in the dock until high water this morning, which will be at about 4:30. Then she will be towed down to Sandy Hook, and probably go out for a final trial spin before the big race, between the two ninety-footers to-morrow.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning seven great streams of water, roaring like a young Niagara, began pouring into the dry dock where the Shamrock lay. At about the same time John Hyslop, measurer of the New York Yacht Club, stepped on board the yacht and began measuring her spars. He was assisted by Designer George L. Watson, Manager "Willie" Jameson, Capt. Sycamore, and a couple of sailor men. When the great mast, main boom, and gaff had been measured the tape line was stretched on the spinnaker boom. This, like that of Shamrock I., was found to be too long, so by order of Mr. Hyslop two inches was sawed off its outboard end.

In tow of the tug Wallace B. Flint, the Columbia came into the basin shortly after noon. The dry-dock gate was swung open while she entered and closed again after she was made fast in the dock. Then the measuring of her spars began. In this, as in the measurement of the defender's waterline, which followed, Mr. Hyslop was assisted by William Butler Duncan, George L. Watson, and Capt. Charles Barr.

Edwin D. Morgan, who manages the Columbia; Mr. Leeds of Boston, and William Jameson were on board that yacht, and all the crew were seated amidships when the waterline measurements were taken.

All along the edge of the big stone dock hundreds of men and women and a few children stood in rows two and three deep, watching every move made on the American yacht, as if they had a personal interest in her welfare. It was 3:45 before the Columbia's measurement was completed, and it was high water as well, so no time was lost in getting the white yacht out of the dry dock before the water fell too much. Then the gate was closed on the Shamrock, to keep the water in the dock until she was measured. It was a tedious task, but it was hurried along and accomplished in half an hour.

Sir Thomas Lipton sat wedged in between two sailor men, chatting with them, but showing perfectly still while the measuring was going on. Close by him sat Manager Jameson, Commodore Hilliard, Robert Ure, and Sailmaker Ratsey. In the rowboat alongside, with Mr. Hyslop, doing the measuring, were William Butler Duncan and George L. Watson.

As in the case of the Columbia, a long white batten, floating in the water was made to touch the point of contact between the water and the bronze plates at the bow and stern. At the point where a plumb line, hanging from the extreme end of the forward and after overhang, touched the floating batten, a mark was made on the batten, and this measurement transferred to the deck of the yacht. Then, the number of feet and inches in the two overhangs—as shown by the marks on the batten—substracted from the yachts' total length over all, gave the actual water line length. This, added to the square root of the sail area and divided by two, gave the racing length.

POISONED, THE DOCTOR SAYS.

While Policeman August Wickman of the West Thirtieth Street Station was at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street at 11 o'clock last night a well-dressed man came up to him and told him a woman companion had fallen unconscious and he did not know what the trouble was. The officer accompanied the man, who said he was Harry Jacobs of 789 Sixth Avenue, to the first floor of the house 353 Fifth Avenue and there found an elegantly dressed young woman lying unconscious on the floor.

All the New York Hospital ambulances were out, and after a wait one was summoned from Bellevue. Dr. Rogers, the surgeon who came with it, diagnosed the case as chloral poisoning and took the woman away, while Jacobs was marched off to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and locked up on the charge of being a suspicious person.

The patient revived in the ambulance and became angry when told she was on her way to Bellevue. She maintained at the hospital that she had not taken chloral, but had simply had a fainting fit, to which she had been subject since childhood. She refused all further care about herself, and the hospital authorities telephoned to the police to come and get her, as she seemed entirely recovered, bearing out her assertion.

At the station house she again vented her anger at being sent to the Charity Hospital, and said her name was Mary Parker, that her home was in Albany, but that she was stopping at 72 Lexington Avenue. She was allowed to go, but Jacobs, being registered as a prisoner, was held until Abraham Wientergarten, a woman's tailor of 27 West Thirty-first Street, furnished bail for him, but he will have to appear in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The Fall River Line steamer PLYMOUTH and Norwich Line steamer CITY OF LOWELL will attend Yacht Races commencing Sept. 30. Tickets $5.00; limited number.—Adv.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. DR. PURVES.

Succeeded Dr. Hall in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, died at 10 o'clock last night, suddenly, at his residence, 30 West Fifty-eighth Street. Dr. Purves had been ill and but a short time before his death had been in conversation with his physician. During the day he had been sufficiently well to go to luncheon.

Dr. Purves had been away from the city nearly all Summer, and had just returned to resume his regular Fall work at the church. His sermon for next Sunday had already been prepared.

Dr. Purves leaves a wife and seven children, one son and six daughters. All of the children were out of the city last night, but Mrs. Purves was with her husband when he died. Two of the daughters are students at Smith College.

After summoning Dr. Delafield and other physicians, Mrs. Purves sent messengers for S. B. Brownell, Clerk of the Session of the Church, and Francis Forbes, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. They were soon at the house and it was determined to call a meeting to take place at noon to-day of the officers of the church, members of the Session, the Trustees, and Deacons. The meeting will be held in the church and arrangements for the funeral will then be made.

Dr. Purves had prepared during the Summer a course of sermons which were to have been devlivered this Fall at Harvard University.

Despite the lateness of the hour, the fact of Dr. Purves's death spread with great rapidity among his parishioners, and many of them called to verify the news. All were much shocked. Few knew even that he had been ill.

The Rev. Dr. Purves was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1852, and not alone in years was he a remarkable contrast to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, whom he succeeded a year ago last April, as the pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hall was a man of large frame and powerful build while Dr. Purves was small and of delicate mold, yet he had a deep voice, and spoke with great rapidity and energy. While not given to sweeping gestures he was very active in the pulpit, while Dr. Hall was given to a smooth style of pulpit oratory.

Dr. Purves was graduated from Princeton University in 1876, and after a post-graduate course of one year he was ordained by the Presbytery of Chester and took his first charge as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Wayne, although he had been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in the year of his graduation. He was called to the pastorate of the Boundary Avenue Presbyterian Church of Baltimore and remained there until 1886, when he went to the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg. Much pressure had been brought to bear to induce him to become a member of the Princeton Faculty, and to this he yielded in 1892, when he took the chair of New Testament Literature and Exegesis. In addition to his duties as professor, he preached nearly every Sunday in one or the other of the churches at Princeton, and in 1896 became the supply minister of the First Presbyterian Church, and also preached frequently in the Marquand Chapel to the students.

Other honors which came to Dr. Purves were the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Washington and Jefferson College in 1888, while Princeton gave him the same degree in 1894, and Lafayette College gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1895. Dr. Purves delivered a course of lectures on the "Testimony of Justin Martyr to Early Christianity" at the Princeton Seminary on the Levi P. Stone foundation in 1888, and the lectures have been published in book form. His home at Princeton, as well as in New York, was always a social centre for young men who were glad to seek his counsel.

TWO WOMEN ESCAPE FROM BROOKLYN JAIL.

Tear Skirts Into Strips and Lower Themselves 30 Feet—Unfastened the Hasp of the Fire Escape Door.

A daring escape from the Kings County Jail, in Raymond Street, Brooklyn, was made by two women prisoners some time during the early morning hours yesterday. Half a dozen detectives from the local Central Office were out hunting for the fugitives last night. The women are Irene Clements, twenty-five years old, of Coney Island, and Nellie Williams, twenty-seven years old, who when arrested said she lived on West Forty-sixth Street, Manhattan. The Williams woman was arrested for larceny and was awaiting sentence on Friday. The other woman was in jail on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The two were confined in the section of the jail known as the Women's Prison, an old, rickety structure, which has been repeatedly condemned by the Kings County Grand Jury as unfit for the purpose for which it is used. The Grand Juries for each successive month during the past three years have urged that a new prison be built for women, but the Board of Estimate has not seen fit to make any appropriation for the purpose. The only improvement that has resulted from all of the criticism of the jail has been the erection of fire-escapes. It was this one lone improvement that enabled the two women prisoners to escape yesterday morning.

The Clements woman, who was sent to the jail on Sunday, had a visitor that day, and on Monday received a package of clothing, in which it is believed a screw driver was concealed. It is supposed that the Clements woman unfolded her plan for escape to the Williams woman and that they agreed to make the attempt together.

The two were confined in a room on the third floor. Some time after the matron made her round at midnight Monday the two women carried out their plan to escape. They easily unscrewed the hasp on the door and made their way out on to the fire escape. They climbed down into the courtyard and scaled a ten-foot wall on the Willoughby Street side. The women were enabled to climb to the top of the wall by the presence of small breaks in the masonry. The grade of Willoughby Street is considerably below the level of the jail courtyard, and from the top of the wall to the sidewalk it is a drop of thirty feet.

The two women had planned to get down with the aid of their skirts. The skirts they tore into strips, with which they made a rope about twenty-five feet in length. One of the women had carried with her the hasp from the fire escape door. This, with the screw driver, was stuck into a crack in the wall and one end of the rope was fastened to them. Then the two women, one after the other, slid down the rope and made off in the darkness.

The escape of the two prisoners was not discovered until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Matron of the Women's Prison visited the room on the third floor. Although the door opening upon the fire-escape stood open, none of the other women prisoners in the room had made any attempt to take advantage of this means of escape.

A BIG GERMAN DEFICIT.

Berlin Papers Say the Next Budget Will Show a Shortage of $23,800,000.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The papers assert that the next German budget will show a deficit of more than 100,000,000 marks, ($23,800,000.) The Berliner Tageblatt understands that, in addition to the vessels already authorized, the naval budget will provide for one large cruiser and one small cruiser as substitutes for antiquated vessels. The same journal also asserts that the budget of 1903 will make a similar provision.

The forthcoming budget further provides for schoolships to take the place of the Gneisenau, which foundered last December at the entrance to the port of Malaga.

In Selecting an Ale a standard brand should be chosen. Evans' is a fine example. Established 1799.—Adv.

CZOLGOSZ GUILTY

Jury Takes 35 Minutes to Find Its Verdict.

NO DEFENSE ATTEMPTED

Alienists Said Assassin Was Sane and He Had No Witnesses.

Murderer Will Be Sentenced To-morrow Afternoon at 2 o'Clock—Took No Interest in the Court Proceedings.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Frederick Nieman, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court in having on the 6th day of September shot William McKinley, the injuries inflicted by such gunshot wounds afterward resulting in death.

The wheels of justice moved swiftly. The trial of the assassin consumed eight hours and twenty-six minutes and covered a period of only two days. Practically all of this time was occupied by the prosecution in presenting a case so clear, so conclusive, that, even had the prisoner entered the plea of insanity, it is doubtful if the jury would have returned a verdict different from the one rendered.

The announcement made this afternoon by the attorneys for Czolgosz that the eminent alienists summoned by the Erie County Bar Association and by the District Attorney to examine Czolgosz and to determine his exact mental condition had declared him to be perfectly sane, destroyed the only vestige of a defense that Messrs. Lewis and Titus could have put together.

Before adjournment Justice White announced that he would pronounce sentence upon the defendant on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The prisoner was at once taken through the tunnel under Delaware Avenue back to the jail. To all appearances he was in no way affected by the result of the trial.

The trial was resumed this morning with every prospect that it would be concluded with adjournment of the court at 4 o'clock. The crowd about the courtroom was slightly larger than yesterday, but the vigilance of the police was in no way relaxed. The same careful scrutiny of each person was observed, and the force of officers was, if anything, larger. The cour

was injured in some way; possibly by concussion. Once the organ is injured, the pancreatic juice can pass through the gland and attack other portions of the tissues."

"The only attribute of that organ is to aid digestion?"

"Yes."

On re-direct examination by Mr. Penney, Dr. Mann was asked if there was anything known to medical science that could have saved the President's life.

"No," was the reply, without hesitation.

Louis L. Babcock, who was in charge of the ceremonies in the Temple of Music on the day of the shooting, followed Dr. Mann. He gave details of the arrangements made for the reception and described the position of Mr. McKinley, the points of exit and entrance to the Temple of Music, and told where he stood when the fatal shots were fired.

WHEN THE SHOTS WERE FIRED.

"I heard two shots. I immediately turned to the left. I saw the President standing still, and he was deathly pale. In front of him was a group of men, bearing the prisoner to the floor."

"Did you recognize any of the men in the group?"

"Yes, the artillerymen and two Secret Service men. They threw him to the floor in a second. I did not recognize the men who took the pistol away from the prisoner. The hall was at once cleared."

"What became of the prisoner then?"

"He was surrounded by detectives and Secret Service men. There was some controversy as to who had the right to the prisoner, but that was quickly settled, and he was taken to a side room and later to police headquarters."

Edward R. Rice, chairman of the Committee of Ceremonies in the Temple, was next called.

"Where were you at the time of the shooting?" asked District Attorney Penney.

Mr. Rice indicated the spot on the ground floor plan of the Temple, near where the President stood.

"Tell us what you saw?" said District Attorney Penney.

"As chairman of the Committe of Ceremonies I stood close to the President. The line had been passing about ten minutes. I took my watch out of my pocket, indicating to Secretary Cortelyou that the time of the reception was nearly up. At this instant I noticed something white pushed over to the President. Immediately after that two shots rang out. The white object fell to the floor with the man who had it in his hand. The hall was cleared, and the President was taken to a chair."

"Was this man who was borne to the floor the same one who fired that shot?" asked Mr. Penney.

"Yes," answered the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Titus, Mr. Rice said there was no one between him and the President to obstruct his view.

"Were there officers on both sides of the line of the people?"

"Yes."

This concluded Mr. Rice's testimony, and James L. Quackenbush, another member of the Reception Committee, was called to the stand.

"Tell us what you know," said District Attorney Penney.

"I was standing at Mr. Rice's right, directly opposite the President," began Mr. Quackenbush. "Just before the shots were fired I noticed this man, (indicating the prisoner,) lift something white. Immediately there were two shots. Then the artillerymen who had been standing behind the President plunged forward, as also did Secret Service Officer Gallaher. The prisoner was borne to the floor. Secret service men, Officers Ireland and Foster, were also in the group scrambling on the floor about the defendant. At the President's right stood Secretary Cortelyou, and back of him the other officers and artillerymen. It seemed as if all these men went to the floor in the mass. A few minutes after the prisoner was lifted to his feet. He was struck in the face by one of the secret service men and again went to the floor. He was then removed to one of the side rooms of the building."

Mr. Quackenbush was shown a photograph of the interior of the building and indicated the points referred to in his testimony.

Cross-examined by Mr. Titus, Mr. Quackenbush told how the President was taken from the building to the ambulance.

CZOLGOSZ'S CONFESSION.

On redirect examination by District Attorney Penney Mr. Quackenbush said that he stood in an elevated position, where he could see distinctly everything that transpired. He was present on the following day, when photographs of the interior of the Temple were taken. He stated that certain of the pictures shown in evidence were taken before any changes had been made, and others after a rearrangement of the fixtures.

On reaching Police Headquarters the night of the snooting Mr. Quackenbush accompanied District Attorney Penney to the office of Superintendent of Police Bull, where the prisoner was being examined.

"Tell us what transpired there," said the District Attorney.

"Mr. Penney and the Assistant District Attorney had some conversation, and then the prisoner, in reply to questions, stated that he had killed the President because he believed it to be his duty. He understood the position in which he had placed himself and was willing to take his chances. Czolgosz said he had gone to the falls on the previous day with the intention of shooting the President, but was unable to carry out his intention. He came to Buffalo and got in line with the people at the Temple of Music.

"The defendant told us how he concealed his weapon; how he kept his hand concealed in his pocket while waiting to reach the President's side. When he reached a point in front of the President he fired. If he had not been stopped, he said, he would have fired more shots."

"Did he say anything about planning to kill the President on any other occasion?" asked District Attorney Penney.

"He said he had been watching the President for three or four days for a favorable opportunity of shooting."

"Did he give any reasons for wishing to kill the President?"

"Yes; he said that he did not believe in the present form of government or in any of the institutions of it."

Continuing, Mr. Quackenbush said: "He [Czolgosz] said he had for several years studied the doctrine of anarchy. He believed in no Government, no marriage relations, and said that he attended church for some time, but they talked nonsense, and he would not continue there."

"He said he did not believe in the Church or State?" asked Mr. Penney.

"Yes; he said he believed in free love. He gave the names of several papers he had read, four of them, and he mentioned one known as 'Free Society.'"

"He mentioned several places where he had been and where he heard these subjects discussed?" asked Mr. Penney.

"Yes. He said Chicago was his home, and that before he came to Buffalo he had been in Chicago. He said that he had been influenced by the teachings of Emma Goldman and by another woman living in Cleveland, whose name I don't recall."

Mr. Titus then again took the witness in hand.

"What were his actions while you were questioning him?" he asked.

"He answered all questions positively and directly," replied Mr. Quackenbush.

"Did he appear to be in any mental excitement?"

"He did not so impress me."

"He seemed to be cool and not excited or disturbed?

"He seemed to be disturbed, but not mentally," was the reply. "He seemed to be suffering some pain, and constantly applied a handkerchief to the side of his face, where he was struck, and complained that his eyes hurt him. He had no visible marks on his face."

"What became of the pistol? Do you know?"

"I have it here," interposed the District Attorney, as he showed a pasteboard box, but it was not offered in evidence at that time.

The witness said: "The last time I saw it was at the time of the struggle."

"Did the defendant at this time appear excited?"

"Not at all."

"Was he upbraided by anybody there?"

"Not by anybody."

"Who asked the questions of him?"

"I did, myself, and all the other officers. He told us about his place of birth, his bringing up at Alpena, and his movements from the time he got to Cleveland and went to work at the wire mill, his father's farm, &c. It was all told in a conversational way."

"Did he hesitate about answering questions at all?"

ASSASSIN TALKED FREELY.

"He did at first. He answered with deliberation, but never refused to answer a question. He seemed to take a lively interest in what was going on. I asked him to make a brief statement for publication, and he wrote out the following:

"'I killed President McKinley because I done my duty. I don't believe one man should have so much service and another man should have none.'

"This statement he signed. Afterward he made a statement of two hours' duration. At times he volunteered information and went beyond a responsive answer."

After a whispered conference between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Titus, the latter asked several questions regarding what Czolgosz said about his early life. Mr. Quackenbush replied that the prisoner had said that he attended school in Alpena, Mich. His mother died and his father remarried. They moved to Warrensville, near Cleveland. He did not like his stepmother, and left home. Czolgosz had worked in wire works and had saved $400, $100 of which he gave to his father. The rest supported him until his arrival in Buffalo.

"Was the defendant absolutely silent to answer any questions?" asked Mr. Titus.

"Yes."

"About his crime a so?"

"Yes. He was perfectly free in all his replies."

District Attorney Penney then asked Mr. Quackenbush if the prisoner had said he was alone in this crime.

"Yes, he said he had acted entirely alone; planned the crime; carried it out alone; and was willing to take the responsibility," was the reply.

"Did the prisoner use the word 'anarchy?'"

"He did not use that word, but the District Attorney used it several times in putting questions. Czolgosz said he believed every King, Emperor, President, or head of government to be a tyrant, and should be put out of the way."

Secret Service Officer Albert L. Gallaher was then called. He was in the Temple of Music at the time of the shooting, standing ten feet from Mr. McKinley, and on his right.

"Tell us what you saw," said District Attorney Penney.

"My duty was to keep the crowd moving. The reception had been going on only a few minutes when I heard two shots fired. A man standing near the President had something white in his hand. I sprang forward. I heard Foster say, 'Get the gun, Mr. Gallaher.' I grabbed the gun and handkerchief. Some one grabbed the revolver, but I held on to the handkerchief."

"Have you got it now?"

"Yes."

"Let us see it," said the District Attorney.

STRUGGLE WITH CZOLGOSZ.

Detective Gallaher then produced a powder blackened and partly burned handkerchief about teh inches square. It was shown to the jury and offered in evidence.

"Some one grabbed me by the throat," continued Mr. Gallaher. "After this fight I found that the gun was in possession of one of the artillerymen. I advised that the blood be removed from the prisoner's face before he was taken from the building, which was done."

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, Detective Gallaher was asked some questions about the handkerchief.

"Do you think it is a lady's handkerchief?"

"No, it is a gentleman's," was the answer.

George A. Foster of Washington, another Secret Service officer, then took the stand. Foster described his position in the line as opposite that of the prisoner, and he was scrutinizing the people as they passed. He said the prisoner looked him straight in the face as he passed, and the next instant he saw the prisoner's hands go together as if clapping, and two shots were fired. Witness immediately grappled with him.

"As the man lay on the floor, he looked backward as if to see what effects his bullets had had," said the witness, "and this made me so mad that I smashed him right on the jaw."

Continuing, Foster testified that he saw a dark man about ten feet in front of the defendant, and not liking his looks he pushed him along toward Detective Gallaher. Mr. Titus then cross-examined the witness, and asked:

"Did you see the colored man who has been spoken of?"

"Yes. I think he was some distance ahead of the defendant, not behind him. I did not see any colored man in the fracas that followed, at all."

"Did you see any little girl ahead of the defendant?"

"I saw a little girl, but cannot tell just where she was."

"As the man passed you, you did not see his right hand?"

"No, they were so close together that I could see no one's right hand. I depended on the other guards to do that."

Francis P. O'Brien, a private in the Seventy-third United States Coast Artillery, was next called. He was detailed to guard Mr. McKinley at the Temple of Music, and was standing on his right when the shooting occurred. His story follows:

"When I heard the report I was looking at the President and saw the man. I jumped at this defendant. I saw the smoke coming from his hand. I knocked him over against some one, I don't know who. I got the revolver and gave it up to my commanding officer, Capt. Wisser."

"Did you mark it?" asked Mr. Penney.

"I put my initials on it."

Mr. Penney then produced the murderer's weapon, and O'Brien identified it by initials which he made on it before he surrendered it.

"Were you on the side of the President from which the people were coming in?" asked Mr. Titus in cross-examination.

"Yes."

"Were there any Secret Service men beside you?"

"Not right beside me."

"How near were you to the President?"

"Three or four feet."

"When you heard the second shot fired you jumped at the prisoner?"

"I did."

"Were you the first to get at him?"

"I think I was."

"Did any one help you get the gun?"

"I got it myself."

"Was he on the floor then?"

"No, he wasn't. A minute later I was battered by men who wanted me to turn the revolver over to them."

Louis Neff, another private, and Corp. Bertschey then gave testimony in corroboration.

HOW THE DEED WAS DONE.

Harry F. Henshaw, Superintendent of the Temple of Music, was the next witness. He said when the shooting occurred he was just on the right of the President. Mr. Penney questioned him:

"As you stood there, were you looking toward the people who approached the President?"

"I was, very carefully," was the reply, "and I noticed this defendant in the line approaching the President with his hand pressed against his abdomen and incased in something. Then I noticed, as he drew near the President, he extended his left hand. The President put forward his right hand. Like a flash the assassin pushed the President's right hand out of the way. Then I heard two shots and saw the handkerchief smoking. The crowd gathered around the defendant so quickly that he was lost to my view in an instant. I was by the President's side when the President was taken away in the ambulance."

Just before Mr. Lewis started his cross-examination he turned to speak to the prisoner, but Czolgosz would pay no attention to him. Only a few questions were asked by Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Henshaw was excused.

John Branch, a colored employé of the Exposition Company in the Temple of Music, next took the stand. He indicated on the map where he stood at the time of the shooting. Only a few Czolgosz coming toward the President. He noticed that his hand was wrapped in a handkerchief. Suddenly two shots rang out, and he saw the handkerchief in the defendant's hand smoking. An artilleryman grabbed the prisoner first, and then he was borne to the floor.

"Did you hear the President say anything after the shots were fired?" asked Mr. Titus, in cross-examination.

"Yes, I thought I heard him say: 'Be easy with him, boys.'"

This ended Branch's testimony, and the court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The courtroom filled up rapidly long before the opening of the afternoon session. A number of women were given front seats among the spectators, more than have been present at any other time during the progress of the trial. At 1:53 the jury filed into the courtroom, and a few minutes later Czolgosz, shackled to his guards, was brought into court and taken to his seat in front of the bar.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Justice White took his seat on the bench, and court was opened. There was a delay of several minutes before the District Attorney and the defendant's counsel appeared. The courtroom was noisy, and the efforts of the Deputy Sheriffs to quell it made it even greater, by the constant rapping of their sticks upon the floor. The court crier had difficulty in keeping the aisle clear for the entrance of the persons who were conducting the trial.

Messrs. Lewis and Titus appeared at 2:12, and the roll of jurors was called. Another wait of several minutes occurred, and during that time Mr. Lewis turned in his chair and said something to the prisoner. The latter leaned forward and listened with his head bowed, but then sat back in his chair and shook his head in the negative. Mr. Lewis spoke again, and again Czolgosz shook his head negatively.

PROSECUTION CLOSES.

The first witness was James F. Vallely, a detective at the Pan-American Exposition. He described an intervIew which he had with the prisoner at the jail.

"I sat down beside him," he said, "and offered him a cigar. He accepted it, and in the conversation he told me where he was born and where he lived in Buffalo. I asked him, 'Why did you shoot the President?' and he replied, 'I only done my duty.'"

Vallely was then cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, who asked:

"Were there any other officers in the room?"

"Yes," Vallely replied, and named some of them.

Superintendent of Police Bull of the Buffalo Police Department was then called.

"Were you present at Headquarters when the prisoner was brought there on the night of the murder?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"Were any threats made against him?"

"No."

"Tell us what Czolgosz said."

"He said he knew President McKinley. He knew that he was shooting President McKinley when he fired. The reason he gave was that he believed that he was doing his duty. He said that on the day President McKinley spoke at the Exposition grounds, the day previous to the assassination, he stood near the stand on the Esplanade. No favorable opportunity presented itself. He followed the President to Niagara Falls and back to Buffalo again. He got in line while the reception was in progress, and, when he reached the President, fired the fatal shots.

"Czolgosz told me in detail the plans he alone had worked out, so that there would be no slip in his arrangements. I asked him why he killed the President, and he replied that he did so because it was his duty."

"Did he say he was an Anarchist?"

"Yes."

"Did he say any more on that subject?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes. He said that he had made a study of the beliefs of Anarchists, and he was a firm believer in their principles. The prisoner also stated that he had received much information on the subject in the city of Cleveland. He said that he knew a man in Chicago named Isaacs. The 'Free Society' was the name of an organ mentioned by the prisoner."

"Did he ever say anything about his motives in committing the murder?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes," was the reply. "He said that he went to the Exposition grounds for the express purpose of murdering President McKinley. He knew he was aiming at President McKinley when the fatal shots were fired. Czolgosz said that all Kings, Emperors, and Presidents should die."

Superintendent Bull was cross-examined by Mr. Titus, and said the defendant had on his person some memoranda and $1.51 in money. There were also a piece of paper, orange colored, with an address upon it, a memorandum book and a letter or identification card from the order of the Golden Eagle.

"Did you ask him if he was an Anarchist?" asked Mr. Titus.

"Yes."

"And he said he was?"

"Yes."

"Was his language intelligible?"

"Yes. He spoke very good English."

"He spoke in monosyllables most of the time, didn't he?"

"No. He was quite lengthy at times."

"You were present at the jail when a man named Nowak saw the defendant?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Bull. "He immediately recognized Czolgosz as a man whom he had known in a printing office in Cleveland. He said to him: 'You know me well. I have always been a friend to you. Why did you commit this crime? Why bring disgrace on the Polish race and your father and mother?'

"Mr. Nowak," witness continued, "asked the defendant if they had not been members of the same society, and the prisoner assented. Nowak then said that he had left the society because it was too radical, adding that he was a Republican.

"'Oh, yes,' replied Czolgosz, 'you are a Republican for what you can get out of it.'"

This concluded Superintendent Bull's testimony, and District Attorney Penney announced that the case for the prosecution was closed.

Then Mr. Lewis arose slowly, and, addressing the Court, said:

"We are embarrassed by the sudden closing of the case of the prosecution. We had not expected them to close so abruptly. We have no witnesses to call for the defense, but I ask the Court that my colleague and myself be allowed to address the jury."

Permission was granted by the Court, and Mr. Lewis began his address at 2:45, speaking as follows:

MR. LEWIS'S PLEA.

"Gentlemen of the Jury: A calamity has fallen upon this Nation through the act of this man, but the question is whether his act was the act of an insane man. If an insane man, it is not murder, and he should be acquitted of that charge. He would then of course be transferred to an asylum.

"Much discussion has occurred and has been called to my attention as to the propriety of any defense being interposed in this case. Many letters have been received by me since I was assigned, with my associates, to defend this man, questioning the propriety of a defense being attempted. You gentlemen know, perhaps, how Judge Titus and myself came into this case. The position was not sought by us, but we appear here in performance of a duty which we thought devolved upon us, notwithstanding it was an exceedingly disagreeable one.

"His Honor the Judge, who presides at this trial as a Justice of the Supreme Court, is here because the law makes it his duty to sit and preside at this trial.

"Our very distinguished and able District Attorney has presented this action because the law makes it his duty to do so. You, gentlemen, are sitting there because you were commanded to appear here, and under our system of jurisprudence it was your duty to sit here, hear the testimony in this case, and perform the duty of determining whether this man is to be executed or to be set free.

"The defendant's counsel appear here because, under our system of jurisprudence, no man can be placed on trial for the high crime of murder, the penalty of which, under the law, is death, without he has the assistance of counsel. The court has the power to designate counsel, and it is the duty of the counsel thus designated to appear in the case, unless they can make some reasonable excuse and succeed in being relieved of the duty.

DUTIES OF COUNSEL.

"Gentlemen when they become members of the legal profession become members of the court. They are compelled, if assigned, to defend a criminal, or rather the one who is charged with a crime. They are compelled to respond and accept the duty unless they can present some reasonable excuse, and if they refuse to perform that duty they are guilty of a misdemeanor and are liable to punishment by the court.

"So you see, gentlemen, if any simple-minded, thoughtless person should entertain the notion for a minute that the counsel who appear in this case are doing something which they ought not to do, that person is laboring under a very serious misapprehension as to the duties devolving upon a lawyer. The defendant, no matter how serious a crime he has committed, is entitled under our laws to the benefit of a trial. In the case of murder he must have a trial.

"You sat here and listened to the defendant's plea of guilty when he was arraigned at the opening of this term, but the law of our State will not permit him to plead guilty to such a crime as this. The law is so careful of the rights of its citizens that it will not permit a man to plead guilty to this crime of murder, so that, even after he had conceded his guilt in this case, it was incumbent upon the Court to insist that the trial should proceed and that the people should establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty of the crime charged against him.

"There are in our country individuals, not I hope in very large numbers, but we know they are scattered all over our country, who think that in a case like this or even in charges of much less degree, it is entirely proper that the case should be disposed of by lynch or mob law. We can hardly take up a paper without we learn that in some part of this free and independent country some man has been murdered on the suspicion or belief that he was guilty of some crime. This state of things does not exist in our community, but it does in some parts of our State, as every Intelligent man knows.

LYNCH LAW AND ANARCHY.

"It is charged here that our client is an Anarchist, a man who does not believe in any law or in any form of Government. And there are, as we are told, other individuals who entertain that opinion. We all feel that such doctrines are dangerous, are criminal, are doctrines that will subvert our Government in time if they are allowed to prevail.

"Gentlemen of the jury, while I believe firmly in that, I do not believe it creates a danger to this country equal to the belief, becoming so common, that men who are charged with crime shall not be permitted to go through the form of a trial in a court of justice, but that lynch law shall take the place of the calm and dignified administration of the law of our courts of justice.

"When that doctrine becomes sufficiently prevalent in this country, if it ever does, our institutions will be no more and overthrown, and if we are not misinformed as to the state of mind of some people in some parts of our country, the time is fast approaching when men charged with crime will not be permitted to come into court and submit to a calm and dignified trial, but will be strung up to a tree on the barg suspicion that some one may hold that they have committed some crime.

"It is not long since I read in a paper that a colored man in the South had his life taken because he had insulted a white man. What it was the paper did not say, but he was strung up. I suggest, gentlemen, that he insulted a woman, and you are crying out in our cities and are sending letters to lawyers suggesting that the man who is charged with the crime that this defendant is charged with should not be permitted to have a trial before a court of justice. I submit that they are a more dangerous class to the community than the Anarchists about whom we read so much.

"Now, it is the duty of every American citizen or every good man to stand firmly by the law, and put his voice against any idea that a man should be punished for any crime until he is proved guilty in court beyond any reasonable doubt.

"My associate and myself are here to uphold the law. Some weak-minded people entertain the notion that the lawyer who appears in defense of a defendant is in court to obstruct the due process of law, to balk justice, and to delay by technicalities. But every man who knows the members of the bar understands that this is not so. My associate and myself are here for the same purpose that the learned District Attorney is here for, to see that this trial progresses in a legal, orderly, and proper manner. We must in every way possible put down and suppress this feeling that cases may be disposed of without the intervention of courts of justice.

SEWARD'S PLEA FOR ORDER.

"I remember, gentlemen, when I was a young man living in Auburn, studying my profession, when the news came that a colored man had gone up on the shores of Owasco Lake and there had murdered practically an entire family named Van Ness. The news created intense excitement. The people gathered on the streets to hear the news. In the course of the afternoon it was learned that the man, Freeman, had been arrested and was being brought to the city to be incarcerated.

"The people upon the streets became more and more excited. They began to talk about mobbing the colored man when he arrived. William H. Seward, who lived then in that city, appeared upon the street and counseled moderation, counseled the people to wait and see whether the man was really guilty of the crime or not, and permit him to have a legal trial. But the people protested. He was guilty, they said, and must be disposed of. Mr. Seward insisted, and they incarcerated Freeman in jail.

"It soon became known that Mr. Seward had volunteered to defend the negro when he was put on trial, and indignation arose against him, but that far-seeing man, that statesman, saw that there was an opportunity of giving an object lesson to the world as to the proper disposition of that case, and for two long months that trial went on, with Seward defending the negro. It occupied some three weeks in obtaining a jury, and I sat by during almost the entire proceedings of that trial and listened to the defense that Mr. Seward interposed. Not that he cared anything for the negro, but he wanted to maintain the law giving every man a trial, and to put down mob violence.

"This trial here is a great object lesson to the world. Here is a case where a man has stricken down the beloved President of this country, in broad daylight, in the presence of hundreds, and thousands of spectators. If there was ever a case that would excite the anger, the wrath of those who saw it, this was one, and yet, under the advice of the President, 'Let no man hurt him,' he was taken, confined in our prison, indicted, put upon trial here, and the case is soon to be submitted to you, as to whether he is guilty of the crime charged against him. That, gentlemen, speaks volumes in favor of the orderly conduct of the people of the City of Buffalo.

COUNSEL BREAKS DOWN.

"Here was a man occupying an exalted position, a man of irreproachable character; he was a man who had come here to assist us in promoting the prosperity of our great exposition. And he was shot down while holding a reception. His death has touched every heart in this community, and in the whole world, and yet we sit here and quietly consider whether this man was responsible for the act he committed. That question is one you are called on to decide.

"The law presumes the defendant innocent until he is proved guilty, and we start with the assumption that the defendant was not mentally responsible for the crime he committed. We have not been able to present any evidence upon our part. The defendant has even refused on almost every occasion to talk with his counsel. He has not aided us, so we have come here unaided to consider this important question.

"I appeal to your minds, gentlemen, being a strong desire to live. Death is a spectre that we all dislike to meet, and here, this defendant, without having any animosity against our President, without any personal motive so far as we can see, committed the act, which, if he was sane, must cause his death.

"How can a man with a sane mind perform such an act? The rabble in the streets will say, no matter whether he is insane or not, he deserves to be killed. The law, however, says that you must consider the circumstances and see if he was in his right mind or not when he committed the deed. If you find he was not responsible you would aid in lifting a great cloud from the minds of the people of this country.

"If the beloved President had met with a railroad accident and been killed our grief could not compare with what it is now. If you find that he met his fate through the act of an insane man, it is the same as though he met it by accident.

"I had the profoundest respect for President McKinley. I watched him in Congress and during his long public career, and he was one of the noblest men God ever made. His policy we care nothing about, but it always met with my profoundest respect. His death was the saddest blow to me that has occurred in many years."

Mr. Lewis was weeping when he finished, and the eyes of many of those in the courtroom were filled with tears.

Mr. Titus then arose and said that Mr. Lewis had so completely covered the ground that it seemed entirely unnecessary for him to speak, and he would therefore rest.

THE STATE CLOSES.

At 3:10 o'clock District Attorney Penney began summing up. He spoke in a clear, well-modulated voice, and every word could be heard in every part of the room. He said:

"It is hardly possible for any man to stand up and talk about this case without the deepest emotion. It was the most awful tragedy that ever came upon the world.

"We have shown you how this defendant stood in the Temple of Music that afternoon and shot down our beloved President. We have shown you how he deliberated on and planned this awful crime. We have shown you how he attended Anarchistic and Socialistic meetings, at which were sown in his heart the seeds of his terrible act.

"The counsel for the defense says if the defendant was sane he was responsible, and that if he was insane he must be presumed to be innocent. He tells you that is a presumption of law. It is also a presumption of law that every man is sane until proved insane. Evidence tending to show that the prisoner was insane has not been forthcoming. It has been proved that he was the agent of the crime, and there should be no question in your minds as to the responsibility of the defendant.

"This is no time for oratorical display. Counsel for the prisoner and myself have endeavored to eliminate all sensationalism from this case. It is not my intention to indulge in extended remarks. You understand the responsibility resting upon you. The counsel has said there should be no lynch law in this State. He has told you that the people of Buffalo are to be commended for the spirit displayed by them since the murder of the President, but the law must be vindicated. This terrible thing has happened because there are people in this country who do not represent our laws and who, as they feel the irresistible force of prompt and proper action in this case, something awful will happen to our beloved country.

"When I think, gentlemen, of that grand man who stood but a few days ago in the Temple of Music, and how he came from the lowly walks of life, how he was first a school teacher, then a lawyer, then a Judge, a Governor, a Congressman, and then a President of the United States, and, above all, a loving husband, and that on the last day when he said: 'Good-bye all, good-bye. It is God's way,' a man so great that he could raise his hand and save his own assassin, a man who could shake the hand of even the very worst man you could imagine.

NATION'S HEART BROKEN.

"It is a great lesson that so great a man can stoop so low, that he was so great that he could forgive his own assassin. He was the noblest man, I believe, God ever created. A man who stood near him in the Temple of Music said to me:

"'I have traveled in all parts of the world, and have seen people assembled to greet their rulers, but when I saw the people stand in the railroad stations and along the country through which the funeral train passed that they might get a look at the casket of this great man, I was convinced, as never before, that there is such a thing as a National heart.'

"That National heart was broken, and it will take God's way and time to heal it. It was broken by a class of people who are coming to our country in increasing numbers, and while harbored by our laws, are propagating their malicious views; a class of people that must be taught that we have no place for them on our shores, a class of people that must be taught that they can't take the life of any one, irrespective of consequences.

"Think again, gentlemen. Here is a man who does not want a lawyer, who does not believe in God or in law, a man who does not believe in the sacred relation—yet our laws are such that he is defended by two of the ablest jurists in our city, as if he were the most respected defendant, and even though he comes into court and says he was guilty.

"Yet, gentlemen, you are required under the testimony, taken to the formal presentation of the evidence, notwithstanding the fact that this man says he does not want it.

"Gentlemen, I have said all I have to say. I have said more, perhaps, than I ought to. I say. You have sworn to give him a fair trial on the evidence. Now, what is the evidence? I say, as it has been presented to you, it fully substantiates the crime charged."

"The duty of counsel on both sides is ended. The Court will charge you briefly, then it will be your duty to take up the case. No doubt the same thought, the same object, is in all our minds—that although our beloved country has lost her greatest man, it still should maintain the respect of the whole world, and it should be made known to the whole world that no man can come here and commit such a dastardly act and not receive the full penalty of the law."

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Justice White then, at 3:29, began his charge to the jury. He arose from his seat, stepped to the side of the bench nearest the jury box, and said:

"Gentlemen of the jury: In this case the defendant has acknowledged his guilt. Such an acknowledgment, in such circumstances, cannot go to the jury or the court. The law requires that the defendant charged with such a crime must be tried. The law says that all the facts must be observed and reviewed by you. The law guarantees that the defendant shall have a fair trial by twelve men impartial and fair, capable of taking the testimony of the trial and giving it thorough consideration.

"If, when all the circumstances of the case are considered by you, there still exists in your minds a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, you cannot find this man guilty.

"The people have submitted evidence tending to show that this defendant committed this crime; they have given evidence tending to show that it was premeditated. If you are satisfied that there was design and premeditation, and if, in accordance with that premeditation and design, these shots were fired, then the defendant is guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree.

"You must consider all this evidence that the people have submitted to you. You must consider it fairly and without prejudice. You are the sole judges of facts in this case.

"The jurors must find the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. You may ask what is a reasonable doubt. While a great deal has been written and said on the definition of 'reasonable doubt,' in this case it means that the jurors are bound to sift, compare, and examine all the evidence, and if in their minds there is any doubt as to the defendant's guilt they are bound to acquit the defendant. If there is no doubt in your minds, then you are bound to bring in a verdict of conviction.

"I am very glad that up to the present stage of this lamentable affair, so far as the jurors and the people of this city are concerned, there has been shown that respect for the law which is bound to teach a valuable object lesson. The defendant has been given every advantage of experienced counsel. I deplore any incitement to violence, and the man who is ready to go out and commit a crime because some other man had committed a crime is as guilty as the latter, and his act is just as reprehensible.

THE DEFENDANT SANE.

"It is proper that I should define the crime of murder in the first and second degrees and manslaughter in the first and second degrees. If the defendant on Sept. 6 did wrongfully assault, shoot, or wound William McKinley by means alleged in the indictment, and if the act was committed with premeditated design, and if the act was the sole and approximate cause of death, and if the defendant knew he was doing wrong at the time, the defendant was guilty of murder in the first degree.

"If the act was not premeditated, he was guilty of murder in the second degree. If the shot was fired accidentally and without premeditation, he is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. It is not necessary for me to discuss the question of manslaughter in the second degree in this case."

Justice White then commended the jurors for their patience during the trial, and ordered them to retire and bring in a verdict. Just before they retired District Attorney Penney requested the Judge to charge the jury that the law presumes every individual sane unless proved otherwise, and the Court said to them:

"The law presumes the defendant in this case sane."

Mr Titus also asked the Court to charge the jury "that if they were satisfied from the evidence that at the time of the commital of the assault the defendant was laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the quality of the act or that it was wrong, he was not responsible and the jury must acquit."

"I so charge," said the Judge.

GUILTY, THE VERDICT.

The jury retired to consider the evidence at 3:51 o'clock. Then the scene in the courtroom became dramatic in the extreme. Decorum was somewhat forgotten and the spectators stood up, and many walked about the room and engaged in conversation. The guards about the assassin, who still sat in his seat before the bench, were doubled. Chief of Detectives Cusack and two of his men taking positions just back of Czolgosz's chair. Others took seats to the left and right, and many "plain clothes" men were seen mingling with the crowd surging about the room, closely watching every one whose face was not a familiar one to them.

There was no disposition to crowd about the prisoner, although the object of every one seemed to be to get in a position which afforded a full view of his face. He had been seated in his chair all afternoon, his hands clasped on the arms of the chair and his head bent forward and a little to the left. The room was warm, but Czolgosz frequently took his handkerchief from his pocket and mopped the perspiration from his forehead and cheeks. At no time during the absence of the jury did he raise his eyes or lift his head, or seem to know that he was the object of the interest of several hundred men and women. Every time the door was opened all eyes were turned in that direction, the evident thought in every mind being that the jury would take only a few minutes to agree on a verdict.

It was 4:26 when the crier rapped for order and the jury filed into the room. The Clerk read their names, each juror responding "Present" to his name was called. No time was wasted. The jurors did not sit down. Addressing them, Justice White said:

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," responded Foreman Wendt.

"What is your verdict?"

DEMOCRATS SUGGEST MAYORALTY CANDIDATES

Twenty Names Mentioned by the City Committee.

Brooklyn's Representatives Present Bird S. Coler as Their Only Choice for the Office.

Twenty candidates for the Tammany Hall Mayoralty nomination were suggested by the various borough members of the Democratic City Committee at a meeting of the latter body held last night at the Democratic Club. The suggestions were made in pursuance to the personal request of Richard Croker, who, with John F. Carroll, participated in the meeting. Brooklyn's representatives presented only one name—that of Bird S. Coler. The name of Augustus Van Wyck was not mentioned.

The names mentioned were, in the order read by Secretary Smith: J. Edward Simmons, Bird S. Coler, Lewis Nixon, George B. McClellan, Charles H. Knox, Miles M. O'Brien, Randolph Guggenheimer, John H. Sutphin, Charles W. Dayton, O. H. P. Belmont, John W. Keller, Joseph C. Hendrix, Cord Meyer, George C. Clausen, Robert A. Van Wyck, Leonard A. Giegerich, Edward V. Loew, Edward Bell, P. Henry Dugro, and David McAdam.

Whether or not Mr. Croker personally suggested any one of these could not be learned positively. Chairman James J. Martin said he did not remember, but thought not. Secretary Smith said he was busy writing, and that he could not distinguish any particular voice. Senator McCarren said he could not disclose the proceedings.

The meeting lasted about an hour. It was called ostensibly to arrange the details for the City Convention to be held Oct. 3, in the Grand Central Palace.

Chairman Martin called the meeting to order shortly after 9 o'clock in the board room on the second floor of the club. The borough representatives present were: Manhattan and the Bronx—James J. Martin, Chairman; Maurice Featherson, James P. Keating, Louis F. Haffen, Daniel MacMahon, and August Moebus; Brooklyn—Senator John McCarty, representing James Shevlin, who was absent on account of a death in his family; John L. Shea, James Moffatt, Conrad Hester, and P. H. McCarren; Queens—Joseph Cassidy, T. C. Kadien, John H. Sutphin, P. J. Bannon, and Nicholas Conzel; Richmond—E. M. Muller, J. J. Kenney, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, and F. C. Vitt. Bernard J. York of Brooklyn and H. R. Petiman, of Richmond were absent.

Shortly after the meeting was called to order Mr. Croker rose and moved that the different boroughs suggest names for the Mayoralty nomination. The twenty names were then verbally presented by the various delegates. Candidates for no other office were considered. Whether or not the Brooklyn delegation made any speeches in support of Mr. Coler would not be disclosed by any of the participants in the meeting.

After the meeting closed Mr. Croker walked into the front parlor and joined Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll, who were conferring in a corner. Mr. Croker talked with the Mayor and the deputy leader for a short time and then walked back into the main room of the clubhouse. There was a large attendance of the members. About all of the prominent office holders of the city were present. The most conspicuous absentee was Deputy Police Commissioner Devery.

The weeding out of the twenty candidates, it was stated, would begin next Saturday, when the City Committee will again meet at 8:30 in the Democratic Clug. The Tammany Hall Executive Committee will on the following Monday at 4:30, hold a meeting in Tammany Hall.

REFORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

State and City Conventions of the New "Union" Party Meet and Nominate Candidates.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—State and City Conventions of the Union Party organized in opposition to the regular Republican organization of Pennsylvania were held in this city to-day. Prominent men from nearly every county were present at the State Convention, which was held at the Academy of Music.

For several weeks the leaders of the independent movement have been actively at work in an effort to accomplish fusion with the Democratic Party for a combined fight against the Republican ticket recently nominated at Harrisburg. This movement was partly consummated to-day by the Union Party naming Judge Harman Yerkes, who heads the Democratic ticket, as the candidate for Supreme Court Judge.

State Representative E. A. Coray, jr., Independent Republican, who was an active leader of the anti-Quay forces in the last Legislature, was nominated for State Treasurer. It is stated by the leaders of the Union and Democratic Parties that within a few weeks Andrew J. Palm, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, will withdraw from the ticket in favor of Mr. Coray, thus making fusion complete and clearing the way for a straight-out fight between the regular Republican organization and the elements that are opposing it.

The Union Party City Convention was held early in the day, the following ticket being nominated: District Attorney—P. F. Rothermel, Jr., present incumbent; City Controller—Capt. John M. Walton, present incumbent; Recorder of Deeds—John Virdin, present incumbent; Clerk of the Quarter Sessions—Frank A. Hartranft; Judges of Court of Common Pleas, No. 5—Henry Budd and G. Harry Davis, and for the Board of Revision of Taxes—Simon Gratz and R. A. Lukens, present incumbents.

The regular Democratic organization has named its own city ticket, thus preventing fusion in Philadelphia, but this action has caused a split in the party, and a town meeting has been called for to-morrow night by a number of influential Democrats, including ex-Gov. Pattison, William F. Harrity, ex-Judge Gordon, ex-Congressman McAleer, and John R. Read, at which it is expected the Union Party city ticket will be indorsed.

MRS. McKINLEY IS STRONGER.

Dr. Rixey Says His Patient Is Improving—Shows Greater Interest in Ordinary Affairs.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Friends and relatives of Mrs. McKinley have a more substantial foundation for their hopes this evening than they have had at any time since apprehension of a collapse under the burden of her deep sorrow was aroused. Dr. Rixey to-night said she is doing as well as could be expected; that if there was any change, it was in the way of improvement.

"I might say," he added, "that she seems just a little better."

This announcement came at the close of a day during which the patient had shown increased interest in the ordinary affairs of life, and had been about more than at any time since the awful blow came. The morning visit to the cemetery had been followed by rather an extended drive into the country. Each day the afternoon outing has been made longer than the one of the day before, and each day the drive is extended as long as the effect upon Mrs. McKinley seems favorable.

ROOSEVELTS TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

Will Depart from Oyster Bay to Live in Washington.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 24.—To-morrow morning the Roosevelt family will leave Oyster Bay, not to return until next Summer probably, although the President [illegible] elect to spend Christmas at his own [illegible] the sale of the children, the [illegible] will be ready for use at any time the President may wish to [illegible] it.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave Oyster Bay [illegible] after 8 o'clock. The Long Island [illegible] will have a special car attached [illegible] regular train. The party will consist of Mrs. Roosevelt, William Loeb, the President's private secretary; Miss Young, governess; Misses Ethel and [illegible]tt and Quentin will leave in charge [illegible]ssell on the 11:14 train. Mr. Roosevelt and her party will stop [illegible] Manhattan to do some shopping, and [illegible] parties will rendezvous in Jersey [illegible]

THE WEBSTER CELEBRATION.

Dartmouth College Begins the Commemoration of the Centennial of the Statesman's Graduation.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 24.—Dartmouth College, the college of Daniel Webster, is observing the one hundredth anniversary of his graduation. A two days' celebration, to be the most important event in the college's history, was officially begun this afternoon in the presence of hundreds of returned alumni and invited guests.

The old town is fairly aglow with bright-colored decorations. Across the front of Dartmouth Hall, the only college building of to-day which was in existence in Webster's time, stand forth in large letters the words, "Daniel Webster, 1801." To-night these letters were illumined by incandescent lights.

At 2:30 P. M. the Faculty and students assembled in the college yard, and, forming into procession, marched to the college church, where the first official exercises of the day were held. The Rev. Samuel P. Leeds, D. D., offered prayer.

Prof. Charles Francis Richardson, Ph. D., '71, delivered an address, his subject being "Mr. Webster's College Life." Prof. John King Lord, Ph. D., '68, spoke of "The Development of the College Since the Dartmouth College Case."

This evening there was a torchlight procession of 1,000 alumni and students, followed by fireworks and a stereopticon exhibition, illustrating Webster in college life. The Faculty wore conventional academic gowns and caps in the parade. The students also had gowns. The alumni wore a Webster costume, consisting of a blue coat, buff waistcoat, stock, and tall hat.

The first carriage was occupied by President Tucker and Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, and other carriages contained Gov. Jordan and staff, ex-Senator William E. Chandler, and others.

Among the large number of floats in the procession was that of a log cabin, filled with Indians, which represented Dartmouth's first home. Another prominent feature was the presence of Webster's old plow. Along the route brief speeches were made.

The centennial address on Webster will be given to-morrow morning by Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts. In the afternoon the cornerstone of Alumni, or Webster Hall, will be laid, and ex-Gov. Black of New York will be the orator.

THE REV. DR. LORIMER CALLED.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church Congregation Extends an Invitation to the Boston Pastor.

At a meeting last night of the members of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, it was unanimously voted to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of Tremont Temple Church, Boston. The Madison Avenue Church has been without a pastor since the resignation, several months ago, of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, who gave up his charge because he felt that a younger man could succeed better in the building up of a congregation in what was once the churchgoing centre of New York.

One of the Trustees said that the meeting was entirely harmonious, and there was only one ballot on the name presented by the Pulpit Committee.

The Rev. Dr. George Claude Lorimer was born in Scotland sixty-three years ago and received his preliminary education in the city of Edinburgh. For some years he was identified with theatrical interests, but dropped them upon coming to this country. He entered Georgetown College in 1850. He was ordained a Baptist minister at Harrisburg, Ky., in 1860, and began his ministry there. Since that time he has served in several pastorates in Louisville, Chicago, and Boston. He has twice been pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston, beginning his second pastorate in that charge in 1890.

NEW YORK BOY STABBED.

Albert Cobb, in a Hazing Lark at Morgan Park Military Academy, Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A hazing lark at Morgan Park Military Academy last night resulted in a cutting affray which has excited the entire town. Albert Cobb, a New York boy, twenty years of age, is said to have been the victim. A warrant charging James Etzler with the stabbing has been sworn out by Dean Chase. Cobb, it is said, was stabbed six times with a jackknife, and was taken to the dormitory hospital in a precarious condition.

It is stated that Etzler and a number of other town boys went to the academy to witness a hazing which some of the students were to administer to freshmen. This having been done, it was proposed that the town boys be given a taste of this phase of college life.

The town boys took refuge on a fire escape, but it is said that Cobb pulled Etzler down, and that the latter thereupon drew his knife, a small one, opened the largest blade, and stabbed Cobb in the back and arms.

The Chicago police have been notified to apprehend Etzler, his brothers Frank and John, and a boy named John P. Stevenson, all believed to be with him.

SAY CAPT. CROZIER IS INELIGIBLE.

Army Officers Believe He Cannot Be Made Chief of Ordnance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Much discussion was provoked to-day by the published report that Capt. Crozier of the Ordnance Department of the army was to be selected to succeed Brig. Gen. Buffington as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance when Gen. Buffington's tour of service expires.

Capt. Crozier is an officer of brilliant attainments, and is extremely popular with the officers of the Ordnance Department and with the Secretary of War, but some army officers, who have been looking over the law for the reorganization of the army, entertain grave doubts as to whether, under its provisions, Secretary Root can appoint Capt. Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance. The language of the law seems to be quite explicit in declaring that in selecting a Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance the person selected shall not be below a Lieutenant Colonel in rank. The consensus of opinion at the War Department is that Capt. Crozier is ineligible.

THE PRESIDENT GOING TO YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt has written to the Yale Bi-Centennial Committee saying he will attend the celebration, which begins Oct. 19, and it is expected that a number of Cabinet officers who accepted invitations before the death of President McKinley will accompany him. Another guest whose formal acceptance has beene received is Admiral Sampson.

It is unofficially stated that both President Roosevelt and Admiral Sampson will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale at the time of the bi-centennial.

President McKinley received this degree from Yale in 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American war. It is stated that he had fully intended to be present at the celebration this year.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler; winds becoming fresh northeasterly.

It will be cooler to-day in the central Rocky Mountain region, the western portion of the middle slope, the northern portion of the extreme Southwestern States, New England, and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and cooler to-morrow in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the western upper lake region.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh easterly; on the upper lakes brisk to high northeasterly, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk northeasterly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Huron, Michigan, Superior, and Pepin.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	58	61	60
6 A. M.	57	59	61
9 A. M.	81	68	66
12 M.	70	72	73
4 P. M.	74	79	75
6 P. M.	72	77	74
9 P. M.	67	75	72
12 P. M.	65	71	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....68⅝
Weather Bureau.....69
Corresponding date 1900.....67
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....63

The thermometer registered 62 degrees at 8 A. M. and 76 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the temperature being 59 degrees at 4:30 [illegible] minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. [illegible] was 34 per cent, at 8 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION FOR LOW

Continued from Page 1.

to notify the nominees of their nomination.

TRIBUTE TO MR. McKINLEY.

Senator N. A. Elsberg then presented this resolution regarding the death of President McKinley:

Resolved, That the members of this convention profoundly deplore the crime against civilization that resulted in the death of William McKinley. It was instigated by a malice that looked beyond its victim and struck at every Government that now exists or can be devised. It is the wonder and consternation of the universe that such principles as this crime confesses can exist in a land where every citizen has an equal voice in making and in enforcing the laws.

Resolved, That in the death of William McKinley this Nation has lost one of its best and noblest citizens and one of the greatest of its Presidents. In life and in death he was an example of admirable manhood. His public service, which began in the hour of the country's gravest peril, has covered a period within which its prosperity has attained the greatest height that has ever been reached by any nation in any age, and the personal labor of William McKinley in securing to the American Government this unexampled blessing is the praise of all his countrymen.

Resolved, That as a mark of affectionate respect to his memory, this convention do now adjourn.

Pending the reading all in the hall stood, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Then the convention adjourned sine die.

THE CANDIDATES.

SETH LOW, Candidate for Mayor.—Mr. Low is now the President of Columbia University, which position he has held since 1890. He was born in Brooklyn Jan. 18, 1850. His preparatory education was obtained in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1870. He was made an LL. D. of the University of the State of New York in 1900. He has received a similar degree from Amherst, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Trinity, and Princeton Universities. His business career started with his employment in his father's tea importing house, of which he afterward became a partner. He was elected Mayor of Brooklyn in 1881 on an independent ticket. He was re-elected in 1883. The reforms which Mr. Low introduced in municipal administration during his four years' service as Mayor of Brooklyn were of great benefit to that city. In 1897 Mr. Low was nominated by the Independents for Mayor of Greater New York, but the opponents of Tammany failing to unite, the Republicans nominating Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Tammany candidate, Robert Van Wyck, the present Mayor, was elected. Mr. Low showed great strength in that campaign, however, his vote being in excess of that of the regular Republican nominee.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Candidate for Controller.—Mr. Grout is President of the Borough of Brooklyn. He was elected to that office in 1897 by a large majority. Mr. Grout has for years been recognized as one of the leading Independent Democrats of Brooklyn. He was formerly a law partner of Judge Gaynor and supported the Judge when he ran for the Supreme bench in 1895. In the same year he supported Mr. Schieren for Mayor. Mr. Grout is President of the Brooklyn Club. It is claimed for him that he is the originator of the campaign against the Ramapo Company. The General Conference Committee has issued a statement showing that Mr. Grout obtained an injunction against the Ramapo Company before Controller Coler made the stand which gave him his reputation.

CHARLES V. FORNES, Candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen.—Mr. Fornes is a prominent woolen merchant. He was born in Western New York and was educated in the public schools. He taught school in Buffalo for three years. He came to New York when he was twenty-five years of age and engaged in the mercantile business with success. Mr. Fornes is a Director in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. He was formerly President of the Catholic Club.

THIRD TICKET MOVEMENT.

City Democracy Considers the Advisability of Nominating Col. Knox—Committee of 18 Denounced.

The City Democracy, of which ex-Sheriff James O'Brien is the leader, last night launched a movement for the nomination of a third city ticket, with Col. E. M. Knox as the candidate for Mayor.

The organization's Executive Committee met at the headquarters, 138 West Forty-second Street. Every Assembly district in New York County was represented, and there were present delegations from Brooklyn, representing, in the main, many labor organizations.

The conference Sub-Committee of Eighteen was condemned and was charged with breaking faith with the independent Democrats. It was also charged that the candidacy of Seth Low meant the overthrow of Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn and the intrenching of Tammany Hall in power in Manhattan Borough.

Every mention of the name of Col. Knox evoked great applause, and the suggestion to nominate him for Mayor on an independent ticket was enthusiastically received.

David Lloyd presided, and called on Henry Campbell, who presented a report on the action of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committees. In this report an alleged "disturbing element" in the committees was denounced, the name of Mr. Weismann being mentioned as the leader. The report closed with the statement that the abandonment of the purpose to nominate an independent Democrat for Mayor caused the city Democracy to withdraw from the conferences. The report was adopted.

A Committee of Seventeen was appointed, with instructions to report at a meeting on Friday next, on the advisability of placing a third ticket in the field. The meeting then adjourned.

FRANKLIN MURPHY INDORSED.

Choice of Hudson County Republicans for Governor of New Jersey.

The Hudson County delegation to the Republican Convention met at Lincoln Hall, Jersey City, last night, and indorsed Franklin Murphy as the candidate for Governor.

They also selected the various delegates to be appointed as Hudson's representatives on the Convention Committee.

Assembly Nominations.

GREENE COUNTY—William W. Rider, (Dem.,) renominated.

ESSEX COUNTY—Dr. Lyman G. Barton, (Dem.)

J. W. GATES'S NEW SYSTEM.

Chicago Man Said to Have Acquired Four Bankrupt Western Roads.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say:

John W. Gates has signalized his return from Europe by launching a new railroad system. Its announcement to-day brought surprise and consternation to the big trunk lines that run from Chicago to Kansas City.

"Gates and his associates have been quietly corralling the securities of four bankrupt roads, each independent, but so situated as to make a continuous line from West Quincy, on the Mississippi, to Kansas City, on the Missouri, and to Council Bluffs. The consummation of the new system has been effected in the acceptance of the scheme by an overwhelming majority of the bondholders of the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railroad.

"The four roads that enter into the new Gates project are the Quincy and Kansas City Railroad, 133 miles in length, from West Quincy to Trenton, Mo.; the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Railroad, 34 miles long, from Trenton to Pattensburg; the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railroad, 81 miles, from Pattensburg to Kansas City, and the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad, from Pattensburg to Council Bluffs. All four roads are in the hands of receivers.

"The four roads comprise a connecting and continuous system of 300 miles, and traverse the territory of the Burlington, Alton and Atchison Railroads."

Liner Calls at St. John's for Coal.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 24.—The Allan Line steamer Laurentian, Capt. Stirrat, from New York Sept. 18 for Londonderry and Glasgow, put in here this morning short of coal. She resumed her voyage this

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS, STATIONERS AND DEALERS IN ARTISTIC MERCHANDISE

PARIS: Avenue de l'Opera, 36 bis
LONDON: 221 and 221A Regent Street, West

CITY CONVENTION OF THE CITIZENS' UNION

Continued from Page 1.

stituted a committee to represent the electors in their local conventions, so that their names can be printed upon all the forms of nominating certificates."

It was further suggested that a committee be designated to advise the Central Committee. The gentlemen suggested for members of this committee were R. Fulton Cutting, Abner S. Haight, and John W. Weed.

The report was adopted without dissent.

R. Fulton Cutting read the report of the Committee of One Hundred, which was what the convention was anxious to hear:

"The Committee of One Hundred in undertaking its difficult task," said he, "has kept in view the Union's policy, expressed in its address to the public, issued last November. In this address it was declared that:

"The Union appreciates the importance of having one ticket in the field upon which all may unite who demand the separation of municipal from State and National politics, and a civic administration without spoils, favoritism, or political tyranny. With this end in view, it will spare no efforts to secure active co-operation of all organizations, societies, and individuals qualified to render effective service.

"It was the public confidence secured by the promulgation of this intention that enabled the union to build up the splendid organization whose representatives fill this room to-night. Acting upon this principle, the union has conducted a conference the result of which has been to place before the electors a ticket that will poll a majority of the votes cast on Nov. 5. For the Chief Executive we have secured the Citizens' Union standard bearer of 1897, and he will go into the campaign as unpledged as he was four years ago."

At this reference to Mr. Low the convention burst into a wild tumult. The Low men, who were in the centre of the hall, rose in their seats and fairly shrieked.

Then the Coler men had their turn. Some one proposed three cheers for Coler. The Controller's adherents arose and cheered lustily. They seemed to have plenty of enthusiasm, but it was at once apparent that they were outnumbered. The contest of lungs between them and the Low men was kept up for fully five minutes, and then Mr. Cutting was allowed to proceed.

When he asserted that Mr. Low was a friend of labor there were some "boohs" and derisive laughter. The mention of Mr. Grout's and Mr. Fornes's names were applauded, but not with any special show of enthusiasm.

James M. Bennett moved the adoption of the report.

COLER'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

M. J. Flaherty, the leader of the delegates who favored the nomination of Controller Coler, said:

"It was the intention of the minority of the Committee of 107 to make a report this evening, but the gentleman whose name we were to present in that report positively refuses to allow his name to be used in this convention. [Applause.]

"The friends of Mr. Coler in this convention and the delegates who are known to favor his nomination and who have been in the various contests believe that Mr. Coler's name has not received the consideration that his services to the city of New York deserve." (Applause).

"Because he stands for Tammany Hall," yelled a delegate.

Mr. Flaherty replied:

"I hope the gentlemen will give me greater consideration than Mr. Coler received at the hands of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee. The friends of Mr. Coler have always believed that he was not properly treated, but notwithstanding that fact and our dissatisfaction we are here to-night as members of the Citizens' Union. [Shouts of 'Good! good!']

"I have worked in this movement for the past ten months for independent political action against bosses and bossism, whether it be the bossism of the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. I propose to-night to stand by the action of this convention. I am only sorry that the men who opposed Mr. Coler took the stand they did. It is the duty of the friends of Mr. Coler to say that they will not bolt this convention, but proposes to stand for good government and against Tammany Hall."

J. Warren Greene of Brooklyn said he "stood alongside of the previous speaker" and pledged the Brooklyn delegates to stand by the nominees of the convention.

"With the exception of Low," was shouted by an enthusiastic Colerite.

The Coler delegates from Brooklyn had not subsided as yet, and the speakers were frequently interrupted with "Three cheers for Coler!"

There was some excitement which Chairman Putnam tried to quell by saying:

"Are you here for business or are you here as part of a bear garden?"

"We are not here to be robbed by the Platt machine," yelled a delegate.

James B. Reynolds seconded the nominations and made a speech favoring the adoption of the report of the Committee of One Hundred.

Delegate Thompson of the Tenth District of Brooklyn wanted it distinctly understood that the candidates selected by the convention would have to stand on the platform of the Citizens' Union or hearty support would be withdrawn from the ticket.

Everett P. Wheeler then walked down the centre aisle. His appearance was the signal for applause, and the delegates insisted on Mr. Wheeler taking the platform, which he did with a hop, skip, and jump, and spoke at length in favor of the proposed candidates and urged the convention to ratify the action of the committee.

Mr. Wheeler warmly eulogized Mr. Fornes. "In every relation of life," he said, "he has commended himself to his associates by his energy, ability, and integrity. In one word, he is a man we can trust."

"Did Tom Platt say so?" shouted a delegate.

"He is," continued Mr. Wheeler, not heeding the interruption, "an advocate of a non-partisan administration of the City Government, with a single eye to the welfare of the people and without regard to the selfish interest of any party organization."

"He won't forget Platt," shouted a disturber.

Mr. Wheeler became excited at the side remarks and said:

"Our candidates won't forget the Citizens' Union, and, what is more to the point, they won't forget the people of the City of New York."

When Mr. Wheeler asked the Coler men to swallow their disappointment and heartily support the ticket there were many cries:

"We were sold out."

Mr. Wheeler said:

"With candidates such as we have placed before you, success is worth fighting for, and union upon them will insure success."

J. Warren Greene of Brooklyn told of Edward M. Grout's opposition to the Ramapo contract, but he was interrupted by the hisses of about a dozen Brooklyn delegates, who shouted:

"He is a flopper."

J. W. Weed of Queens County and A. J. Boulton of Brooklyn seconded the nomination of Edward M. Grout for Controller.

A motion was then made for the adoption of the report of the Committee of 100, and it was adopted unanimously after some opposition.

Joseph Larocque was then introduced and made a brief speech, and the proceedings concluded with the adoption of resolutions as a tribute to the memory of Simon Sterne, who was praised as one of the men who helped to overthrow William M. Tweed and as an earnest supporter of the principles of the Citizens' Union.

CAMMEYER'S
Greatest World Boot & Shoe Store
Also Greatest Specialty Store

Men's Furnishings.

Special lot of Men's Dress and Walking Gloves in kid and mocha, made specially for us, an exceptional value at . . . 95c

Special lot of Men's Stuttgarter Shirts and Drawers, in natural color; just the weight for present use; also fine quality colored merino in early fall weight . . . $1.50

Large assortment of the newest and up-to-date all-silk Neckwear, in Ascots, wide imperials, four-in-hands, puffs and all the popular shapes . . . 50c

Men's fine grade muslin Night Shirts, neatly trimmed and cut, full size and width, regular 50c. grade . . . 39c

Women's Hosiery Department.

Special lot of women's genuine fine French lisle thread hose in a great variety of colorings and designs, light and heavy weights; worth $2.00 pair. Special . . . 69c

Women's fancy lisle thread hose in all the newest and up to date patterns and colorings in hand embroidered fronts, vertical shapes . . . 50c

Women's Glove Department.

Large assortment of women's fine grade dress or walking gloves, in kid or mocha, in grays, tans, reds, browns, beaver, black and white; special . . . 95c

Women's fine kid gloves, with fancy combination stitching, in modes, grays, tans and white, regular $1.75 goods; special . . . $1.35

Women's Muslin and Knit Underwear.

Fine grade of Swiss Vests and Tights, in heavy cotton, light and heavy wools, neatly trimmed and finished . . . 85c AND UP.

Gowns of fine Cambric prettily trimmed with fine lace and embroidery, in round and empire effects . 95 AND 1.50

Women's Combination Suits, both Swiss and domestic, high and low neck, short or long sleeves, in cotton, wool, silk and lisle . . . 50c AND UP.

Skirts, extra full width, with handsome deep embroidery, also fine hemstitchings with lace and tucks . . . 95

Childrens' and Infants' Department.

Special lot of Children's Bonnets of Bengaline Faille silk and velvet trimmed, with fur chiffon and satin ribbon; value $5.00, special . . . $1.95

Children's Coats in cream Bedford cord, trimmed with fancy ribbon and silk braid, sizes 6 months to 2 years . . . $2.50

Infant's embroidered and tucked China Silk Capes; special . . . 40c. 75c and up

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., Corner 20th St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Report Shows Decreased Earnings of Denver and Southwestern.

At the annual meeting of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Company, which was held in Jersey City yesterday, President Gillett submitted a statement of gross and net earnings for the eight months to July 31 last. This statement shows:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$1,380,299	$1,657,056
Operating expenses	807,049	1,006,334
Net earnings	$523,250	$651,722
Fixed charges	311,972	273,503
Surplus	$211,378	$378,219

President Gillett stated that the decrease in the earnings was due to keen competition, a general strike of the coal miners during the Spring, and other causes beyond the control of the company. These unfavorable conditions have disappeared, and the outlook is said to be favorable.

The annual report for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 last was approved, and the old Board of Directors were re-elected, and they in turn re-elected the former officers. The annual meeting will hereafter be held on the fourth Tuesday in February.

AN ALLEGED ULTIMATUM.

Report of Pennsylvania Road's Pressure on Wabash Denied.

A report was telegraphed from Philadelphia yesterday to the effect that President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad had issued an ultimatum to George J. Gould, representing the Wabash Railroad, demanding abandonment of its plans to enter Pittsburg under penalty of having the Western Union Telegraph Company ejected from all Pennsylvania lines. The report was characterized as ridiculous by those familiar with the situation.

Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad issued an authoritative denial, and at the office of Mr. Gould a similar denial was authorized. It was also pointed out that the Western Union Company has long-time contracts with most of the railroads, among them the Pennsylvania, which will not expire for some years.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND IOWA ROAD.

Large Increase in Freight Earnings Shown by Annual Report.

The annual report of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad was issued yesterday. President T. P. Shonts says that the large increase in freight earnings was from local traffic. The outlook he declares to be even brighter, as developments of coal and reclaimed lands promise an increase and diversified traffic.

The income account shows:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$1,419,116	$1,226,150
Operating expenses	859,835	758,065
Net earnings	$559,281	$468,085
Other income	2,862	.....
Total income	$562,143	$468,085
Charges	264,716	206,290
Balance	$297,427	$261,795
Dividends	200,000	200,000
Surplus	$97,427	$61,795

Especially gratifying according to the report were the operations for the last three months, when the gross earnings increased $118,688 and the net earnings increased $66,595.

Not Controlled by Seaboard Air Line.

In a dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning it was stated that the Birmingham Belt Railroad Company had been purchased in the interest of the Seaboard Air Line, which controlled the East and West Railroad. At the office of the estate of Eugene Kelly it was stated yesterday that the Seaboard Air Line did not own the East and West Railroad, but that that company was controlled by the Kelly estate.

Brief Railroad Items.

The reports from Chicago and Indianapolis to the effect that President M. E. Ingalls of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad was preparing to move to New York, which would indicate a contemplated change in the management of the so-called Vanderbilt lines, are denied by friends of Mr. Ingalls in this city.

The Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company held a long meeting yesterday. It was stated after the meeting that nothing was done and that the question of a dividend on the common stock was not considered.

Frank Harriott, Chairman of the New York Grain Committee, has, it is stated, signified his willingness to accept the position of general import agent, which has been practically offered to him by the railroads interested.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

To-day's Specials.

The Bloomingdale offers for to-day are on a par with the great value-giving which is the primary principle of the store's reputation among prudent shoppers.

To be noted are the following:

Woman's tailored suit $14—*Black, navy and brown cheviot, demi-fitting coat, taffeta lined; with stitched vest and cuffs of taffeta, and turnover stock collar; the skirt made on entirely new lines; lined with best nearsilk.*

Men's fall overcoats—*Some exceptionally stylish overcoats of finest material, purchased in the early summer from manufacturers who are noted for quality, style and workmanship. Observe the prices. Men's kersey overcoats at $11.95—of blue, black and brown Campbell's kersey; as well as the new rough gray mixtures. Many lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, throughout body, yoke and sleeves. Others of pure worsted body lining; good value at $25. Also high class overcoats $14.95.—Every detail of workmanship in the designing, cutting and making that you will find in garments which sell at $25 and $30.*

$9.00 chairs for $4.98—*To-day only, we offer you armchairs and rockers at about half their real value. The armchairs are upholstered in damask, with mahogany finish frames, the rockers in oak and mahogany finish, and have upholstered cobbler and polished seats.*

All the latest books 85c—*These are all those much discussed books which are published at $1.50—among which may be mentioned "The Great God Success," by John Graham—"The Eternal City," by Hall Caine—"By Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker—and others equally notable.*

Special linen values—*Here are some very attractive items in table linen and towels, which will meet with approval from all prudent money-savers—Irish table linen 70c yard; very fine quality; satin finish, new designs, 70 inches wide:—fine quality huck towels 12½c each—hemmed, fancy borders, sizes 20 x 40 inches; regular price 20c. Also a very handsome collection of hand-drawn linens, such as scarfs, squares, center pieces, etc. Prices fully one-third less than elsewhere.*

The best dress linings—*A complete assortment of the newest makes at the lowest prices. Special reductions made to dressmakers and tailors. Among the specials are—Percaline lining 12½c a yard; beetle finish, fast black and colors; fine quality; have sold the same until now at 18c per yard. Fancy moire lining 10c per yard—finished to look exactly like silk; 36 inches wide; also complete variety of new shades in amisilk, nearsilk, shadow silk and other popular linings including other popular effects.*

Black brilliantine waists $1.98—*This is an exceptional offer in our shirt waist section. And should be seen to be appreciated. It is made in the new button back form with cluster tucks both back and front; separate collar; lined throughout; a very smart and correct garment for early fall wear. Of finer quality brilliantine $2.98.*

Besides these quoted specials you will find many others in silk Oxford umbrellas $1.95—China and glass items, something unusual in watch values and a score of other money-savers which lack of space prevents us from mentioning here.

TEACHER KILLS A WOMAN

Graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Shoots Young Woman He Loved—Was Jealous.

ROLLA, Mo., Sept. 24.—J. S. Croswell, an instructor at the School of Mines and Metallurgy, shot Miss Mollie Powell of this city and killed her almost instantly last night. The motive was jealousy. Croswell has fled, and a mob of citizens is in pursuit.

J. S. Croswell came from Boston, Mass., where he graduated from the Institute of Technology, and entered the employ of the School of Mines and Metallurgy as instructor in shop work and drawing. All of last year he paid devoted attention to Miss Powell.

Miss Powell was a daughter of the late W. J. Powell, editor of The New Era of Rolla. She lived with her mother, and was a great social favorite.

Croswell attended a birthday party given at the home of Miss Powell, and, while left alone with the girl a moment, he shot and killed her. He fled from the house in great haste

The Wanamaker Store

THE Autumnal awakening has come. The world of fashion has again begun to throb with life and enthusiasm. The Summer days of vacation or exile are over. The pursuit of social pleasure calls for the immediate possession of the raiment of fashion's court.

Thousands wait only for the authoritative word that will set the seal of approval on the season's modes, and the caparisoning will begin in earnest.

One important exposition of fashion's mandates is now ready. We make public display today of our extensive importations of

New Hats From Paris

Fashion can speak with no higher authority than when she voices her dicta through the creations of Caroline Rebeaux, Lewis, Virot, Camille Roger, Blum, Boyer and the other Paris modistes whose handiwork is inspired direct from Fashion's inner sanctum.

The Hats from all these Paris notables are here.

A prodigal collection! A broad, satisfying display that leaves nothing of Parisian Millinery beauty behind. The severe but wonderfully handsome hats from Rebeaux. The more elaborate productions of Lewis and Virot. The less startling but equally distinctive ideas of the other makers of millinery witchery are all here.

Even Paris would wonder at this bringing together of loveliness from all of her proud favorites.

And after all, much of Parisian glory and prestige depends on the judgment and patronage of the women of America's metropolis.

The Hats are ready. All beauty-loving women are invited to share in the verdict today.

The Wanamaker Store

THE keynote of style in Women's Hats this season is *prettiness*. Other seasons have had characteristics such as high crowns, low crowns, distinctive trimmings of birds, flowers, fruit and even vegetables. This season no such narrow mandate binds. There are stiff and severe hats, but they are beautiful. There are Gainsborough picture hats. There are turbans. There are hats with felt shapes. There are trimmings of birds, of flowers, of fur, of plumes. All that has appeared off and on in the past, to make millinery beauty, seems to have been requisitioned for this one great season when a style, to be in the mode, means chiefly to be beautiful.

The divergent beauty of the Paris Hats proves this; and it is most amply illustrated by the superb collection of

Wanamaker Millinery

Paris Hats have little advantage in either originality of style or artistic beauty, when compared with the products of the Wanamaker workrooms. Year after year American handicraft has advanced. More and more, we are depending on the genius of our own style builders.

Today Wanamaker Hats stand for American originality; yet in smartness of style and high character of beauty they are little excelled by the proud products of best foreign modistes.

Costly laces are a feature of the hats this season, and most exquisite draperies are seen. The Filet Laces are most notable. The homely fisherman's-net was its inspiration. The fine mesh bears heavy figurings of most graceful beauty.

In color, Rebeaux-green is the noteworthy innovation. The queen of modistes caught the tint from the brilliant shade that the peacock so proudly displays.

But this is not a day for details. The whole array of millinery beauty—the best from home and abroad—is awaiting a visit from you today. Come.

Women's Tailor-made Suits and Dresses

The eternal feminine seems to be asserting itself with more vigor this season, in the matter of Women's Tailor-made Gowns, than for some time previously.

The severe, almost Puritanical tailored suit has had its strict lines softened into curves and flounces which mingle a certain grace with the former simple stylishness. Trimmings are more elaborate, too, and are susceptible of almost infinite variation.

The possibilities of the tailor-made gown of the season are well brought out in this splendid collection. There is much food for study, much helpful suggestiveness in the showing, and a variety of styles and prices that will satisfy every woman whose mind is already made up.

$10 and $170 are the extremes—here are some that fall between:

$35—Of Zibeline, with fly-front jacket; coat back; inlaid velvet collar; gored skirt with slight flare; handsomely tailored.

$41—Of fine Cheviot; double-breasted jacket with bloused front; back and front corded; revers of Peau de Soie; flaring skirt with 9 gores.

$45—Of Basket-weave Cheviot; fly-front jacket; box effect, corded at waist-line in back; seams of skirt and edges of jacket are trimmed with contrasting shade of cloth.

$53—Of Broadcloth; high collar with flaring turnover of velvet; yoke effect with Norfolk; slightly bloused front; revers of white; serpentine skirt; graduated effect given by bands of velvet.

$64—Of Broadcloth; Eton jacket; yoke effect; vest of fancy silk; revers of velvet; serpentine skirt; box plait back; skirt and jacket prettily trimmed with contrasting discs of velvet.

$75—Of Velvet; pretty Eton jacket; cuffs and revers of silk, covered with bands of black velvet and lace; lined with white satin; skirt with double graduated flounce and drop lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black Petticoats Of Alpaca and Sateen

Primarily intended for serviceableness rather than looks; but good-looking of their kind, are these petticoats of alpaca and sateen. There is a plentiful variety of them here, in the attractive styles that differentiate the petticoats of this season from those of last year, and in an ample range of prices.

Further information:

$1.75—Of black alpaca; deep umbrella ruffle, bound and faced.

$2.25—Of black alpaca; deep umbrella ruffle, finished with black silk ruffle.

$2.50—Of black alpaca; deep flounce, finished with knife-plaited ruffle.

$2.75—Of black alpaca; accordion plaited ruffle, finished with small ruffle.

$3.25—Of black alpaca; deep flounce, finished with hemstitched ruffle and plaits above. Many other styles up to $6.

$1.50—Of black sateen; flounce finished with knife-plaited ruffle and folds above.

$1.75—Of black Mercerized sateen; flounce finished with three knife-plaited ruffles.

$2.25—Of black Mercerized sateen; two deep ruffles finished with small ruffles; pinked and with cording above.

Many other styles up to $3.75.

Petticoats of black moreen, from $3 to $7.50.

Second floor.

The Guerlain Toilet Preparations

Absolute purity, delicacy of fragrance and excellence characterize the products of this French master perfumer. Our stock of the Guerlain Toilet Requisites is always complete. We mention herewith some favorite preparations:

Extracts in 3-oz. Bottles, $1.57—Heliotrope de Serre, Ikbal Bouquet, Paris Gem, Far West, Violette d'Alger.

Shaving Cream, 60c jar; delightfully soft and delicate.

Face Powder, in white, cream and pink, $1.55 box.

Sachets, in envelopes, in a full assortment of odors, 50c.

"Les Rosiers," Toilet Water, $1 bottle.

Tenth street.

Helps to Easy Housekeeping

It is trifles that seem to help an undertaking to go smoothly, or beset it with an intolerable sequence of vexations. Nothing is more dependent on lack of friction, in order to be bearable, than the day-in, day-out task of the housekeeper.

This Housefurnishing Sale is one of the best anti-friction devices we know of. Here are the countless little things a housekeeper needs every day, and the absence of which causes a waste of time, temper and energy.

Each particular item is thoroughly trustworthy, and, throughout the whole list prices range from a quarter to a half less than values.

Today's quota of detail follows:

Brass Top Wood Fibre Cuspidors, 15c.
Wire Soap Dishes, 8c.
Wax Tapers, 3c a box.
Save-all Tin Candlesticks, 5c
Round Combination Graters, 8c.
Half-covered Dust Pans, 10c.
Eureka Suit Hangers, 8c.
Egg Poachers, 5 rings, 10c.
Butcher Knives, 15c. Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Wood Towel Rollers, 5c.
Dusters, 16 in., turkey feathers, 18c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, 25c.
Hair Floor Brooms, 75c.
Clothes Horses, 5 feet high, 50c.
Bosom Boards, 10c. Wash Boards, 10c.
Wood Dish Drainers, 20c.
Chopping Bowls, 10c. Corn Graters, 12c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c.
Waterproof Clothes Line, 80 ft., 25c.
Wood Pails, 2 hoops, 10c.
Potato Mashers, 4c. Chamois Skins, 5c
Electric Gas Torches, $1.50.
Dish Pans, 14 quarts, 25c.
Nickel Pudding Dishes with enameled Pan, $1.25.

Basement.

A Rare Display of LACES

The kings of fashion of the Rue de la Paix have, one and all, declared their allegiance to Laces, for the adorning of hats and gowns during the coming season In the words of an enthusiastic correspondent:

"Lace will appear in handsome encrustations on velvet gowns, in undulating insertions on robes of silk, in gracefully draped flounces on evening toilettes—entire dresses will be made of it, chapeaux will be swathed with it, dainty petticoats will be made yet more exquisite with frothy frillings and encrustations of Valenciennes; in a word, Lace will reign supreme in the favor of lovely Parisiennes. Such is the decree of the Fashion autocrats.

"The handsome Irish point, the filmy Alencon and Chantilly, exquisite Malines and gorgeous Luxeuil will each and all play a part in the adornment of the woman of fashion this Winter. The great couturier Paquin shows a decided preference for the use of Point d'Irlande, or Irish point, on his evening and afternoon gowns, although Alencon and Chantilly and other laces are not left out in the building of his world-famed creations. King owns to a 'penchant' for Chantilly, while his neighbor, Doeuillet, declares that not one alone, but all the Laces, whether they be made by the daughters of Erin, or the skillful fingers of the workers of Alencon or Bruges, will this Winter be used in his ateliers for the enhancement of his 'robes de soiree et de visites.' But although each may have his own special fancy, yet all the 'grands faiseurs,' Rouff, Paquin, Waller, King, Doeuillet, etc., one and all, declare that the greater part of their affections is bestowed upon the gorgeous loveliness of Point d'Irlande, and this lace will be the favored trimming of the mondaine's toilettes this coming season."

Nothing further need be added, except that the demand has already begun on this side the ocean.

The new hats, the new costumes, the new petticoats, all verify the Paris report.

Of course we are prepared; yet if the demand here reaches the extraordinary proportions that it has on the other side of the ocean, an early shortage in supplies will be inevitable. At the moment our stocks are resplendent. These notable groups:

Point d'Irlande or real Irish Crochet Laces—Allovers, galons, festoon bandings, straight bandings and edges, in matched sets.

Russian Laces in combination with Filet Laces, in galons and festoon bandings.

Filet Laces, in black or cream, in allovers, edges and straight and festoon bandings.

Black Chantilly Laces—Allovers, galons, festoon bandings, demi-flouncings and edges, in matched sets.

Escurial Laces, in black or white—allovers, galons and edges. Some choice designs and effects come edged with velvet, and with applique flowerings of same.

Cut-work Velvet Motifs, hand-painted; a leading feature this season; in flower, fruit and bird designs. To be applied on such materials as silk, velvet lace net and Mousseline de Soie.

Lace Robes in rich designs and handsome variety.

Broadway.

Women's Desks Half Price

We had the recent good fortune to obtain a fine lot of Desks at half price from a manufacturer noted for his fine reproductions of old English, Dutch and Flemish styles.

The workmanship and carvings are of the finest All wood used is of carefully selected stock. The desks are of odd designs in quaint patterns, but are specially arranged for the greatest possible convenience for use. There are about thirty patterns, and a stock of a hundred and fifty pieces. They are in mahogany, golden oak and Flemish oak; some in polish finish, others in wax finish. This is the best offering of fine house desks we have ever made.

A word of description:

At $15, from $30—Ten mahogany desks; highly polished; the entire exterior of this desk is mahogany veneer; drop lid; dome top; spiral legs; two outside drawers.

At $15, from $30—Six quartered golden oak desks; wax finish; oblong pattern; drop lid; outside drawer; a rich design.

At $17.50, from $35—Seven quartered golden oak desks; wax finish; carved drop lid; carved outside drawer; claw feet. Six of these desks in Flemish oak; wax finish.

At $17.50, from $35—Four mahogany desks, dull finish; oblong pattern; shaped legs; claw feet; a fine design.

At $17.50, from $35—Four quartered oak desks, Flemish finish; wax finish; two top drawers; one outside drawer; an English design.

At $20, from $40—Four golden, quartered oak desks, wax finish; heavy moulded top; carved drop lid; pedestal legs.

At $20, from $40—Six mahogany desks; dull finish; English design; two top drawers; drop lid; outside drawer; shaped legs.

At $21, from $42—Six quartered golden oak desks; wax finish; richly carved drop lid; spindle gallery rail on top; three long outside drawers; claw feet.

At $30, from $60—Four quartered oak Flemish desks; wax finish; high pattern; inlaid drop lid; four drawers and closet in base; turned side columns.

At $32.50, from $65—Six mahogany desks; polish finish; three drawers in base; two side closets on top; drop lid; French legs with carved knees and claw feet; a very rich design.

At $35, from $70—Eight mahogany desks; polish finish; high design, with large drop lid; marquetry panel in center of lid; four drawers and closet in base; turned side columns from floor to top; carved mouldings nicely arranged inside and highly finished throughout.

Fourth floor.

Women's Gloves

These excellent Glace Gloves have been going like the proverbial hot cakes since we told you the price—

65 cents a pair

But we ordered a sizeable quantity of them, and there is still a good assortment of sizes and colors, although there are not all sizes in each color. The gloves are two-clasp, in tan, brown, black, gray and white, and are an unusual value at the price.

Tenth street.

Women's Aprons

For every purpose for which women need aprons, they're here, and in excellent variety. There are aprons for sewing, for maids, nurses and waitresses; some plain, others elaborate. All styles of bretelles are included, various sorts of plaiting and lace trimming, hemstitching in different widths of hem; while the aprons themselves are of fine lawn, apron lawn, cambric or gingham.

The range of prices is liberal—beginning with 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c, they run up to $3.25.

Broadway.

Men's Sack Suits Comfortable—Correct

For business of lounging, for work or play, the sack suit is easily the most comfortable; and stylish, withal, if correctly fashioned. Fabrics may wax and wane in popularity, but cheviots—black, blue, or Oxford—retain steadfastly their hold on popular favor. It is chiefly of these that we want to tell you today—made into suits that are crammed full of every essential that goes to make men's clothing look well, feel comfortable and wear well.

At $10—Black cheviot sack suits; coats with black satin shoulders and plaid body linings. A splendid business suit. Also same material serge lined.

At $12—Black and blue cheviot sack suits; made of the kind of cheviot that lasts two seasons; serge lined; hand-made collars and button-holes; silk sewed throughout.

At $15—One of the very best suits we have ever shown is one of dark Oxford mixture. Coats are short and nobby; vests single breasted, with no collar; trousers a little wider than the usual ready-made ones; stylish and serviceable.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Clothing for Boys

There's always some bright particular star flashing forth in this Boys' Clothing firmament. Today a new Boys' Sailor Suit is in the ascendant. It is the five-dollar kind, of blue serge, trimmed with black soutache braid; for boys of 3 to 12 years. It fairly scintillates with good value—for it's priced at $3.75

Then there's the "Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suit, of handsome blue serge, for boys of 3 to 12; a new arrival this season, at $5.

Top coats are becoming daily more usable. Here's one, of tan covert cloth; cut in the latest fashion, at $3.50 for sizes 3 to 10 years. For boys of 11 to 16 the same coat is $4.

There's excellent choosing among the gathering of Boys' Flannel Blouses and Shirt Waists in popular colors.

Shirt Waists, 5 to 13 years, are 50c, Blouse Waists, 6 to 13 years, are $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Spachtel Work Pieces Pretty and Under-Priced

They form a most attractive collection, these Pillow Shams and Bureau Scarfs of spachtel-work. Every housekeeper knows how much such dainty things add to the appearance of a room, and also what she usually has to pay for them.

She will therefore appreciate the more the exceptionally pretty designs in these pieces that are priced today at

95 Cents Each

The scarfs are 20x54 in., the pillow shams 32x32 in., in 24 new designs. Regular values are $1.25 to $2.

Broadway.

Lawn Pillow Shams In Fine Variety

Women who take pride in the appearance of their bedrooms will appreciate this unusually elaborate showing of Lawn Pillow Shams, which lend such a pleasing day-time aspect to the bed.

There's the widest possible opportunity for selection, both in price-range and variety of styles. Here are a few of the latter:

Center plaited in a new plaid effect. Hemstitched border, with lawn ruffle.
Center of allover embroidery, with embroidered ruffle.
Center of dotted Swiss muslin, with embroidered ruffle.
Border of plaits and insertion, with embroidered ruffle.
Plaited center, with border of embroidery insertion; ribbon run through, with large bow.

Prices begin at $1 a pair, and range up to $14.50.

Second floor.

Silver-Plated TABLEWARE

The success of this sale of Quadruple-plated Tableware has been meteoric—so eagerly have you come after the beautiful pieces that composed it. Many of the items with which the sale started are gone, but there's still good picking among the Silverware told of below.

Remember—this sale differs from all others in that the Silverware is *brand-new*, of the latest, handsomest designs, and much under-price.

Quadruple-Plated Tableware—
Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $11.25 and $12.50.
Water Pitchers, $3.50.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1.25.
Butter Dishes, $2.
Bread Trays, $1.50.
Ice Pitchers, $4.50.
Cand esticks, $1.
4-light Candelabra, $4.25.
Waiters, $1, $1.65 and $2.

Main aisle.

Genuine Rogers' Forks and Spoons—
About half price:
Dessert Spoons, $1.75 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c ea.
Pie Knives, 65c each Fish Forks, 85c each
Cheese Scoops, 50c ea. Butter Knives, 25c
Sugar Spoons, 20c ea. Salt Spoons, 10c ea.
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set.
Triple-plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

J. M. WILSON, SCHLEY'S SENIOR COUNSEL, DEAD

Distinguished Lawyer Dies Suddenly of Acute Indigestion.

Day's Session Lasted Only a Few Minutes — Commander Bates Again Testifies — Hearing Continues To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—To-day's session of the Schley Court of Inquiry was brought to a sudden close by the death of ex-Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, the senior counsel for the applicant.

The news was a great surprise to the court. Yesterday Mr. Wilson was in excellent health and took part in the deliberations of the court with much vim and energy. He was still in good health when he retired last night, but at 2 o'clock in the morning he was taken ill. When the time came for Admiral Schley and his attorneys to go to court Mr. Wilson was evidently very ill and the others went on without him.

The court was called to order promptly at 11 o'clock, and Commanders Bates and Schroeder were called to correct their testimony. Then the first witness of the day, A. B. Claxton, who was a machinist on the Texas at Santiago, was called. Claxton had just answered the preliminary questions about his name and occupation when an orderly stepped up and handed a slip of paper to Attorney General Rayner.

It stated that a telephone message just received announced that Mr. Wilson had died at 11 o'clock. Mr. Rayner sprang up in his seat and fell back again. Then, evidently affected with deep emotion, he turned to Rear Admiral Schley and said:

"Judge Wilson is dead."

The news seemed to overwhelm Rear Admiral Schley. He gasped and threw his hands up. Then, by a strong effort, he controlled himself.

"It can't be," cried Mr. Rayner, and he hurried out to verify the report, followed by Capt. Parker and M. A. Teague. The little flurry among the lawyers was seen by the audience, but no one had any idea what was happening, and there was no excitement outside the little knot of men to whom the news had come.

Rear Admiral Schley, who now had perfect command of himself, settled back in his chair with a look of inexpressible melancholy in his eyes, and sat there during Mr. Rayner's absence, looking straight before him, and grasping the arms of his chair with both hands.

Mr. Rayner came back without verifying the report, and Capt. Lemly came over to find out what the matter was. He and Mr. Rayner held a conference, during which Rear Admiral Schley, as if the stillness had become intolerable to him and he must be doing something, rose and paced slowly and wearily across the courtroom. As Teague came hurrying back the Rear Admiral started forward eagerly, and then, as Teague announced that the report was true, he sat down with a look of intense sadness.

Then Mr. Rayner arose and in low tone announced the news to the court and asked for an adjournment, which was promptly granted. Mr. Rayner said:

"I have a very sad announcement to make to the Court. I have just heard of the death of Judge Wilson. I left him at 10 o'clock this morning slightly indisposed. I was with him until late last night. I saw him this morning at 8 o'clock and left him at 10. We have confirmed the rumor through the telephone that he has just died at the Shoreham Hotel, and I would respectfully ask the Court, if it meets with the approval of the Court, to adjourn for to-day."

Mr. Rayner added that so far as he could then see, the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley would be able to proceed to-morrow, but he added that there would be a desire to attend the funeral when it occurred. Admiral Dewey and Capt. Lemly agreed that this detail could be arranged later.

Admiral Dewey then said: "I have to announce that owing to the death of Judge Wilson of counsel the court will adjourn for to-day until to-morrow morning."

After the adjournment a number of Rear Admiral Schley's friends came up to speak to him about the death of his friend and counsel, but the Rear Admiral seemed to have no heart to talk. One inconsiderate person rushed up to introduce an acquaintance to Schley. The Rear Admiral, under all circumstances, has been noted for the warm, hearty way in which he greets new acquaintances, but he was hardly able to speak and gave his hand with no animation or interest. He and Mr. Wilson had been close friends for years.

All the members of the court, including counsel for the Government and for Rear Admiral Schley expressed the utmost surprise and sorrow over the news, while Rear Admiral Schley himself said:

"The news is so shocking that I cannot trust myself to give expression to my estimate of the man. I can only say that I have lost not only a clear-headed and brilliant counsel, but also a dear and much beloved friend. I am shocked beyond measure at the news, and find myself almost unable to accept the report."

It was announced at the courtroom that Judge Wilson's death had occurred at 11:08 A. M. at the Shoreham Hotel, and that it had been due to acute indigestion and kidney affection.

Admiral Dewey said that he did not think the proceedings of the court would be interfered with greatly by Judge Wilson's death. There would be, he added, another adjournment on account of the funeral, but beyond that he did not anticipate there would be further cessation of the proceedings.

"Judge Wilson's death," he added, "is a severe loss. It is a loss not only to the community at large, but especially to the court at this time. His amiability, conservatism, and long experience in public affairs rendered his presence here most acceptable. Personally, too, I have suffered a severe bereavement in his death. We had been friends for twenty-five years and I had come to both love and respect him for his many excellent qualities of head and heart."

All the members of the court lingered about the courtroom for almost an hour after adjournment, and many visitors also retained their seats for a greater length of time.

The proceedings of the court were rendered very brief by the announcement of Judge Wilson's death. Commanders Bates and Schroeder were recalled to listen to the reading of the official report of their testimony as given yesterday, and First Class Machinist A. B. Claxton of the city, who had charge of the port engine of the Texas on the day of the battle off Santiago, had just taken the stand when the announcement of Judge Wilson's death was received.

It had been expected by the Government that Mr. Claxton would confirm the statement of Commander Bates concerning the reversal of the engines of the Texas. During the short time that he was on the stand Commander Bates was asked a few questions. One of these was by Capt. Parker and was in regard to the steam log of the Texas. In reply to the first inquiry Commander Bates said the log had been written up the day after the battle.

The other questions were by the Court and related first to the coal supply of the Texas on May 26, 1898, and the second to the condition of the machinery of the Texas on the 31st of that month. The questions of the Court and the responses to them were as follows:

"Are you positive that the quantity of coal reported on hand May 26 was correct?"

"Yes, Sir; as nearly as anybody can be positive. There was no accurate means of weighing what was sent us, and generally there is no absolutely accurate means by which coal is weighed coming aboard ship. Coal is weighed to the best of our ability, and an accurate account kept to the best of our ability, and it is generally a good estimate. It is weighed out in the same way."

"Was the machinery of the Texas in efficient condition for service on May 31?"

"I should say, by recollection, yes. I do not recollect that anything was wrong about the machinery."

Judge Advocate: "It is the day of the bombardment of the Colon that is referred to, the 31st of May."

Commander Bates: "There was nothing the matter with the engines as I remember. On that day we were off coaling."

It had been the intention of the court, immediately after the discharge of Caxton, to call Rear Admiral Cotton, Capt. Wise, and others connected with the Government scout ship.

EX-JUDGE WILSON'S CAREER.

He Was in Congress for Two Terms, and Was Later Counsel in Many Important Cases.

Ex-Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, Rear Admiral Schley's senior counsel, who died yesterday in Washington, was born in Warren County, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1828. He received an academic education and moved to Connerville, Ind., where he practiced law. His talents early commanded recognition. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1860 to 1865. At the time of his election to Congress in 1865 he was Judge of the Circuit Court.

In the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses he represented the Fourth Indiana District. During his terms in Congress he had formed a firm friendship for Congressman Samuel Shellabarger of Ohio, and the two decided to make Washington their home.

They formed a partnership and opened an office in the capital, where they won fame and fortune. They became known as among the foremost attorneys in Washington, and continued in the front rank up to the time of their deaths, Mr. Shellabarger dying several years ago. In their early practice the chief business was in contested election cases in Congress, Mr. Shellabarger having a National reputation as an expert in such affairs.

Ex-Judge Wilson was best known as a cross-examiner and criminal lawyer, and was employed in all the celebrated cases of a generation that were tried in the District of Columbia. He was especially prominent as counsel for the plaintiff in the trial of the suit against ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge brought by Madeline Pollard. Among the other well-known cases in which Mr. Wilson was counsel were the star route trials, the Holt will case, the trial of Capt. Howgate for embezzlement, the Oberlin Carter case, and the Venezuela, Alabama, French spoliation, and La Abra Mexican claims cases.

At the time of his death he was President of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, a Director in the National Fidelity and Deposit Company, and was largely interested in other corporations. He had also been attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad and the Mormon Church.

Ex-Judge Wilson was a widower. He leaves two children, Charles, a son, associated with him in his law business, and a daughter, the wife of William Maywood, ex-Consul to Hawaii.

NAVAL RECORD FALSIFIED?

Lieut. Commander Heilner Said He Was Forced by Wainwright and Others to Sign Inaccurate Chart.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—An extraordinary feature of the testimony of Lieut. Commander Heilner before the Schley court of inquiry came to light to-day, when the printed report of the testimony came out. It appears that Lieut. Commander Heilner in effect charges Commander Richard Wainwright, one of the bravest officers in the navy, the man who commanded the converted yacht Gloucester in the battle of Santiago and won universal praise for his heroism there, with compelling the falsification of an official record. Mr. Heilner made this charge in order to explain why his sworn testimony at the Schley court was in flat contradiction of an official publication of the Navy Department which he, as a member of the Board of Navigators, had signed.

Lieut. Commander Heilner had testified that when the Brooklyn made her loop she crossed the course of the Texas at a distance of only 150 yards, and that Capt. Philip had to reverse his engines to avoid collision. He declared on oath that the Texas was placed in more danger by the Brooklyn's loop than she was by the Spanish ships at any time during the battle. Then Attorney General Rayner showed Mr. Heilner the official chart of the Navy Department, signed by Heilner and the other members of the Board of Navigators, and showed that it placed the Brooklyn at from three-tenths of a mile to half a mile from the Texas when the loop was made. This chart showed that, while the Texas may have backed her engines, she could not possibly have been in danger.

Heilner declared that this official chart, signed by him, was false and worthless. Later on Judge Wilson, in cross-examination, asked him why he had consented to put the Brooklyn and the Texas in that false position. He replied by charging that Commander Wainwright and other members of the Board of Navigators had compelled him to consent to this falsification of the records by threatening to hold the board in continuous session unless he agreed to yield. This is the exact language of Mr. Heilner in response to Judge Wilson's questions, as shown by the official record:

Q.—Why did you consent to put the Brooklyn and the Texas in that position on that chart, You were one of the men appointed to make the chart?

A.—I was one of several, I know. I knew our duty was to reconcile all discrepancies as far as possible, and I was assured by the senior member of the board and by others that we could sit forever and we would never get anything else. And, therefore, under that, I was bound to sign it. I was not the only man who objected.

Q.—You do not agree that it was correct?

A.—Oh, no, I do not agree that it is correct.

The senior member of the board, thus accused "with others" by Mr. Heilner, was Commander Wainwright, whose gallantry during the battle was the topic of general discussion for months afterward, and who is now Superintendent of the Naval Academy. In recognition of Wainwright's gallantry a sword was presented to him some months ago by the citizens of Washington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Cols. John L. Tiernon and John P. Story of the Artillery Corps, and Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Depot Quartermaster at Boston, will convene at Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor, Sept. 26, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the necessity of purchasing additional land at that point.

Lieut. Col. William P. Vose, Artillery Corps, will proceed to and take station at Fort Columbus.

First Lieut. Upton Birnie, Jr., is transferred from the Twenty-third Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-ninth Battery Field Artillery. When relieved from duty with the Twenty-third Company by Capt. Andrew Moses, Lieut. Birnie will join the battery to which he is assigned.

Second Lieut. Frederick L. Perry is assigned to the Twenty-third Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. William R. Grove, Commissary, will proceed to Chicago and report to the Purchasing Commissary in that city for duty as an assistant in his office.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Jones, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Sixty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Honolulu.

First Lieut. Harry W. Newton, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, is assigned to the Sixty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Snelling for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Apache, and report to the commanding officer thereof, for duty with a troop of the Fifth Cavalry.

Capt. Charles L. Phillips, Artillery Corps, will proceed to the works of W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., on official business, in connection with the inspection of plotting boards of Capt. Phillips's design, which are being manufactured at those works for the Ordnance Department.

The retirement from active service Sept. 22 of Lieut. Col. John G. Leefe, Thirtieth Infantry, by operation of law, is announced.

First Lieut. Edward P. O'Hearn, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Forts Terry, Michie, and H. G. Wright, New York; Forts Mansfield, Greble, Wetherill, and Adams, Rhode Island; Forts Rodman, Revere, Andrews, Warren, Standish, Strong, Banks, and Heath, Massachusetts; Forts Constitution and Foster, New Hampshire; Forts Williams, Preble, Levett, and Great Diamond Island, Maine, on official business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at the posts named, and the work of the mechanics thereon.

Navy.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson is detached as commandant of the navy yard at Boston on relief, and is ordered home to wait orders.

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson is detached from command of the naval station at Port Royal, on relief, and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard as commandant.

Rear Admiral Edwin M. Shepard is detached from the Naval War College and ordered to the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., as commandant.

Capt. Samuel W. Very is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. George F. F. Wilde is detached from the conduct on the course at the Naval War College, upon its completion, and ordered to duty at the Naval War College.

Capt. George F. F. White is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth as Captain of the yard.

Commander William W. Kimball is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered to the navy yard at Washington.

Commander Duncan Kennedy is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander George P. Colvocoresses is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered to Washington to resume duties in the Naval War Records office.

Lieut. Commander Austin M. Knight is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Fox is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and will resume duties at the Naval Observatory.

Lieut. Commander Charles Laird is detached from the Naval War College, upon completion of course, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Wilson W. Buchanan is detached from the Crescent Ship Yard and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard for duty with the Prairie, as navigator, when commissioned.

Lieut. Victor Blue is ordered to the navy yard at League Island as inspector of equipment.

Paymaster John A. Mudd is ordered to additional duty as assistant to the General Inspector of Pay Corps, Oct. 1; upon retirement of the General Inspector he will assume the duties of General Inspector.

Edward T. Hoopes is commissioned Assistant Paymaster from Sept. 21.

A PERMANENT RECORD FOR YOUR LIBRARY

Harper's Weekly McKINLEY Memorial Number

ON SALE TO-DAY

MINE WORKERS CONFER WITH ERIE OFFICIALS

President Mitchell Says They Want Agreement Straightened.

Union Leaders Say Their Organization Was to be Recognized If Certain Conditions Were Met.

Representatives of the United Mine Workers had a two hours' conference last evening with officials of the Erie Railroad at 21 Cortlandt Street. At its end none of those engaged in it would talk of the transactions. The conferrees were: Erie Railroad, President F. D. Underwood and Vice President G. M. Cumming; United Mine Workers, President John Mitchell and District President John Fahey, Shamokin; T. D. Nichols, Scranton, and Thomas Duffy, Hazleton, Pa.

President Mitchell came to this city last week and met the District Presidents at the Ashland House on Monday. All came to endeavor to secure from the coal operators recognition of their union. The operators last March dealt individually with the miners in signing an agreement to advance wages 10 per cent., which expires next April. It is claimed by the officers of the union that when the agreement was made, while the union was not recognized there would be a consideration of the recognition of the union by the operators if it were shown that it was able to entirely control its members.

The officers of the union now in this city were busy Monday night and all of yesterday up to 3 P. M., preparing a tentative statement to be submitted to the operators. It was past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when President Mitchell knew that he would be received by President Underwood, and he started for Cortlandt Street with the District Presidents. As he left he said:

"I do not know that I shall be prepared to make a statement in regard to my visit to New York before I leave. I shall stay several days longer. It is not certain that I and my colleagues will confine our attention to anthracite. Perhaps we may take up the question of soft coal. In such case we shall endeavor to see all the operators and coal railroad presidents here. If not we shall see several anthracite operators and presidents. We are to see Mr. Underwood to-day. I cannot speak of our mission other than to say that the Mine Workers and Operators are not agreed as to the interpretation of an agreement and we want the matter straightened out."

On arriving at the Erie offices the conference was had at once, and all the proceedings were recorded by a stenographer. When President Mitchell and his party left he said:

"It is useless to question me. I shall not break an agreement not to talk of what occurred in there. I shall probably remain in the city, but will not give a hint as to what may be done to-morrow."

"I have," said President Underwood, "nothing to say about the conference."

A PRINTER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

W. D. MacGregor Tells How He Helped Get Out the First Number of The Times.

Among the recent callers at the editorial rooms of THE NEW YORK TIMES was W. D. MacGregor, who assisted in bringing out the first number of the paper and who worked in the composing room during the first two years of its existence. He told of the difficulties that beset the men in their first night's work.

"So far as I know," he said, "I am the only man living of all who were there that night. Some time before I worked on The Tribune, where I became acquainted with Mr. Gale, the assistant foreman, who was the first foreman of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I had left there and was working on The Day Book, a Wall Street paper, when we heard of the new paper that was coming out, and that he was to be its foreman. He engaged a force of sixteen men and had his choice of all the fraternity, or profession, as you please to call it.

"I was employed as a compositor and proofreader on the first number. It was a union office, but no union rules were enforced, and union and non-union men worked side by side. We went to work, the whole sixteen, at 6 o'clock Wednesday night —the night before the paper appeared. The type was all laid out for us in the composing room, which was on the top floor of the building 113 Nassau Street. It was a new building, and the front was not yet completed. The facing had not been put on the top floor yet, and the room was just shut in from the weather by boards nailed across. It was a cold night, and we shivered as we went to work, but there were 100 gaslights in the room and they soon made it comfortably warm, and then, more than that, before the last type was set we could hardly breathe there, and we wished there were windows in front that we could open instead of that wall of boards, for there was no way of getting any ventilation at all. I remember no other untoward features of the first night, and the work went along as smoothly and free from special incident as if the paper had been running for years. I think it was the first penny paper, but am not sure about that. At any rate, the enterprise had been talked of for weeks, and the public was anxious for the appearance of the paper, and ready to approve or ignore it, as its contents should warrant. A very large edition was printed, every copy of which was sold early in the day, and although they thereafter the demand increased, until it equaled the oldest of its contemporaries, and surpassed many of them.

The work then was different from what it is now, each writer and reporter having to write out his matter in full, there being no typewriters and few stenographers employed in the business. Henry J. Raymond was noted for the clearness, uniformity and correctness of his manuscript, neither changes or corrections ever being required, and his associates as a rule followed his example and seemed to become imbued with his ambition to make THE NEW YORK TIMES the most enterprising and readable newspaper of the day. The paper did not have the whole building at the start. I think it only occupied the two upper floors of the five-story structure, with the pressroom in the cellar, but at the end of the first year more capital was secured, and the size and price were both doubled."

Mr. MacGregor shortly afterward resigned to embark in a mercantile business. He has since published daily and weekly papers of his own in Newark and Paterson, N. J., and still carries on a printing business in Brooklyn. He is now seventy-five years old.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Monongahela arrived at Gibraltar on Sept. 22.

The Lancaster arrived at New London on Sept. 23.

The Philadelphia sailed on Sept. 23 from San Francisco for cruise with California reserves.

The Saturn arrived at Nagasaki on Sept. 24, and sailed from Nagasaki for Che-Foo.

The Mohican arrived at Mare Island Sept. 24.

The Topeka sailed Sept. 24 from Port Royal for target practice.

The Amphitrite sailed Sept. 24 from New Bedford for New London.

The Nanshan sailed Sept. 24 from Che-Foo for Honolulu.

LEGAL NOTES.

BREACH OF PROMISE JUDGMENT CANNOT BE DISCHARGED IN BANKRUPTCY.—Justice Dickey, of the Kings County Special Term of the Supreme Court, has decided that a discharge in bankruptcy does not relieve a debtor from liability under a judgment secured for breach of promise of marriage and seduction. The motion before him was one by James J. McCauley to discharge of record a judgment recovered against him in a breach of promise of marriage action brought by Josephine Disler. The application was made under a provision of the Bankruptcy Law relieving a bankrupt from all judgments except those in actions for fraud "or for wilful and malicious injuries to the person or property of another." Justice Dickey holds that the judgment against McCauley falls under this exception. He says in his opinion:

"The action for breach of contract to marry is not like any other action for breach of contract, and is not to be classed with the ordinary action for breach of contract, because the law permits recovery in an action for breach of contract to marry, for damages done to the person peculiar to that breach of contract and not common to other breaches of contract—exemplary or punitive damages. So breach of contract of marriage cases, including as they may a tort to the person, may well be classed and included among actions for wilful injury to the person. To my mind, Congress never intended to discharge bankrupts from liability for damages such as are included in this judgment. The purpose of the bankrupt act was to relieve failing honest debtors from their money obligations, and not to free tortious debtors from liability for their wrongs. In our Code of Civil Procedure, Section 3,343, Subdivision 9, seduction is expressly named as among personal injuries. While our statutes do not give a right of action directly, as some other States do, to the injured female for seduction alone, yet there is the right in connection with the breach of promise to marry to plead and prove that there was a seduction, and this element permits and calls for an enhancement of damages beyond the damages only for a breach of promise to marry; and any judgment in such a case necessarily includes within it damages for the personal wrong. So much of the judgment for the personal wrong is not any less such a judgment because the action by general designation is called one for breach of promise to marry. The spirit of the Bankruptcy Law is to govern. This bankruptcy proceeding was evidently taken to discharge this very judgment, because the bankrupt owed practically nothing besides. There would be little use in bringing actions of this character if the judgment obtained might be speedily discharged by going through the form of bankruptcy proceedings."

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BAIL BOND'S VALIDITY NOT AFFECTED BY INACCURATE RECITAL OF OFFENSE.—When Frederick Russell was arrested by the police of the Eighteenth Precinct and admitted to bail, the bond given recited that he was held to answer the compaint of "Sus. Person." In an action brought by the People to recover on the bond, judgment was given for the plaintiff, but the principal and surety moved to set it aside upon the ground that the bond was void because "Sus. Person" was an offense unknown to the law. The claim was based on the argument that the principal was in custody upon a charge of what under the law was no offense at all, and that the arrest and detention were not only wrongful, but the whole proceeding was void ab origine. Justice McAdam, in denying the motion, says that the inaccurate or inadequate recital of the offense in the bond in no manner affected its validity. He continues:

"Where there is reasonable cause to believe that a person has committed a felony, he may be arrested without a warrant. Yet the belief is generally nothing more than a well-grounded suspicion. Such a person is, therefore, regarded in police parlance as a 'suspicious person,' the designation aptly denoting the offense. The condition of the bond was not only to produce the prisoner before the Magistrate on the following day, but he was to there 'remain to answer, subject to any order of the Magistrate, and render himself in execution thereof.' The complainant appeared in court on Aug. 20, the day specified in the bond, and charged the prisoner with extortion, a crime which may be either a misdemeanor or felony, according to circumstances. If the defendant had been in actual custody, the proper officer would have produced him to answer this charge, and the object of the bail bond is to put the prisoner as much under the power of the court as the officer whose place the sureties take would have done if the bond had not been given. It was formerly held that the recognizance should so far state the crime charged as to show the case to be one over which the officer taking it had jurisdiction. But subsequently, in People vs. Kane, (4 Denio, 530,) it was held by the same Court that the recognizance need not recite the special facts which gave the officer jurisdiction. * * * The reason of the rule is that the entering into a recognizance being the voluntary act of the party, he admits the authority of the Magistrate and acknowledges the regularity of the proceedings in which it is taken."

"In conclusion, Justice McAdam says: "No substantial or other right of the defendants has been prejudiced in this instance. Besides, on every equitable principle, the bond has obtained for defendants all the benefit that could be derived from their suretyship, and they should now be estopped from setting up its invalidity."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:40 A. M.—45½ Oak Street; owner Jacob Harwitz; damage, $10.

8:00 A. M.—61 West Eighth Street; owner Rebecca Dianolty; damage, $100.

1:25 P. M.—36 Division Street; owner unknown; damage, slight.

10 P. M.—135 Wooster Street; Macy Brothers; damage, $2,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 24.—At Lake Linden to-day fire destroyed the Linden Hotel and the brick building occupied by John Herman as a jewelry store and Thomas Curren as a tailor shop, causing a loss of $50,000. The hotel was vacant.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 21.—The brewery formerly owned by the M. Weideman & Sons Company was destroyed by fire today, involving a loss of $90,000, upon which there was insurance of $60,000. The plant was owned by Adam Schmaelzle of this city.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A fire which started early this morning in Dreiske's coal yards, at Menard Street and Armitage Avenue, destroyed property valued at $250,000. The plants of the Columbia Hardware Company and the Marine Iron Company, situated on the opposite side of the river, were also destroyed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator William M. Stewart, Nevada; Hugh L. Heber-Percy, London; Theodore R. Hostetter, Pittsburg; ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, Missouri; J. Skelton Williams, Richmond; D. B. Martin, Baltimore.

IMPERIAL—Judge E. P. Coyne, Genesee; T. B. Dunn, Rochester; Vreeland Lyman, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—Dr. W. Byron Coakley, Chicago; Richard Rigg, M. P., Windermere, England; Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Angus Cameron, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—Celestine Feiesvany, Hungary; Lieut. Col. F. H. Eldridge, United States Navy.

HERALD SQUARE—Dr. H. Hinkley, New Orleans.

MURRAY HILL—C. H. Abbott, M. D., Berlin.

VICTORIA—Judge J. T. Marchand, Washington; United States Consul Felix Levy, Berlin.

HOFFMAN—Alego Aguelar, Costa Rica; M. Mendoza, Havana.

ALBEMARLE—Edward F. Atkins, Boston; ex-Mayor N. V. V. Franchot, Olean.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. M. Mott-Smith, Honolulu; ex-Mayor F. L. Osgood, Norwich, Conn.

GRAND—P. H. Brereton, United States R. C. Service.

GILSEY—S. S. Grubbs, United States M. H. Service; Gordon Hardie, Edinburgh.

STURTEVANT—G. J. Burnap, United States Navy.

ASTOR—J. Edward Boeck, United States Consul General, Shanghai, China.

EMPIRE—J. P. Murphy, Cleveland; G. R. Graves, Chicago; C. F. Remington, Detroit.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mertens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Mertens, woolens; 60 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. Wilkinson, ribbons; J. Forest, Jr., clothing; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, and ginghams; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, waists, notions, and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Berwanger, millinery, 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces, embroideries, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Cohen, S. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens and white goods and notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Cohane, wash goods, prints, and ginghams; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Levering & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. Levering, furnishing goods; G. Levering, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, black goods, and linings; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Snook, George M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. M. Snook, dry goods; A. M. Wilkie, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Molley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, clothing and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Rogers, ——, Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Taylor, William, Sons & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. T. Kedslie, dress goods; 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Carleton Woolen Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. G. Ratcliffe, silks and dress goods; 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 402 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; D. S. Gamble, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. Baer, boys' clothing; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Smoot, Coffee & McCalley, Washington, D. C.; J. H. McCalley, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Nugent, E., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Barry, upholstery goods; 106 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Spracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; T. S. Roller, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goodfellow, R. S., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. S. Goodfellow, cloaks, suits, and woolens; 335 Broadway; Everett House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Mourse, notions, trimmings, and silverware; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Dwyer Brothers Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Reis, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Branch, notions, laces, and jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss L. A. Moulton, laces; Miss Stone, art goods; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, toilet articles; 2 Walker Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Train, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. McKittrick, linens; 115 Worth Street.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, silks and dress goods; 52 Franklin Street.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; H. J. Blood, prints; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave., 22d to 23d St., New York.

Splendid Selling in

Ladies' Handsome Fall Suits

Our Beautiful Collection Creating Great Enthusiasm.

14.75 FOR $22.50 FINE TAILORED SUITS made of fine covert cloth, in Oxford and gray; Jackets made with vest of colored broadcloth and plaited from shoulder to belt; long waist effect, with pointed belt; skirt beautifully cut with new flare flounce, elegantly stitched and finely tailored; lined with fine percaline; jackets with taffeta.

16.95 FOR BEAUTIFUL $25.00 SUITS of elegant quality broadcloth, in navy blue, black and brown; Jacket lined with heavy taffeta and stylishly trimmed with stitched bands of taffeta; made double-breasted, Eton effect, with standing military collar of velvet, trimmed with taffeta; swell-shaped skirt, with graduating flounce, stylishly trimmed with taffeta bands and lined with good percaline; very new and jaunty for the Fall.

LADIES' $29.75 SWELL FALL SUIT of beautiful broadcloth, in navy blue and black, handsomely lined with taffeta; made double-breasted, military collar, with turnover of fine stitched taffeta silk, fastened with pretty clasp; pointed belt of stitched taffeta; newest cut revers edge and scolloped with stitched taffeta; skirt stylish cut with stitched flounce; an exceptionally attractive gown at this remarkably low figure **19.75**

32.50 MAGNIFICENT FALL SUIT beautifully tailored; made of imported cheviots, Venetians and broadcloths; several handsome and attractive styles; the new Norfolk blouse or double-breasted effects; elegantly trimmed with silk velvet or stitched taffeta; Jackets lined in silk, with high military or rolled velvet collars; skirt cut with swell flare or flounce, prettily trimmed with materials to match jacket; well made and finished; copies of foreign designs; all richly tailored; actually worth $32.50; for to-day **24.75**

Rare Offers in Imported Laces.

It Is a Known Fact that Our Lace Bargains Cannot Be Duplicated in the United States.

BLACK SPANGLED ROBES, very elaborate, well covered designs, full circular skirt and long sleeved waists; value $35.00 each, at **24.98**

BLACK SPANGLED ALL OVER NETS, also black and steel combinations, 27 inches wide; value $4.50 yard, at **2.98**

IMITATION IRISH CROCHET ALL OVER NETS, 20 inches wide; value $5.00 to $6.00 yard, at $3.98 and **4.98**

IMITATION IRISH CROCHET INSERTIONS to match, from 2 to 3 inches wide; value 60c. to $1.00 yard, at 39c., 48c. and **59c**

FANCY REAL LACE COLLARS, in Renaissance and Russian, a variety of new shapes for coats and fancy waists; value $3.00 to $5.00 each, at $1.98 and **2.98**

LACE MEDALLIONS, LATEST NOVELTIES in Fillet Mesh and Venetian Point, value double these prices, 18c., 26c., 69c. **89c**

REAL RUSSIAN LACES WITH INSERTIONS TO MATCH, very suitable for curtain trimming; value $1.25 yd., at **48c**

REAL RUSSIAN LACE MOTIFS, wreath and flower designs, very choice; value $1.00, at 45c. and **59c**

REAL RUSSIAN LACE MOTIFS, 20x20 inches; value $3.50 each, at **1.98**

REAL RUSSIAN LACES FOR VESTIBULE DOORS, WITH NET COMBINATION, 30 inches wide; value $5.00 yd., at **3.98**

BLACK SILK ESCURIAL ALL OVER NET

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION ACCUSES MR. DEVERY

Charge Him with "Injustice, Tyranny, and Oppression."

DEMAND MADE FOR HIS TRIAL

They Are Civil, and Not Criminal, Charges, and Will Not Interfere with the District Attorney.

The Merchants' Association of New York took a hand yesterday in the efforts to oust First Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery. The association, which is a non-political body, charges that Mr. Devery was guilty of "injustice, tyranny, and oppression" when he presided over the trials of delinquent policemen, and demands that he be put on trial.

The formal filing of these charges with Commissioner Murphy at Police Headquarters at noon yesterday caused considerable consternation, as their receipt was a complete surprise. Commissioner Murphy declined to talk and Deputy Commissioner Devery left the building at once. He returned later in the afternoon and immediately three of his friends appeared and remained in consultation with him for a long time. These friends were Frank Goodwin, leader of the Ninth Assembly District, whom Mr. Devery aided in his fight with John C. Sheehan for the leadership of the district; Thomas F. Foley, who was recently elected leader of the Second District over Patrick Divver, and Civil Justice Daniel Finn of the First District.

These men remained so long with the Deputy Commissioner and had such serious faces when they left that it was rumored at Police Headquarters that the conference had decided that the best policy would be for Mr. Devery to resign. Mr. Devery would say nothing about this rumor. In transmitting the copies of the charges to the newspapers William R. Corwine, for the Merchants' Association, wrote as follows:

We send herewith copy of charges and specifications thereunder made to Police Commissioner Murphy against Deputy Police Commissioner Devery. These are civil and not criminal charges, not intended to interfere with the position which has been taken by the District Attorney in the criminal action against Devery. This course is the sequence of the position we took when we wrote to Commissioner Murphy some time ago, calling attention to the conditions existing in the Police Department, which correspondence has already been published. We intend to follow this matter up to a finish, no matter where it may lead.

The charges which were handed to Commissioner Murphy contained fifteen specifications presented in twenty typewritten pages. A copy of the charges was also left with the Commissioner to transmit to his Deputy, but up to a late hour last night Mr. Devery declared that he had not yet received them, and Col. Murphy at the same time said that the charges were so long that he had not finished reading them and as yet could express no opinion on them nor decide what he would do.

D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the association, and John C. Eames, the Secretary, sign the charges, which were prepared for the association by its counsel, Dill & Baldwin. The charges read as follows:

The Merchants' Association of New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, hereby prefers charges against William S. Devery, First Deputy Police Commissioner of the City of New York, in the discharge of the duties of that office and for being guilty of injustice, tyranny, and oppression in his official capacity as First Deputy Commissioner of Police of the City of New York while presiding as a Commissioner of Police at the trials of members of the uniformed force of the Police Department of the City of New York upon and with members of the uniformed force of the Police Department of the City of New York, of which said conduct the fines and penalties enumerated in the specifications hereunto annexed the said William S. Devery then and there well knew were without authority of law and contrary to the police regulations of the said City of New York.

The first specification cites Mr. Devery's attack on Magistrate Pool in March last.

The second specification cites remarks made by Mr. Devery at the trial of Policeman Warfield on April 11, when he failed to stop a fight in a Chinese laundry. The policeman was also charged with abusing a Jew. The offensive language used by Mr. Devery was: "You've got to protect Chinks and Sheenies the same as other people. Warfield, I fine you thirty days' pay. Hereafter you protect Chinks and Sheenies when they need protection."

Mr. Devery is next charged with having said to Policeman Urquhart on April 25: "If you hadn't been making goo-goo eyes she wouldn't have troubled you." The policeman had been charged with failing to arrest a woman.

"Twenty days' pay for not hittin' him. Next time you hit him," is what is complained of in the fourth specification. This incident occurred on the same day as the above, when Patrolman Cavanaugh was charged with firing his revolver at a prisoner.

The calling of Justice Jerome a "tin soldier" and saying "Justice Jerome ain't goin' to run this town if I kin help it," forms the charge in an incident on May 2, when the Deputy dismissed the complaint against Policeman McManus for conduct unbecoming an officer when he found out that Justice Jerome had been one of the Justices sitting in Special Sessions when McManus had pleaded guilty to a charge of not supporting his family.

On the same day, during the trial of Patrolman John Williams, the Deputy made another attack on "tin soldiers."

At the trial of Policeman Patrick Mulligan for intoxication on May 16, the Deputy said: "If you wanted to go on a bum, why didn't you get a surgeon to give you sick leave for a couple of days. Any one would a' done it."

His attack on Park Commissioner Clausen at the trial of Policeman Meehan on June 20 is another specification.

Several other trials of recent date are given, and then the case of Patrolman Edward O'Neill is cited at some length. In this specification the declaration of the patrolman that he would not be "shaken down," and the answers of the Deputy, are given at length.

Considerable attention is given to the trial of Policeman John Marrinan, who just previously had been a witness for O'Neill when the latter appeared to sustain his charges of the existence of the "shake down" system. Mr. Devery's attack on Marrinan for not having a clean uniform is cited at length. The language is not fit to print.

The fifteenth and last specification is also devoted to Marrinan, and after the formal charge, reads:

It is submitted that said Devery, upon the trial and punishment of the said Marrinan, as hereinbefore set forth in the said thirteenth specification, was actuated by malice, the motive being that said Marrinan upon the trial of Patrolman Edward O'Neill before Second Deputy Commissioner York, on the 9th day of September, 1901, testified that he had on March 11th, 1901, been fined thirty days' pay for interfering with some firemen at a fire, but that after his trial he was directed by another policeman to a saloon at Grand and Allen Streets, where he was to see a man named Hirsch about having his fine remitted; that the name of the policeman who spoke to him was Kotteman, who said that Hirsch did business with Glennon, the "warriman of the Chief," and said Marrinan also testified that it was common talk in the department that if a man paid a sufficient sum when demanded his fines would be remitted and the officer allowed to remain or be changed to such precincts as he should desire, the inference being that if an officer submitted to the demand the money would be paid by Hirsch to Glennon, and by Glennon given to some one in authority who had power to remit fines and transfer officers.

During the afternoon yesterday Deputy Commissioner Devery refused to see reporters, but after his conference with his friends, the district leaders, he admitted them for a few minutes.

"What have you got to say about the charges?" he was asked.

"What charges? I ain't received no charges yet."

"The charges preferred to the Commissioner by the Merchants' Association. A copy was left with the Commissioner for you. Did you receive them?"

"No. I don't know anything about them."

"Would you like to see a copy?" one of the reporters asked as he offered to hand a set of the charges to Mr. Devery.

"No, I ain't got time. I haven't got my glasses with me, anyway, and if I had them I might have to look through Bradstreet's first. And I might not find such a bunch of merchants among them."

"That's all; don't bother me. Nothing more to say," was his answer to queries as to when he intended to say anything about the charges or if he intended to resign.

Frederick W. Garvin of the law firm of Dill & Baldwin, which is acting as counsel to the Merchants' Association, said yesterday: "If Devery was a member of the uniformed force he could be dealt with at once, but the charter makes no direct provision for his removal on charges. The power of removal lies with the Commissioner, who will have a hard row to hoe if he ignores public opinion and does not remove Devery."

Mr. Corwine announced last evening for the association that it was fully prepared for any emergency, and if the charges were ignored other and more serious steps would be taken.

"It is not just fair to give our case away now," he said. "We are determined to get rid of Devery, and there can be no accusation of political motives against our association."

Commissioner Murphy was seen several times yesterday, and to all inquiries as to what he intended to do replied, "I have not yet considered the charges. They are so long that it will take time to read them carefully."

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Contest Over a Proposed New Bridge Across Gowanus Creek.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and adopted the resolutions passed by the Municipal Council on Sept. 18, after the death of President McKinley. Many routine matters were acted on before the board adjourned. In the absence of President Woods, Vice President John T. McCall presided. Just prior to the meeting a mandamus secured by Mary G. Muir, a property owner, was served on the members. The mandamus was to compel the Board of Aldermen to take action on a bond issue for a public park between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets and Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues. The order was made returnable on Sept. 27.

There was a contest over a resolution providing for a new bridge across Gowanus Creek, in Brooklyn. Alderman Seebeck, in whose district the proposed bridge was to be built, seconded the resolution referring the matter to the Committee on Bridges. This brought Alderman Bridges to his feet, and he shouted:

"If Alderman Seebeck is against an improvement in his own district, I don't know how he can ever come before this board and ask for any improvements."

"I am not against improvements when necessary," replied Alderman Seebeck, "but I do not believe in throwing away public money. The people in my district don't want this improvement. The only ones who would be benefited by this new bridge would be the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and a private estate. If you want to pay out the city's money for their benefit, go ahead. If a public hearing is given, the entire South Brooklyn Board of Trade will attend and bear out what I have said."

The matter was referred to the Committee on Bridges, and then there was a discussion over a motion to lay water mains in Walton Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. A motion was then made to include a number of water-main improvements in Brooklyn, and the resolution was passed by which $100,000 will be spent at once.

Alderman Downing attacked his fellow-members for the dilatory way in which public business was transacted. The matter under consideration was the regulating and paving of Barbey Street, in the Borough of the Bronx. This matter was held in committee since Dec. 11, 1900, and yesterday Alderman Cronin made a motion that the matter be recommitted to the Committee on Streets and Highways. Alderman Downing said:

"Unless the Aldermen can show a good reason I certainly shall vote against the matter being referred back to committee. The sooner this board settles down to do business the better it will be for the city and the better for the reputation of this board. I am afraid we are too addicted to the iniquitous habit of avoiding work by referring measures to committees where they sleep until the day of resurrection."

IN THE SHOPS.

While here and there hat trimmings and ornaments for the hair raise their heads, "low bridge" is the cry of the hour. Charming things in hair ornaments show this. There is a tendency to circlets, and one very lovely one is of white pearls with two aigrets, not standing, but lying almost flat, one to the right and the other to the left from the centre of the front. Black aigrets are also worn with the several strands of pearls which encircle the coil. These hair ornaments are not made for low styles of coiffure.

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Dainty and becoming is another ornament of flowers, a little circlet of lilies of the valley with a small cluster of small pink roses in the front.

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For half mourning or the woman who wears violet there is a heavier circlet of violets and chiffon to match, with the flowers and chiffon massed a little more closely at one side of the front.

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Smart in black is another head dress of squares of black jet linked together and finished with two reclining aigrets in black in the front.

***

As a rule there seems to be a tendency to things which are sweet and pretty rather than smart this year, and the wreaths of roses and other small flowers are of this nature. But there is more smartness and brilliancy in a spray of big garden lilies with long stamens, the petals marked with dashes of deep pink or red. If a long spray is too much there is a single flower with one of the quaint long buds and a few leaves.

***

Squares seem to be taking the place of medallions in many things this season. For instance, a handsome wide black passementerie is in a pattern of squares, the inner square of chiffon embroidered in small flowers in black silk and outlining each square, one or two narrow rows of insertions of black lace, and edging the whole an edge of the narrow black lace. Not only this, but another feature which is noticeable in many things this year and which gives character and style, is a heavy silk cord running through the passementerie, outlining the squares of chiffon and each edging of lace.

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Here is a hat which is so delightful in color tones that it is worth describing. The entire body of the hat is made of what are evidently intended for rose leaves with Autumn tints of purple and showing a little green, but with the rich red purple giving the keynote. At the side of the hat, which is raised, is a cluster of purple-striped roses of the same tone, and under the raised side a cluster of pale green roses of a soft tone. On either side of the front of the hat, which tilts down, is one of these pale green roses, and a little back on the right side a knot of pale and a darker green velvet. Back of this is another green rose. It is difficult to give an adequate description of a hat of this style, but it is rich and beautiful.

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Another hat is one which gives an idea of the hats which have the sweet prettiness without the smartness, being at the same time stylish and most becoming to the people who can wear them. This hat is a big, wide rimmed, pale blue soft, long-haired beaver. The wide rim is a mass of ripples like a seashell and seems to ripple of its own free will if one did not know differently. Around the crown is a wreath of small white roses and—the serpent in the Eden garden—a small, slender, snake-like creature of sable or marten whose head is just back of the ripples at the front of the hat, the body running around to the left, where the tail falls off at the back. The left side of the wide rim is lifted a little to show the facing of black velvet very pretty, not reaching the unfinished edge of the rim—which flops naturally from that point—by an inch. Under that left side of the hat are a few more of the small white roses. Isn't that a charming hat for a charming girl? And yet smart would be a harsh and unsuitable word to use in describing it. The world is getting back to the India muslin and rosebud days of girlhood.

***

But there are smart hats, and this one is distinctly of that nature. It is one of the three-cornered hats and covered entirely with baby lamb, which looks like nothing so much as watered silk. The hat is straight across the front, has two corners at each side, flares up high at the two sides, and there is another corner in the centre of the back. Those two high sides almost meet just above this corner, and there, standing erect, is a cluster of black aigrets, the principal trimming on the hat, which has nothing further but a bit of black satin ribbon that encircles the crown and is fastened with some sort of a little flat knot in the corner which forms the back of the hat. This hat has rather a high effect and it is one of the most stylish that has made its appearance this Fall.

Ship with 500,000 Sovereigns Aboard.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 24.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's Sonoma, Capt. Van Ottendorp, which left Sydney to-day for San Francisco, by way of Auckland, Apia, and Honolulu, carries 500,000 sovereigns.

B. Altman & Co.
New York

Are now displaying their selections of
TRIMMED HATS
For Autumn and Winter,
including extensive importations of
PARIS MODEL HATS AND TOQUES.

Department on Third Floor.

BLAMES HUGH M'LAUGHLIN

His Neighbor Indignant Because Her Servant Was Arrested.

Mrs. Wunderlich Says Politics Is at the Bottom of Prosecution Against Her for Beating Carpets.

Summoned to the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to answer to a charge of violating the sanitary code, Mrs. Leila Wunderlich, wife of Frederick W. Wunderlich, a wealthy physician of 165 Remsen Street, declared that Hugh McLaughlin, the venerable leader of the Kings County Democracy, who is her next door neighbor, was responsible for the prosecution, and that politics was at the bottom of the trouble.

The Wunderlichs and McLaughlins have for years occupied adjoining houses on Remsen Street, between Clinton and Court Streets, on the Heights. Mrs. Wunderlich has in her home a number of valuable rugs. Among her servants is George Meyerhoffer, whose particular duty it is to beat the rugs in question, and it has been his practice to do so on the roof of a rear extension to the Wunderlich house. Neighbors objected to the noise Meyerhoffer made and to the dust he raised, which, they claimed, entered their houses through the windows.

Several months ago the servant was arrested by an officer from the Health Department, charged with violating the sanitary code. This case was dismissed. A month ago a boy employed by Mrs. Wunderlich was arrested for a similar offense. A third arrest was made yesterday when Policeman McCann of the Sanitary Squad took Meyerhoffer into custody for beating the rugs. In neither of the cases has Hugh McLaughlin figured as the complainant. Following the arrest of Meyerhoffer, Mrs. Wunderlich herself was summoned to court to answer to a similar charge. Magistrate Dooley held mistress and servant in $500 bail each for the Court of Special Sessions. Dr. Wunderlich furnished bail for both.

After the court proceedings Mrs. Wunderlich expressed herself with great indignation over the trouble.

"Mr. McLaughlin is the person who is making all this trouble for me," she said. "It's because I won't have anything to do with the McLaughlins. Everybody else on the block seems to worship them and bow down to them, but I am different. I would not take the highest office Mr. McLaughlin has it in his power to give."

Mrs. Wunderlich went on to say that a policeman from the Health Office watched her house from the McLaughlin residence, staying there for hours at a time.

"I think there is politics in this case," continued Mrs. Wunderlich. "Four years ago when Seth Low ran for Mayor we supported him and made no secret of it. That, I think, has something to do with the present trouble."

On the night of election day in 1897 a brass band appeared in front of the home of Mr. McLaughlin and serenaded him, in celebration of the Democratic victory in the city. It is said that some of the members of the Wunderlich household appeared on the stoop of the house and hissed the band, an incident that was afterward commented upon by one of the McLaughlin family.

McLaughlin, when seen yesterday about the trouble over the rug beating, waxed somewhat sarcastic.

"Every one knows," he said, "that it is a common thing for a woman to beat and shake her rugs and carpets so that the dust flies in at her neighbors' windows. That's a regular thing. When these things are done nobody ought to complain. They are right and proper. It was also all right for a lady to come out on her front stoop and try to drown the music of a band that is serenading a gentleman. All these things are right and proper. Nobody is kicking."

DIED IN GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

John H. Leeds of New Haven, Conn., Expired Suddenly When About to Take a Train.

John H. Leeds, a business man of New Haven, Conn., died suddenly of heart disease in the Grand Central Depot yesterday when about to board a train for his home. Mr. Leeds had left the waiting room a few minutes before the train was to start. He was half way down the platform when he suddenly tottered and fell to the ground. Several porters rushed to his assistance and carried him to a waiting room.

An ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital, but when Dr. Johnson arrived Mr. Leeds was dead. The body was removed by the police of the sub station, and Mr. Leeds's identity having been established by letters in his pockets, a telegram was sent to his friends in New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—John H. Leeds, who died suddenly in the Grand Central Depot, at New York, was a well-known business man and property owner of this city. He was sixty-five years old. He was afflicted with heart disease, and left a sick bed to go to New York. He was formerly President of the Stamford Manufacturing Company and traveled all over the world for that concern. He spent over thirty years in European and Asiatic travel. He was a Director in a dozen New Haven banks and business houses. He leaves no family. Edward A. Prince of this city left to-night to take charge of the body.

DEATH OF ELBERT CLAPP.

He Was Well Known as an Inventor and Patternmaker.

Elbert Clapp, an aged recluse, died at his home, 308½ Eighth Street, Jersey City, on Monday from debility incident to old age. He was born in New York in 1814. He removed to Jersey City in 1840 and for over half a century was employed as a pattern-maker in the Erie Railroad shops. He invested his savings in real estate, and owned three houses besides the one in which he lived. He also had money in several savings banks, though the amount is not known.

His wife died sixteen years ago, since which time he had lived by himself, doing his own cooking and washing. He had a large library, a feature of which was books relating to patents in which he was interested, several of his inventions being in use on various railroads. He retired five years ago.

NO LIQUOR FOR GRAND JURORS.

Justice Dixon in Paterson Puts an End to a Custom.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 24.—Justice Dixon, in charging the Grand Jury to-day, told it that the custom of former Grand Juries of having a barroom attachment to its meeting room must be abandoned. The fact had come to his attention that liquor was kept in an anteroom for the use of the members of the body, and these practices must be ended.

The Justice then said that his attention had been called to the fact that gambling and poolrooms existed in this city. These must be closed and the proprietors punished.

YACHTS AND STEAMERS READY FOR THE RACES

A Vast Fleet to Follow Columbia and Shamrock II.

Nearly Every Private Boat and Public Excursion Craft Around New York to Attend the Contest.

Yesterday was a busy day among the yachtsmen and the steamboat men, who were getting their vessels into condition to follow Columbia and Shamrock II. over the course. From indications nearly every one in town that can get a day off and can afford the price of a ticket will be afloat to cheer for the American boat.

At the New York Yacht Club it was said yesterday that no possible estimate could be made of the number of boats that would attend the races. The number, however, is expected to prove a record-breaker, regardless of weather. At the landing of the New York Yacht Club, at the foot of Twenty-third Street, East River, no less than twenty large steam yachts were riding at anchor, all of them bound for the scene of the contest to-morrow. Aside from these big steam yachts that will take in the races are strung all the way along the coast from New York to Greenwich, Conn., and even further. A contingent of many yachts is expected down from Boston, Newport, and other Eastern cities.

Anchored at Bay Ridge and the neighboring coves is a fleet of steam yachts, which looks more like an aggregation of the war vessels of a nation than the mere pleasure craft of yacht clubs. Chief among the big yachts that lie near Bay Ridge is R. A. C. Smith's graceful white Catania, and hard by lies the boat which, next only to the cup racers themselves, will arouse the keenest interest among those who go to the races. This boat is the gallant old America, the first winner of the cup, now over fifty years ago. She is coming to have a look in on things and see how the youngsters are doing in these days of hollow spars and aluminium hulls.

Near the America is another unusual craft, the Clermont, one of the few side-wheel yachts in this country. She has a record of twenty miles an hour. The Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor's yacht; the Sybarite, George Gould's chartered English yacht; the Narada, owned by Henry Walters of Baltimore, are among others of the big yachts that will be present. Still others are J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, Howard Gould's Niagara, John R. Drexel's Sultana, Anthony J. Drexel's Marguerita, Henry Rouse's Lady Godiva, Oliver H. Payne's Aphrodite, and Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin.

At an early hour last evening the British steam yacht Gundreda, owned by James Ross of Montreal, arrived and anchored off Bay Ridge. The Gundreda came from Halifax to see the international races.

The excursion fleet to follow the yachts will be the largest and finest that ever went down the bay, and all the higher priced boats will carry passengers to only about one-third of their licensed capacity, so that all may have a chance to see. Among these public boats, with prices and time of departure each race day, will be the following:

Maine Steamship Company's North Star, leaving foot of Pike Street at 9:15 A. M. Tickets $5. Plant Line steamer La Grande Duchesse, foot of Canal Street 9 A. M. Tickets $5. Old Dominion steamer Jefferson, Beach Street, 9 A. M. Tickets $6. Central Railroad of New Jersey steamer Monmouth, Rector Street, 9 A. M. Tickets $5. Norwich Line steamer City of Lowell, Spring Street, 9:30 A. M. Tickets $5. Fall River Line steamer Plymouth, Murray Street, 9:30 A. M. Tickets $5.

Among the other boats will be the Montauk Steamboat Company's steamer Shinnecock, Wall Street, 9:15 A. M., tickets $3; Patten Line steamer Thomas Patten, West Thirteenth Street, 9 A. M., Battery, Statue of Liberty or Finding Banks, 9:30 A. M., tickets $2; steamer General Slocum, West Twentieth Street, 8:30 A. M., Battery 9:05 A. M., tickets $2; steamer Columbia, West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 8:20 A. M., Thirty-fourth Street, 9 A. M., and Battery, 9:30 A. M., tickets $1, or two persons for the series $5; Fishing Banks steamer Angler, East Twenty-second Street, 8:05 A. M., Battery, 8:55 A. M., tickets $2, or $5 for the series; Starin steamer Glen Island, Cortlandt Street, 9 A. M., tickets $2; Iron Steamboats, West Twenty-second Street and Battery Place at 9 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., tickets $1.

The New York Yacht Club has chartered the steamer Chester W. Chapin to leave Warren Street at 9:05 A. M. The Atlantic Yacht Club has chartered the steamer Gay Head to leave Pier 1 N. R. at 9 A. M.

CONDITIONS FOR YACHT RACES.

Challenging and Defending Yacht Organizations Agree on Regulations Governing International Contests.

Although the main provisions of the conditions to govern the races for the America's Cup, under the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, on behalf of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, as agreed upon by the committee of the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Yacht on Oct. 2, 1900, and as subsequently amended on May 28, 1901, and Sept. 16, 1901, have been known, the agreement as a whole was not made public until last night, when Secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht Club issued a complete copy of the contract between the two clubs.

The agreement calls for a match to be decided by the best three of five races.

The courses are to be as follows: Starting from Sandy Hook Lightship—First race, to windward or leeward and return; second race, equilateral triangle; third race, similar to first race; fourth race, similar to second race; fifth race, similar to first race. In every case the course from the starting line to be laid to windward if possible from Sandy Hook Lightship. In case a course, as required by the conditions, cannot be laid out from Sandy Hook Lightship, the Regatta Committee may provide some other suitable starting point, and in this case the preparatory signal will be given about half an hour later than the time named for starting from the lightship. The courses shall be, as nearly as possible thirty nautical miles in length.

The starting signal shall be given, as nearly as practicable, at 11 A. M., and this time shall not be changed, except as follows: First, by the Regatta Committee, as described in the preceding paragraph, for changing the starting point; second, by the Regatta Committee, if, in its opinion, the space around the starting line is not sufficiently clear at the time appointed for the start; third, in case both yachts consent to a postponement, in which case the Regatta Committee shall determine the time of the start; fourth, in case of serious accident to either vessel, as hereinafter provided.

Signals—The preparatory signal shall be given fifteen minutes before the starting signal, and a warning signal five minutes before the starting signal. In case of a change in the time of starting, the same signals shall be used. At the starting signal a yacht may cross the line, the exact time at which either yacht first crosses the line after the starting signal during the succeeding two minutes to be taken as her start, and the end of that period as the start of the one crossing after its expiration. No race shall be started after 1 P. M.

If in any race neither yacht comes over the course within five and a half hours, exclusive of time allowance, such race shall not count, and must be resailed.

In case a serious accident occurs to either vessel prior to the preparatory signal, she shall have sufficient time to effect repairs before being required to start, or if such accident occurs during a race, before being required to start in the next race. Each yacht shall stand by the consequences of any accident happening to her after the preparatory signal, and, upon the occurrence of any such accident disabling either vessel, the other vessel shall sail out the race.

If either yacht, by alteration of trim or immersion, by dead weight, increase her load water linge length or in any way increase her spar measurements, as officially taken, she must obtain a remeasurement by special appointment before the next race, or, failing this, must report the alteration to the measurer at the clubhouse by 10 P. M. of the day before the race following such alteration, and must arrange with him for remeasurement, and, if required, be in the Erie Basin by 7 o'clock A. M. of the day of said race and there remain until 8 o'clock A. M., if necessary, for purposes of remeasurement.

If either yacht decreases her measurements for sailing length in any way, in order to profit thereby in time allowance in any race, she must obtain a remeasurement by special appointment before such race, or notify the measurer and be at his disposition as above described. In the event of the measurer being unable to obtain a measurement which he considers accurate before a race, a remeasurement shall be taken as soon as possible after the race. Distinct marks shall be placed at the load waterline at the bow, and as far aft as possible, on each vessel.

The agreement is signed on behalf of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club by R. G. Sherman-Crawford, Vice Commodore; H. M. McGildowny, and Hugh C. Kelly, Honorary Secretary, and on behalf of the New York Yacht Club by Lewis Cass Ledyard, Commodore; August Belmont, Vice Commodore; C. I. F. Robinson, Rear Commodore; J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary; S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman Regatta Committee; E. D. Morgan, Edward M. Brown, J. Pierpont Morgan, and C. Oliver Iselin.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM SIGHTED.

The New North German Lloyd Liner Fails to Break Any Records.

The new North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg, was sighted off Fire Island at 11:47 o'clock last night. The vessel was expected to reach port early yesterday morning, and it was thought by some that she would make the transatlantic passage in record time.

She has failed to break any records, however, and is many hours behind the best time of the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland. The Deutschland's record westward passage is 5 days 12 hours and 23 minutes. That of the Kronprinz Wilhelm is about 6 days and 10 hours.

LONG ISLAND GRADE CROSSINGS.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 24.—State Railroad Commissioners Cole, Young, and Barnes and a number of Long Island Railroad officials arrived here to-day on a special train to inquire into the matter of changing certain grade crossings. Among the railroad officials were General Superintendent Potter, Lawyer Gardiner, legal representative of the company, and Chief Engineer Peter D. Ford.

Public hearings were held at this place and also at Setauket, when plans were submitted showing the proposed changes to be made. When it was proposed to close some of the crossings opposition was expressed by the residents. To-morrow the State Commissioners will go over the Oyster Bay branch and stop at several places for the same purpose. On Thursday the tour will be finished by a trip over the main line as far as Riverhead. After the Commissioners finish their inspection of the grade crossings they will issue a report commending the changes to be made.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOSTON, 1849. NEW YORK, 1853.
Sole Receivers and Bottlers of
OLD CROW RYE
DISTILLERY ESTABLISHED 1835.
A STRAIGHT KENTUCKY HAND MADE SOUR MASH WHISKEY.
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED PARIS, 1900.

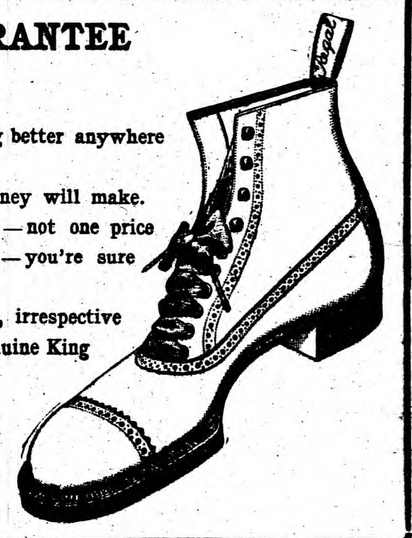
Bonnie Brier Bush and Souvenir of Scotland
Straight Glenlivet Scotch Whiskeys
We believe they are the only really Straight Scotch Whiskeys in the market For sale from Store or in Bond.

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1091 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
156 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1339 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.
MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N.J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

TAKE OUR GUARANTEE FOR IT.



LIVE OAK

Regal Shoes are the real thing. Nothing better anywhere for any money.
Style, fit, wear—all as good as money will make.
The Regal is always and only $3.50—not one price to-day and another to-morrow. All sizes—all widths—you're sure of a fit.
Regal Shoes will outwear any other make of shoes, irrespective of name or price. Only in Regals can you get the genuine King Calf and Live Oak leathers.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.
All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 291 Broadway.

"Flemish Furniture"
in the dark, sombre tones of Old Oak offers a beautiful suggestion for the library, dining-room or hall. Carved sideboards, tables and chairs, combined with artistic worth and perfection of design, can be found of great worth in our Flemish exhibits.
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated),
34th St., West, Nos. 155-157
"Minute from Broadway."

POLICEMAN SUES THE CITY.

Asserts that It Was Illegal to Fine Him and Make Him Work.

Policemen who have been mulcted in fines by the department authorities may recover half of the sums they have forfeited if a scheme in which ex-Policeman Henry Woodley of 2,104 Amsterdam Avenue and Lawyer Charles Sullivan of 150 Nassau Street have embarked proves successful. Woodley was dismissed from the force about two months ago on charges of getting drunk at a church picnic on Staten Island and assaulting a number of the picnickers, including the crippled son of a clergyman. His record shows many fines against him for various derelictions.

He now holds that it is illegal to fine a man and make him work at the same time and also that he should not be put on half pay when sick, and has a suit pending against the city based on these contentions. He sent a circular letter through the uniformed force yesterday asking those who had been fined or suffered deductions of pay while on sick leave to send their names in confidence to him or to the attorney.

He said that if all those so interested should sue, more than $250,000 would be involved and Mr. Sullivan agrees to take their cases on a 50 per cent. contingent fee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

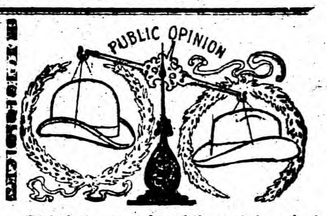
Evolution of the Dahlia Shown—The Display of Orchids.

It is worth while going to the seventieth fair of the American Institute, which began at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday, to see the display of dahlias, particularly the cactus dahlia. There are other flowers and fruits on exhibition which excite a great deal of attention, but the dahlias, in the main loaned by Theodore A. Havemeyer from his gardens at Hempstead and by E. D. Adams from Seabright, furnish the star feature of the show.

For the best exhibit of fifty varieties of dahlias the institute will give $15 for the first prize and $10 for the second prize. For the best display of cactus dahlias the first prize is $5.

The collection of orchids at the show is also unusually good, though the florists do not pretend that they have any new varieties. There is a splendid example of the Cattaleya Dowiana, and of the Cattleya Gigas.

In the line of fruits there is nothing at the show which attracts so much attention as the medlar. There is also a great display of vegetables by F. G. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I., including a quantity of giant pumpkins, one of them weighing 100 pounds. The show continues until to-morrow evening at 10 o'clock.



The balance of public opinion just now inclines rather strongly to the soft hat, particularly to the Panamaish sort—with high rolled sides. We have them, as well as the authorized autumn styles in stiff hats as introduced by the hat fashion leaders. The price is not $5.00, but $2.80. No better hats made.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.
LAMBERT
Trade Mark.
HATTERS AND MEN'S OUTFITTERS,
39 & 41 Cortlandt St.,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 9TH AV. "L" STATIONS.
Also at New Haven, Conn.

JOB PRINTING BY STEAM.
GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., corner of Wall and Water-sts., are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description. Merchants and others can have their work executed at this establishment in superior style, with promptness and on reasonable terms. COUNTRY MERCHANTS requiring SHOWBILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c. printed, are invited to call and examine our specimens of DESIGNS, among which is the NEW BLOOMER, the most chaste and attractive vignette ever printed on a showbill. Orders executed cheap and prompt. Specimens can be seen at the office. GEO. F. NESBITT & Co.,
GEORGE F. NESBITT, Corner Wall and Water-sts.
WM. F. ROBINSON,
JAMES WHITE.

The above advertisement appeared in the first issue of the New York Times, published Sept. 18th, 1851.

Established 1795.
GEO. F. NESBITT & Co.
PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING,
Foreign & Domestic Stationery,
BLANK BOOK, ENVELOPE AND CARD MANUFACTURING.
167 and 169 PEARL and 79 PINE STREETS.
JAMES WHITE. EDMUND P. MARTIN

Amendment to the Building Code.

The Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen gave a public hearing yesterday on the proposed ordinance to amend Section 150 of the Building Code, providing a penalty of $250 for any violation of the code. As the code now stands, the only remedy the Building Department has against the violators is in a civil action. Building Commissioner Wallace spoke in favor of the amendment, but no one was present representing the builders against whom the proposed ordinance is aimed.

ALL THE CHOICES BEATEN

Public Favorites Lost in Unbroken Order at Gravesend.

PROPHETIC WON THE STAKES

Keene's Kingston Filly, Off Flying, Was in Front All the Way for the Albemarle.

A succession of beaten favorites tried the philosophy of the betting men at the Gravesend track yesterday, but the trial was in no way as severe as that which the average spectator underwent through the long and repeated delays at the post. The two longest delays averaged about a half hour each, and as darkness was but a short time off when the afternoon's programme was finished the departing crowd was in anything but a pleasant frame of mind. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, the attendance good, and the racing uncommonly spirited, however.

In addition to these compensating features the crowd learned with great satisfaction that another change is to be made in the machine or barrier with which starts are made, the satisfaction being based on the idea that nothing could be worse than the present arrangement. Under the change, determined on at the advice of H. K. Knapp, who has been studying starting machines abroad, the McGinnis machine or barrier will be used hereafter in starting all overnight races, with the rule in force that after the barrier goes up there shall be no recall. The Clark machine will be used for all stake events, with a recall if the starter thinks proper.

Two stakes were on the programme yesterday, the Kings Highway Hurde Handicap, at one mile and three-quarters, and the Albemarle Selling Stakes, for fillies two years old, and though both produced surprises, both also produced good and exciting contests. For the Albemarle, at five furlongs, the full field of twelve horses answered the call to the post, with J. J. McCafferty's Femesole the favorite and J. R. and F. P. Keene's Prophetic the next choice. In this race, the one for which there was the longest delay of the day in getting a start, Jockey Shaw, who had the mount on Prophetic, was fined $50 and Bauer, who rode Destitute, was fined $25 for misbehavior at the post before the flag fell, with Prophetic away, flying in front of the field. In the first few strides Zirl went out after her and raced alongside Prophetic into the stretch, where Lady Sterling closed on the leaders, but never got up to Prophetic, who won ridden out by a length. Lady Sterling beat Zirl by about three parts of a length for the place. The favorite was off badly and was never a contender, while Lieschen was as good as left at the post.

In the hurdle stakes Salesman was the best backed and favorite, but never at any stage of the race did he look like a winner. Jim McGibben, from Canada, and a 12 to 1 chance, made nearly all the running and won ridden out by a length and a half, though Miss Mitchell closed on him a bit at the end.

Tribes Hill was the post favorite in the second race, and, getting away in front, cheered his backers by leading into the last half-furlong, where Lord Quex, who was second to this point, went up to him and in a hard-fought finish beat him out by a short nose, chiefly through the energetic riding of O'Connor on Lord Quex. For the third race the backers of the favorite received a shock that was more than cruel. Roxane was the choice in this, and the flag had hardly fallen when Roxane stumbled and pitched her rider, the unlucky George Odom, over her head, while the betting crowd simply gasped in despair. Knight of the Garter then went on and made the pace into the stretch, where Lucky Star worked his way to the front and won ridden out by a length from Alpen, who beat old Dolando a head for the place.

Kinnikinic was a bad first choice in the fifth race and finished far back in the crowd, Gunfire, carrying William C. Whitney's second colors, making the running into the stretch, after which Louisville went on to the lead and won after a sharp finish with Red Path, who was second nearly all the distance. In desperation the general public went to the support of Wealth in the last race, a sprint for maidens three years old, Wealth, on the strength of one fair race behind a good horse, being installed the choice at odds on. The alluring name was deceptive, however, for Wealth was slow to begin and finished a poor third, Ilium winning rather cleverly after Irene Lindsey, a 20 to 1 outsider, led into the last furlong. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Alex Shield's Jim McGibben, br. g., aged, by Eberlee-Battle Belle, 138 pounds, (Barry,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Joseph E. Widener's Miss Mitchell, b. m., 5, by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 134, (Mora,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from J. H. McCormick's Matt Simpson, b. c., 4, by Himyar-Chalice, 150, (Henston,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—3:19. Semper Ira, The Bachelor, Salesman, Captain January, and Fabius also ran. Value to the winner, $1,430. Salesman the post favorite at 9 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Albert Simon's Lord Quex, br. c., by Ingolby-Sankara, 102 pounds, (O'Connor,) 10 to 5 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; W. H. Sealey's Tribes Hill, br. c., 109, (Wonderly,) 5 to 2 and even, second by three lengths from J. R. and F. P. Keene's Port Royal, b. c., 117, (Spencer,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Otis, Highlander, Josepha, Carroll D., and Cryptogram also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Tribes Hill the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Aug. 24, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Belvino's Linden's Lucky Star, br. g., aged, by Friar Tuck-Keepsake, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by a length; John J. McCafferty's Alpen, ch. h., 5, 106, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, 105, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Roxane, Vesunia, Harry McCoun, Knight of the Garter, Animosity, Disturber, Himself, and Maximo Gomez also ran. Value to the winner, $740. Roxane the post favorite at 3 to 1 and even. Winner trained by W. Heuston. Roxane threw her rider, Odom, at the start.

FOURTH RACE.—The Albemarle Stakes, for fillies two years old, non-winners of $1,000 up to date of entry, selling allowances; five furlongs. James R. and Foxhall P. Keene's Prophetic, ch. f., by Kingston-Seeress, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won ridden out by a length; W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., by Hanover-Aquila, 98, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by three parts of a length from B. Schreiber's Zirl, blk. f., by Sain-America, 94, (Martin,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Wild Bess, Pearl Finder, Destitute, Octoroon, Femesole, Ascension, Lieschen, Sedition, and Lady Godiva also ran. Lieschen left at the post. Value of stakes to the winner, $1,435. Femesole the post favorite at 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Winner trained by James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for mares and geldings of all ages; one mile and seventy yards. McCorkle & Mahone's Louisville, b. f., 4 years, by Lomtaka-Virulent, 105 pounds, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Red Patch, ch. g., 4, 110, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from Mrs. Richard Roche & Co.'s Lombre, ch. g., 2, 85, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Toddy, Janice, Kinnikinic, The Amazon, Gunfire, Barbara Frietchie, and Glengar also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Kinnikinic the favorite at 3 to 1 and 6 to 5. Winner trained by C. E. Mahone.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; weight 14 pounds below the scale; about six furlongs. J. H. McCormick's Ilium, b. g., by Sensation-Ilogo, 109 pounds, (J. Woods,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won, ridden out, by two lengths; J. W. Smyth's Irene Lindsey, b. f., 100, (Beauchamp,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by three lengths from the Albemarle Stable's Wealth, br. f., 109, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Lamp o' Lee, Elegy, Welsh Girl, Scotch Bush, Bobs, Arak, and Lady Georgiana also ran. Value to the winner, $310. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Belvino, 111 pounds; Bowen, 108; Ambolight and Wild Pirate, 106 each; Lone Fisherman and Calligan, 104 each; Sadie, 101; Goldilia, 101, and Barbetto, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Chuctanunda, 124 pounds; Unmasked, 118; Isla, 113; Cleaven and Musette, 112 each; McAddie and Sister, 110 each; Duellist, 109; Rowdy, 102; Bell of Lexington and Whiskey King, 100; Sly, 99; Tillaree, 97; Rockwater, 92; Father Wentker, 89, and Connie, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Monarch Stakes for three-years-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Watercure, 121 pounds; Dublin, Gold Heels, Sarber Nan, Baron Pepper, 121 each; Chuctanunda and Black Dick, 111 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Star of the West, 109 pounds; Sister Juliet, 108; Hans Wagner, 107; Gallego, 106; Lacrimae, 104; Locket and Bridge, 103 each; Blue Martle, Gibson Light, and Playlike, 102 each; the Pride of Surrey and Schwalbe, 99 each; Cassville, 97; Frivol and Augurry, 94 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Advance Guard, 126 pounds; First White, 118; Kanava, 109; Morningside, 105; The Regent, 99, and Black Dick, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; about six furlongs. Donna Hanover, Past, Nellmah, Bilou, Price, Ohio Girl, Bella, Early Eve, Pretoria, Bessie McCarthy, Leenja, Batyah, Pearl Finder, and Augury, 110 pounds each.

WHY MR. WHITNEY WILL NOT RACE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The announced retirement of William C. Whitney from the English turf has occasioned much regret, but is hardly a surprise to those who have noticed the recent trend of events. There is a widespread feeling that behind Mr. Whitney's published reasons for his withdrawal is the realization of the fact that the attitude of the British turf authorities toward Americans is no longer marked by the absolute impartiality which characterized their dealings prior to the pre-eminence of American owners, horses, trainers, and jockeys.

In the recent seasons complaints have been frequent that the American horses were too heavily handicapped; that the jockeys were harshly treated, and that interferences during the races were whitewashed, which would not have been tolerated on the part of American jockeys. It will cause no surprise if other Americans of Mr. Whitney's class follow the latter's example, which, it is noted, came closely after the receipt of a detailed report of the treatment accorded to Volodyovski in the St. Leger.

The Daily Telegraph remarks that Mr. Whitney's decision must have been reached very suddenly, seeing that only on Sept. 17 Mr. Whitney nominated yearlings for the races of 1904 and 1905. The Telegraph says: "Some American owners have not made themselves acceptable to this country, but Mr. Whitney is one of the exceptions that go to prove the rule."

The Sportsman says: "His retirement will be received with regret by all British sportsmen." Mr. Whitney's action appears to have taken Huggins, his trainer, by surprise.

H. E. Leigh's English Horses Arrive.

On the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Manitou yesterday there arrived in New York from England eleven thoroughbred horses, the property of Hiram Eugene Leigh, the trainer and turfman, who has been a conspicuous figure in the season's racing in England. The horses include the frequent winner of important races, Royal Flush, by Favo-Flush, who has been one of the most successful of the Leigh horses. The animals were consigned to the Fasig-Tipton Company by Leigh, who has had charge of the Gardner Stable in England, and came to the United States under the care of "Teddy" Lewis, who had charge of the Vanderbilt horses that were shipped to France a short time ago. All the shipment will be offered at auction at the Fasig-Tipton paddocks at Sheepshead Bay on Oct. 1, when the sale of Marcus Daly's English stud will be held.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—The Grand Circuit harness races at Oakley to-day resulted as follows:

2:23 trot; purse, $1,500, (five heats decided Monday.)

Gloria, ch. m., by Norwood, (Loomis)	5	3	5	2	1	1
Re-elected, gr. h., by Re-election, (Macey)	7	7	1	1	5	2
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow)	3	2	4	3	2	ro
Joe Steiner, ch. g., (Nuckols)	6	4	2	4	3	ro
Miss Mancy, blk. m., (Cecil)	2	6	6	6	6	ro
Dr. Strong, gr. g., (Gordon)	4	5	3	5	4	ro
Roberta, b. m., (Ryan)	1	1	7	ds		

Time—2:16½; 2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:16; 2:16½; 2:14; 2:15½.

2:19 trot; purse, $1,500.

Neighbor Girl, b. m., by Robert L., (Jolly)	1	1	1			
Galbetor, br. s., (Gahagan)	3	2	2			
Minka, ch. m., (Gray)	2	3	3			
Oneoneta, ch. m., (Olney)	8	4	5			
Checkmate, b. h., (Keys)	10	5	4			
Belmore, b. h., (Winings)	4	6	7			
R. K. Fox, b. h. (Dearoff)	7	8	6			
Eddie L., blk. g., (Pennock)	6	9	8			
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Highlight)	5	10	dr			
The Merchant, ch. h., (Thomas)	9	7	dr			
Cardiman, br. s., (Marvin)	ds					

Time—2:13½; 2:13; 2:12½.

2:08 Pace.—Purse $1,000.

Harold H., b. g., by Roadmaster, (Proctor)	1	1	1
The Bishop, b. g., (Berry)	2	2	2
Ione, br. m., (Burns)	6	3	3
Will Leyburn, blk. g., (Carpenter)	4	3	6
Carmine, b. g., (McDowell)	3	9	4
Fred the Kid, b. h., (Ames)	7	4	7
Carnot, blk. h., (Wickersham)	5	5	5
Tom Nolen, b. g., (Nuckols)	8	6	8
Major Muscovite, b. h., (McMahon)	9	7	9

Time—2:07; 2:06½; 2:06¼.

2:29 Trot.—Purse $1,000.

Henrietta, blk. m., by Idol Gift, (Young)	1	1	1
Cozad, b. g., (Glass)	2	2	2
Betsy Teil, b. m., (A. McDowell)	4	3	3
Lady Constantina, b. m., (Loomis)	3	7	7
Wentworth, blk. g., (McJames)	7	4	5
John Webb, gr. g., (Isman)	8	8	4
Lilly Sligo, ch. m., (Highfield)	5	5	8
King Clere, ch. g., (Squires)	6	6	6

Time—2:14; 2:12¾; 2:15¾.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 24.—The opening day of the Fall light-harness meeting at the Granite State Park was a bad one for favorites. Summary:

2:19 Pace—Purse $500.

Brown Heels, b. h., by Brown Hal, (Dodge)	4	6	3	1	1	1
Thebon W., br. g.	1	1	2	4	2	2
Alice Brake, blk. m.	10	2	1	3	4	3
Harry Hotspur, ch. g.	2	3	4	2	3	ro
Miss Austin, b. m.	3	5	8	8	6	ro
Geyser Boy, b. g.	5	4	7	5	8	ro
Cinder Alcyoner, b. g.	8	10	9	10	5	ro
Jerome Belle, ch. m.	9	9	10	9	7	ro
Lucy Simmons, b. m.	6	7	5	6	dr	
Anna R., blk. m.	7	8	6	7	dr	

Time—2:11¾; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:16¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¼.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Kavala, b. m., Kremlin, (Young)	1	5	1	1	1	
Yadda, b. m.	8	1	4	4	4	
Say Tell, b. h.	2	3	2	3	3	
Oxford Chimes, blk g.	3	2	4	2	2	
Nanlia, b. m.	4	4	3	5	5	
Almont King, ch. g.	6	6	6	dr		
Governor Bodwell, b. g.	5	ds.				
Thilotis, b. m.	7	dis.				

Time—2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:21¼; 2:22¼.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $500, (unfinished.)

Light Star, ch. g., (Blanchard)	3	5	1	1		
Special Boy, ch. g.	2	1	2	2		
Shorty, ch. g.	1	4	4	5		
Amelia, ch. m.	5	2	5	4		
Rana, g. m.	4	3	3	4		

Time—2:11¼; 2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:14¾.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Results at Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day:

FIRST RACE.—2:25 pace; purse, $300.

Hello, (Rogers)	1	1	1
Tula K., (Terrell)	2	2	4
Fanny K., (McKinney)	3	3	2
Joyful Maiden, (Bass)	3	5	3
Rex, (Atkinson)	4	4	5
Ben K., (Lang)	5	6	6
Miss Simmons, (Byram)	7	8	7
Happy S., (Satterfield)	6	dis.	

Time—2:20¾; 2:17¼; 2:18.

SECOND RACE.—2:35, trotting, stake; purse, $1,000.

Dan T., (Patterson)	3	1	1
Uncle Sam, (Shrieve)	1	2	3
Andy E., (Taylor)	2	3	2
Hart B., (Lake)	4	dis.	
G. O. W., (Wilson)	5	dis.	

Time—2:19¼; 2:19½; 2:17¼; 2:16¾.

THIRD RACE.—2:16 Class—Pacing; purse $500.

Ruth, (Aldrich)	1	1	1
General Agent, (McGriff)	2	2	11
Red Rock, (Furlel)	8	10	2
E. C. Jordan, (Rogers)	4	3	4
Frank Keenan, (Carter)	3	5	5
Rochelle, (Oberlaus)	7	8	3
Miss Grace, (Kane)	9	4	8
Hal Fry, (McCargo)	5	7	6
Little Guy, (Biggs)	6	11	9
Commutation, (Longacre)	10	6	10
Broker, (Branigan)	11	9	7
Russell Patchen, (Rumsey)	12	12	dr.

Time—2:14¼; 2:14½; 2:15¾.

Opening of Mineola Fair.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 24.—The Queens-Nassau Counties Agricultural Fair opened to-day, and an attractive racing card for trotting was presented. The grand stand was packed to its fullest capacity, and it was one of the best opening days in the history of the association. The usual exhibits were there, such as the largest hog on Long Island, the biggest squash and pumpkins in New York State, and a number of other agricultural and animal curiosities. Summary of races:

First Race; three-minute class; trotting; purse $150.

Camilla, b. m., (Davis)	1	1	1
Tuxedo, ch. g., (Roeckel)	2	2	2
Evlin A., (Abrams)	dis.		
Reuben, blk. g., (Davis)	4	3	3
Lottie M., ch. m., (Moore)	dis.		
Prince Arthur, br. g., (B. Moore)	3	4	4

Time—2:30½; 2:29½; 2:31¾.

Second Race; 2:25 class; trotting; purse, $400.

Harry Davis, b. g., (Davis)	4	4	3
Gladys, ch. m., (B. Moore)	5	6	dis
Master Chimes, b. g., (Welland)	2	2	5
Lottie, s. m., (Van Houton)	1	1	1
Laura C., b. m., (Hoyer)	3	3	2
Leo Cuyler, b. g., (Andrews Bros.)	6	5	4
Nellie Bell, blk. m., (Abrams)	dis.		

Time—2:32½; 2:24¾; 2:25.

Golf for Philadelphia Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Only 38 of the 59 original entrants for the Philadelphia Cup golf competition started this morning in the qualifying round over the golf club links of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala. It was a disappointing field, considering the valuable prizes offered, but what it lacked in numbers was made up for in keen competition. Summary:

F. O. Horstman, Chevy Chase, beat H. I. Brown, Philadelphia Country, 4 up and 3 to play; C. P. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Dr. H. Toulmin, Merion, 3 up and 2 to play; C. G. Dixon, Huntingdon Valley, beat A. J. P. Gallagher, St. David's, 1 up, 20 holes; W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg, beat G. A. Crump, St. David's, 4 up and 3 to play; J. I. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia Cricket, beat C. B. Calvert, Philadelphia Country, 6 up and 5 to play; H. W. Brown, Philadelphia Country, beat J. W. Gaskell, Belfield, 2 up and 1 to play; H. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, beat M. B. Huff, Aronimink, 4 up and 2 to play; E. A. Darby, Atlantic City, beat R. P. McNeely, Merion, 4 up and 3 to play.

COLLEGE GAMES TO-DAY

International Athletic Meeting Will Be Held at Berkeley Oval.

4 UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED

Return Match Between Harvard and Yale and Oxford and Cambridge Universities—Chances Favor American Team.

The dual athletic meeting between joint teams representing Harvard and Yale Universities, and Oxford and Cambridge Universities respectively will be held at the Berkeley Oval, at Morris Heights, this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. The events and the competitors in each will be as follows:

100-Yard Run—J. E. Haigh, Harvard; N. H. Hargrave, Yale; A. E. Hind and J. Churchill, Cambridge.

880-Yard Run—E. B. Boynton, Harvard; D. W. Franchot, Yale; H. W. Workman, Cambridge, and J. R. Cleave, Oxford.

Hammer Throwing—W. A. Boal, Harvard; G. Stillman, Yale; E. B. May and W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford.

440-Yard Run—E. C. Rust, Harvard; Dixon Boardman, Yale; R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, and F. A. Neave, Oxford.

Running High Jump—R. P. Kernan, Harvard; J. S. Spraker, Yale; G. H. Smith, Cambridge; W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford.

One-Mile Run—H. B. Clark and H. S. Knowles, Harvard; W. D. Waldron, Yale; F. G. Cockshott, H. W. Gregson, and J. J. Cawthra, Cambridge.

120-Yard Hurdles—J. H. Converse, second, Harvard; E. J. Clapp, Yale; E. Olcott, Cambridge, and G. R. Garnier, Oxford.

Running Broad Jump—W. W. Ristine, Harvard; J. S. Spraker, Yale; L. J. Cornish, and W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford.

Two-Mile Run—E. W. Mills and C. J. Swan, Harvard; B. G. Teel, Yale; H. W. Workman and H. P. W. MacNagten, Cambridge, and E. A. Dawson, Oxford.

It is the general opinion of those who have watched the performances of the two teams and who are familiar with their records that the American team will win the match by a score of 5 to 4 or 6 to 3. First places only are counted and the winning team must obtain first place in five of the nine events. The three distance runs at one-half mile, one mile, and two miles are generally conceded to the Englishmen, who are also thought to have a chance in the 100-yard run. The two jumps, the hammer throw, and the hurdles will almost certainly be won by the American team, which makes the quarter-mile run the decisive event in case the 100-yard run is won by the visitors. If Boardman of Yale is in form he may be counted upon to win the quarter and assure an American victory, but disquieting reports of his condition have been received recently, and the race cannot be considered won until it is run.

RECORDS OF THE GAMES.

The meet to-day is the fourth international match between college teams and the second between joint teams of the four universities. The first meet of the kind was held in England in the Summer of 1894, when Capt. Hickok of Yale took with him to England a picked team, which met an Oxford team at Queen's Club grounds. The result was a defeat for Yale at the score of 3½ to 5½, the lighter American sprinters losing unexpectedly, while the heavier American field entries won. The next year, 1895, Yale received a return challenge from the other English university, and on Oct. 5 of that year a Cambridge team met Yale on Manhattan Field, New York City, and were defeated in a programme of eleven events, 8 to 3.

Four years later, in 1899, negotiations were commenced looking to a resumption of the games, to include the four leading universities, and in that year the first of the quadruple meets was held, Yale and Harvard sending a team to England to compete in a nine-event meet. The Englishmen won by 5 points to 4 in a match which was uncertain until the last event was decided. Preparations were almost immediately begun for a return match to be held in this country, but the Boer war and the Paris Exposition proved to be obstacles, and it was postponed to this year. Even then the original date, July, was postponed at the request of the Englishmen, who desired to be here at the time of the cup races. The scores and records made in previous meets are as follows:

Yale-Oxford Games, London, 1894.—100-yard dash, won by Fry, (O.,) Jordan, (O.,) second; time—0:10 2-5. 120-yard hurdle, won by Oakley, (O.,) Scott, (O.,) second; time—0:16 2-5. Quarter-mile run, won by Jordon, (O.,) Sanford, (Y.,) second; time—0:51. Half-mile run, won by Greenhow, (O.,) Rathbone, (O.,) second; time—2:00 4-5. Mile run, won by Greenhow, (O.,) Morgan, (Y.,) second; time—4:24 4-5. High jump, tie between Sheldon (Y.) and Swanswick, (O.,) Cady, (Y.,) second; 5 feet 8¾ inches. Broad jump, won by Sheldon, (Y.,) Fry, (O.,) second; distance, 22 feet 11 inches. Putting sixteen-pound shot, won by Hickok, (Y.,) Brown, (Y.,) second; distance, 41 feet 7½ inches.

Yale-Cambridge Games, New York, 1895.—100-yard dash, won by Richards, (Y.,) Burnet, (Y.,) second; time—0:10 2-5. 120-yard hurdle, cinder, won by Cady, (Y.) Hahn, (Y.,) second; time—0:16. 120-yard hurdle, turf, won by Hatch, (Y.,) Fletcher, (C.,) second; time—0:16. Quarter-mile run, won by Lewin, (C.,) Jennings, (C.,) second; time—0:49 4-5. 300-yard dash, won by Richards, (Y.,) Lewin, (C.,) second; time—0:32 2-5. Half-mile run, won by Horan, (C.,) Crane, (Y.,) second; time—2:00 2-5. Mile run, won by Luytens, (C.,) Morgan, (Y.,) second; time—4:35 3-5. High jump, won by Thompson, (Y.,) Jennings (C.) and Sheldon, (Y.,) tie for second; height—5 feet 8¼ inches. Broad jump, won by Sheldon, (Y.,) Jennings, (C.,) second; distance—21 feet 4¼ inches. Throwing hammer, won by Hickok, (Y.,) Cross, (Y.,) second; distance—130 feet 7 inches. Putting shot, won by Hickok, (Y.,) Brown, (Y.,) second; distance—42 feet 2 inches.

International Games, London, 1899.—100-yard dash, won by Quinlan, (H.,) time—0:10. 120-yard hurdle, won by Fox, (H.,) time—0:15 2-5. Quarter-mile run, won by Davison, (C.,) time—0:49 2-5. Half-mile run, won by Graham, (C.,) time—1:57 1-5. Mile run, won by Hunter, (C.,) time—4:24. Three-mile run, won by Workman, (C.,) time—15:24 2-5. High jump, won by Vassal, (H.,) height—6 feet. Broad jump, won by Vassal, (O.,) distance—23 feet. Throwing the hammer, won by Boal, (H.,) distance, 136 feet 8 inches.

A special train will be run from the Grand Central Station to Morris Heights for the games to-day, leaving at 2:30 P. M. and returning fifteen minutes after the games are over. In addition regular trains leave Grand Central Station for Morris Heights at 2:10 and 2:45 P. M. Berkeley Oval lies 5 minutes' walk from the station, or can be reached by trolley cars from there. Trains on the Sixth and Ninth elevated roads to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street connect there with trains via Putnam Division at 2:30 and 3 P. M. for Morris Heights. Berkeley Oval can also be reached by taking trains on the Second and Third Avenue elevated roads to the station at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, (Tremont Avenue,) thence trolley cars direct to the grounds.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Batted the New York Pitchers Freely and Won Easily—Brooklyn Won.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—Had Manager George Davis been a mindreader the New York baseball team might have won a game from the coming champions. After Mathewson had begged off from pitching and McGee and Phyle had been batted without mercy, the forlorn hope was taken by George Smith, a Pittsburg boy, who is to be tried out at second base by New York. Smith stopped the local hitting, and the same brand of work throughout nine innings would have given New York the game without particular effort. Merritt, who performed for the home crowd, for the first time at home, did well, but was hit harder and given poorer support than the visitors gave Smith.

Mathewson pleaded a severe cold and was kept on the bench. McGee was sent out, and, besides being hit, was as wild as the wind. Four bases on balls, a few hits, and a batter hit netted five runs in the first inning. In the second Bransfield split McGee's pitching hand with a liner, and Phyle took his place. He was even wilder and more unreliable than McGee, and eight runs was his limit during part of the second inning. Then Smith took up the burden and stopped the heavy batting, one run and three hits being his total. The game was slovenly played and offered little of real baseball. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
A. Davis, rf.	3	1	4	0	0
Clarke, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	2	1	3	0	0
Wagner, ss.	2	3	3	7	1
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	2	1	1	2	2
Leach, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	1	2	0
Merritt, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total	14	11	27	14	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Murphy, lf.	1	1	1	4	0
Jones, rf.	2	3	3	0	0
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Strang, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1
Davis, ss.	1	1	4	4	0
Miller, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0
Warner, c.	1	0	2	1	0
McGee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Phyle, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p.	2	1	0	1	0
Total	9	9	24	15	1

Pittsburg	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	. .	—14
New York	0	0	0	1	5	2	1	0	0—	9

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 1. Three-base hit—Leach. Two-base hit—Wagner. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Wagner, Strang, Warner. Double plays—Wagner and Bransfield; Miller, Davis, and Ganzel. Base on balls—Off Merritt, 3; off McGee, 4; off Phyle, 3; off Smith, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Warner, Merritt, Zimmer. Struck out—By Merritt, 2; by McGee, 1; by Smith, 1. Wild pitches—McGee, Phyle. Balk—Phyle. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 16; CINCINNATI, 2.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Brooklyn's baseball team almost repeated its victory of yesterday over the local team here to-day. The Easterners won with runs to spare, and the game was conceded to them after the fourth inning. Twenty-two hits were made off Philips's delivery, while, on the other hand, Kitson was hit very rarely. The Brooklyn pitcher was quite a factor in the batting department of the game, he having four hits to his credit, one being a home run over the left field fence. This is the first time such a hit has been made on these grounds. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, rf.	0	2	4	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	1	2	5	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Pietz, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Philips, p.	0	0	1	4	1
Total	2	5	27	11	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	1	0
Sheckard, lf.	2	4	3	0	0
Dolan, cf.	2	2	0	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
Daley, 2b.	1	2	1	3	1
Dahlen, ss.	3	3	1	4	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
McGuire, c.	3	4	5	0	0
Kitson, p.	3	4	2	0	0
Total	16	22	27	10	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2
Brooklyn	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	2	6—	16

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 14. Two-base hits—Sheckard and Kitson. Double plays—Keeler and Kelley; Philips and Beckley. First base on balls—Kitson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Daley. Struck out—By Philips, 3; by Kitson, 5. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Green, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Dexter, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
McC'm'k, ss.	0	1	3	3	0
Childs, 2b.	0

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TIMES FIFTY YEARS OLD.

And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you.—Leviticus, xxv., 10.

THE TIMES was first issued on the morning of Sept. 18, 1851. The history of THE TIMES from its foundation to the present time is told in the Jubilee Number distributed with this issue. The Jubilee Number was made ready for distribution on the anniversary day. As the minds and hearts of the people were on last Wednesday filled with sorrow and mourning for the Nation's unburied dead, the celebration of the anniversary and the issue of the Jubilee Number were postponed until to-day. It is a story of remarkable interest that goes out to our readers, a story not confined to the events in the life of THE TIMES, but telling much about its contemporaries and neighbors and the growth of newspapers in the City of New York.

PROMISE AND FULFILMENT.

In a prospectus dated Aug. 30, 1851, written by HENRY J. RAYMOND, and signed RAYMOND, JONES & Co., the principles and policy of THE NEW YORK TIMES were set forth in the passages we here quote:

For the principles which THE TIMES will advocate, and for the manner in which it will discuss them, its subscribers would refer to its columns, rather than to any preliminary professions which they might make. It is sufficient to say that, as it is not established for the advancement of any party, sect, or person, it will discuss all questions of interest and importance, political, social, and religious, to which the stirring events of the time may give rise. It will canvass freely the character and pretensions of public men, the merits and demerits of all administrations of Government, National, State, and municipal, and the worth of all institutions, principles, habits, and professions. * * * Its columns will be free from bigoted devotion to narrow interests, and will be open, within necessary limitations, to communications upon every subject of public importance.

In its political and social discussions THE TIMES will seek to be conservative in such a way as shall best promote needful reform. It will endeavor to perpetuate the good, and to avoid the evil which the past has developed, while it will strive to check all rash innovations and to defeat all schemes for destroying established and beneficent institutions, its best sympathies and co-operation will be given to every just effort to reform society, to infuse higher elements of well-being into our political and social organizations, and to improve the condition and character of our fellowmen. * * * It will inculcate devotion to the Union and to the Constitution, obedience to law and a jealous love of that personal and civil liberty which constitutions and laws are made to preserve. While it will assert and exercise the right freely to discuss every subject of public interest, it will not countenance any improper interference on the part of the people of any locality, with the institutions, or even the prejudices of any other. It will seek to allay, rather than excite, agitation—to extend industry, temperance, and virtue—to encourage and advance education; to promote economy, concord, and justice in every section of our country; to elevate and enlighten public sentiment, and to substitute reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgment for passion, in all public action and in all discussions of public affairs.

The subscribers intend to make THE TIMES at once the best and the cheapest daily family newspaper in the United States. They have abundant means at their command, and are disposed to use them for the attainment of that end. The degree of success which may attend their efforts will be left to the public judgment.

Readers of THE TIMES to-day are in a position to judge whether and how faithfully it keeps the promise and sustains the high principles proclaimed by its founders. We may be permitted, however, to record the fact that THE TIMES has now a larger circulation, a larger income from advertising, and is more prosperous than at any time in the fifty years of its history.

NEWSPAPERS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In the space of fifty years any art practiced by man undergoes notable changes. Under the spur of competition and the incentive of reward the change is likely to be transforming. THE TIMES was founded fifty years ago, the first number appearing on Sept. 18, 1851. Within that half century the art of making a newspaper has advanced with such rapid strides that it is for contrast rather than for comparison that the product of 1851 may be put side by side with the product of 1901. It was the great cost and difficulty of gathering the news of the Mexican war that led to the first co-operative effort of the New York newspapers, the formation of The Associated Press. It was during the civil war that the New York newspapers gained their first realizing sense of two fundamental principles that have made them what they are to-day—first, the surpassing value of individual, competitive, triumphant enterprise in getting early and exclusive news, and, second, the possibility of building up large circulations by striving unceasingly to meet a popular demand for prompt and adequate reports of the day-to-day doings of mankind the world over. Forty years ago the New York newspapers did not know their public and were but dimly aware of the possibilities that lay within their field. THE TIMES was then ten years old. It had won its place in the front rank and was prosperous. But none of the newspapers of that day bore such a relation to the life of the city as all the leading papers now bear. They filled a smaller place even in proportion to that smaller population. They had awakened the interest of only a minor part of the public, because they had made no successful appeal to the major part, to that broad mass of humanity which every man whose vision pierces the mists of illusion sees to be so largely made up of average men and women. To Mr. RAYMOND and to Mr. GREELEY and Mr. BRYANT it was intellectually agreeable to write and publish for a small class far above the average, for men who always felt and showed a self-sustaining interest in serious public affairs, in political campaigns, in the anti-slavery agitation, in the mission of KOSSUTH, in Fourierism and European politics. The elder BENNETT deliberately made his appeal to the classes the others neglected, and was measurably successful.

The alarms and anxieties of the civil war created a state of public feeling out of which were born the modern theory and practice of newspapermaking. The editors and publishers of New York then learned that the news is the life and soul of a newspaper; that large expenditure in collecting and transmitting news is eagerly reimbursed by the public, and that the clear title to circulation and prosperity is the ability to satisfy the demand of the people to know what is going on in the world. At the close of the war the press of the city had gained tens of thousands of new readers. The people of this city had acquired the habit of newspaper reading. For people and press it was a new era, signaled by a broader interest on the one hand, to be met by a broader response upon the other.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Turn from The Herald, The Sun, The Tribune, or THE TIMES of to-day and glance over an issue of the same journals during the month of September, 1851. It is the paucity of personal news in the old newspaper, the overflowing abundance of it to-day, that arrest the attention and denote the contrast; the great space now given to reports of minor events, petty things, of which no one may have interest for many persons, but which in the aggregate make the modern newspaper indispensable to legions of readers, while the best and greatest of the newspapers of fifty years ago were easily dispensed with by the larger part of the community. The daily routine of a well-furnished newspaper to-day includes a great deal of matter such as court calendars, reports of cases, the organization of new corporations, bankruptcy declarations, market reports of all kinds—real estate, produce, cotton, wheat, and financial—shipping intelligence and steamer sailings, and weather and crop reports. No reader reads them all, but all readers find some one of them of interest and importance to himself; but the old newspapers, if they printed these things at all, gave only the germ and beginning of what they have become to-day. The newspapers of fifty years ago published the news of universal interest as fully as they were able, and that the modern newspapers do, but their resources are greater. The old newspapers could have published the personal and minor news. They made little or no effort in that direction. It is this that chiefly and fundamentally distinguishes the new from the old.

One concludes either that there were very few persons in the world fifty years ago whom the newspapers thought to be worth mentioning or that the newspaper reader of that day was mighty indifferent to the doings and sayings, the strifes and mishaps, or the sins and sufferings of the men and women round about him. In that remoter day no man found in his morning newspaper the story of the weddings and journeyings, the social gayeties, the escapades and actions at law, the good fortunes or bankruptcies, the business ventures or professional undertakings, of his friends and acquaintances. No man looked for these things in his newspaper, any more than the German seeks them now in The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung or the Parisian in The Temps.

THE BROADER HUMAN INTEREST.

For its broader human interest the censors of the present time visit the press with their reproaches. They tell us it has sunk to a low estate and wastes itself upon ignoble "chronicles of small beer." They condemn it for giving to the unimportant doings of persons of no account the space it might devote to weighty matters, and denounce the prevailing tendency to print much news about all sorts and conditions of men as an invasion of privacy and a debasement of journalism. We are not here concerned with those journals that carry to the extreme of vulgarity and impudence the practice of printing news about individuals, disregarding the privileges of private life and fattening on scandal, error, and misfortune. Upon them let castigation do its work. But concerning the printing of personal news that nobody is the worse for, it may be urged in justification that in this day man seems to care very much more about his fellow-man than in days gone by. Possibly we are approaching the idea of the universal brotherhood, but be that as it may, man is now his brother's keeper far more than in any past age, and acknowledges it in countless ways. The remarkable multiplication of charities is a testimony to the growth of man's interest in his fellow. It is reflected in the multitude of books upon social questions, whose writers, some of them sentimental, some silly, but all sincere, unselfishly apply the philosophy that is in them to the study of evils and remedies, that the standard of comfort may be raised and the sum of human happiness increased. There is evidence of it in laws that shelter the poor from the consequences of their own improvidence, from the greed of landlords, from the evils of food adulteration, from the employer's hard heart. Public sanitation at the cost of those who can protect themselves for the benefit of those who cannot, the broadened work of the churches, and the care and attention given to the development of the public school system all bespeak the working of the humane spirit.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

It is the spirit of the age that moves the newspapers to recognize the essential interest in every human life. They print "items" about persons who are very humble, indeed. They are read. A lesson is taught, a belief confirmed, or a charitable impulse quickened. They record the fact that some one is married or dead or has journeyed beyond the seas or has done any one of a hundred things that are momentous to the individual, devoid of interest to the mass, save that a few score readers, for reasons of acquaintance or neighborhood, find the thing worth knowing or are grateful to the newspaper for telling them of it. Multiply by a few score all the news reports a great newspaper publishes in a week, and an audience appears which no journalist need be ashamed to address, unless, indeed, the devices by which he draws it be shameful.

It is possibly an undisputed fact that the devices by which THE TIMES has drawn together its great audience are not shameful. The express limitation of its covenant to print "All the News That's Fit to Print" shuts out much matter that would be an occasion for shame, but would certainly attract readers. There is enough news without the shame-news. THE TIMES has amply demonstrated that there are enough readers without those who crave that sort of thing. The rule of decency is also extended to the advertising columns of THE TIMES. A large class of advertising is altogether excluded as unpleasant, offensive, and unfit to print. Measured either by expenditure or by volume, the news of universal interest that THE TIMES prints to-day—the big news of National or international moment, the news of the policies of Governments and statesmen, the news of events that make history and of deeds or discoveries that make epochs—so far overshadows the practice and attainment of its first decade as to make them seem petty and provincial. This is difference in degree, and is exhibited by every newspaper of the first class. The broadened practice of its art, by which multitudes of events are chronicled and multitudes of men interested, is a real difference in kind, a new quality, an outgrowth of later years. It is a characteristic of all the great journals of this country, a native characteristic, as yet exhibited by few European journals, although the English newspapers, even the best and greatest of them, have been influenced visibly by our example, while some of those recently established are frank imitations of all but the worst qualities of our own sensational sheets.

INFLUENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY.

THE TIMES is sensible of the fact that in addressing a greater audience a newspaper wields a greater influence and assumes a high responsibility. The duty to use power sanely and well is correlative to the right to use it at all. It appears to be possible for newspapers of large circulation to disregard this duty every day and flagrantly without loss of standing in the class to which they appeal. The readers of them delight in uncleanness, they pardon defiant ignorance and habitual vulgarity or never detect them, and they are not driven off by the reckless purveying of false and spurious reports. The belief of THE TIMES that a newspaper may gain a large circulation in New York City without resorting to these practices, while employing, indeed, methods that are the direct antitheses of these, prompted the step taken three years ago in reducing its price to one cent per copy. Its confidence was abundantly justified, and no change ever made in its business policy has contributed more to the prosperity of the paper and the satisfaction of its managers. Men find serene joy in giving out the best that is in them for the benefit of an appreciative few. But joy is not diminished nor is serenity troubled when many come to share the gift, if it still be the giver's best and worthy of the best. Many have come to share what THE TIMES has to give. It gives them more and better than it gave to the earlier and smaller circle. It is able to give more; it strives faithfully to give better. It respects them too much to put off upon them a base and inferior product. It values their respect too highly to forfeit the least part of it by any lowering of standard in tone or quality. The relation of mutual respect and confidence between a newspaper and its readers is its chief asset, all that is precious in its good-will. We think the readers of THE TIMES have full confidence in its intention to keep faith with them in everything it does—to print prompt, adequate, trustworthy news reports and in its editorial columns to give them the best judgments it can form. They know that it is independent of party dictation. They know that its candor and fairness are at least equal to the test of printing their letters expressing upon all sorts of subjects all sorts of views, often extremely unlike the views of THE TIMES. They can judge for themselves whether its counsels are wise and safe.

In realizing its hope and ambition to establish this relation with a very large circle of readers THE TIMES has taken deep satisfaction. It has something to say which it thinks worth while, something to teach which it thinks worth its readers' while to heed. There are principles of government and public conduct which it holds very firmly. It seeks to impart them to its readers by exposition, argument, and iteration. It is not discouraged if either or both of the great political parties discard or neglect the principles it cherishes. It continues to advocate them so long as they have virtue or timeliness. It enjoys political independence, and finds more freedom for constructive work, a greater power for good, in that state. It sees frequent proofs that its influence is not exerted in vain, but it is not less zealous in its convinced support of causes it cannot carry to success. Now and then it happens to THE TIMES to disagree with old friends upon subjects as to which past accordance is alleged and inconsistency charged. Perhaps the accordance was imaginary, perhaps examination of a question under light not universally perceived or admitted may explain the divergence. THE TIMES would be deeply ashamed to hold an outworn opinion against new light. It could have no joy of an argument based upon refuted premises or political maxims of a remote age emptied of their validity by new conditions. Not being at all ashamed of its country or of its flag, THE TIMES has confidence in the advancement and security of the American people. This Nation is greater than it was when THE TIMES was founded. It is destined to a more eminent greatness. As an American newspaper, THE TIMES will try to keep up with the American people—to lead them, or as many of them as possible, if thereby it can promote their welfare.

THE FUTURE.

Of course, a newspaper cannot stand still. As the population increases in the zone within which it can reach the breakfast tables of its readers its circulation ought to increase. There is something the matter with it if its circulation does not increase—some defect of merit, some failure to inspire confidence and awaken demand. If its resources of brains and capital and character are equal to the task of continually bettering its quality and broadening its appeal it need not worry about its circulation. The public will not neglect it. THE TIMES is not a candidate for the public neglect. What this newspaper will be fifty years from to-day, when it shall have passed the first century mark, it would be useless to conjecture, since it is impossible to affirm anything about it. Very likely it will advance to a condition as far superior to that of to-day as its present condition is superior to that of fifty years ago. But what it is doing in the present time throws some light on the path of its progress in the immediate future. Perhaps its readers and the public can judge of its promise and its policy by the alliance it has recently formed with The London Times, through which it secures the exclusive right for America to all the news reports of its London namesake, of which such as are of interest to American readers are nightly sent by cable to this office. This puts at the command of this newspaper a news service of the very first order, second to none in the world, even if it be approached by any other in respect to efficiency and completeness. The occasional triumph known in the lingo of journalism as a "beat" may shed a fleeting lustre upon the name of a newspaper. Of those THE TIMES has had its share in the half century of its life. But the daily habit of gathering into its columns from the four corners of the earth all the news which vigilance and faithful effort can obtain and in which intelligent minds are likely to be interested gives enduring character and reputation and determines the public judgment. The continued advance in the circulation and business of THE TIMES reflects a favorable public judgment. The rate of the increase and its steadiness point to the attainment of a position of prominence very far surpassing the present achievement and realizing ambitions never entertained by the founders. But that degree of success can be reached only by conferring upon its readers benefits commensurate with its rewards. That is true of the past. It will be true of the future.

THE SINGLE ISSUE.

Whatever the action may be of the Tammany Boss through his obedient conventions, the issue presented by the nominations now before the voters is simple and plain. It is the choice between Mr. Low and Mr. CROKER and the kinds of city administration they respectively represent.

It is no longer open to any citizen wishing a better government than the unspeakably vile one that CROKER has given to us to guide his action in this canvass by anything but this single issue. Whether Mr. Low was the best candidate that could have been chosen, whether the situation would better have been met by the nomination of an independent Democrat, are no longer questions of any pertinence or importance. The nomination is made. The candidate is a man of character and ability. He is in every essential respect the opposite of all that Tammany desires and intends. The administration that he will give, if elected, will be the contrary of what Tammany will give. He will do the best he possibly can. Tammany will do the worst it dares.

We have only to recall what Tammany has been for the past four years to know what it will seek to be in the future, and to know with equal certainty what the administration of Mr. Low cannot by any possibility be. The Mayor of the city has been the more or less willing tool of a corrupt and corrupting political machine; Mr. Low cannot be that. The Mayor has placed at the head of the several departments men whom he has refused to be responsible for and whose baa conduct he has permitted and ignored; Mr. Low cannot do that. Under our present Mayor the chief department of the city, the police, has been in league with vice and has granted purchased immunity to its grossest and most revolting forms; that cannot go on under Mr. Low. Whatever a clean, upright, able, and experienced chief magistrate of the city can do to give us a sound and decent government Mr. Low is sure to do.

The composition of the rest of the ticket now in nomination is not important, since it complies with the one supreme condition—honesty in every place. To secure this the greatest pains have been taken. It is a ticket that should command the support of all the opponents of Tammany. If it shall do so, the overthrow of Tammany is assured. The result lies with the voters. The opportunity is theirs. On them will lie the responsibility.

DARTMOUTH AND DANIEL WEBSTER.

It is perhaps unexampled that a college should owe its general renown so exclusively to one graduate as Dartmouth owes its renown to DANIEL WEBSTER, the centenary of whose graduation it piously celebrated yesterday. Some of the "small colleges" of the English universities, indeed, live in the general memory upon single great reputations. The "general public" has never heard of any other graduate of "Christ's" than JOHN MILTON, nor of any other undergraduate of Sidney Sussex than OLIVER CROMWELL. And Dartmouth, apart from WEBSTER, has produced quite her share of famous men. RUFUS CHOATE, the best of the eulogists of WEBSTER, would alone have sufficed to lend a college lustre. But WEBSTER'S fame is particularly associated with his Alma Mater. The "Dartmouth College Case," to which a special paper was very properly devoted in yesterday's exercises, was one of the most remarkable triumphs ever won by a great lawyer in fixing the interpretation of a great branch of jurisprudence. And it is associated with a display of personal feeling which ranks very high indeed in the annals of eloquence in the English language.

To have launched WEBSTER is indeed glory enough for one American college. For a generation he dominated American politics by sheer force of personality, and he dominates posterity much in the same way in which during his lifetime he commanded the Senate or the forum. His speeches, well worth study as they are on their own account, are mainly impressive as revelations of his august and magisterial authority. The impression which he made upon CARLYLE, who was "inclined, at first sight, to back him as a Parliamentary Hercules against all the extant world," is the impression which he made upon all his contemporaries. And a succeeding generation may still receive it, if it reads his speeches in the light of a good portrait of the man.

It was by means of this powerful personality that he was enabled to render his great patriotic service, a service which recent political historians have willfully or unconsciously belittled. Most of them have talked as if the history of this country, from 1830 to 1860, had been the history of slavery and anti-slavery, and as if there had been no positive and constructive principle in American politics excepting the opposition to slavery. This assumption, to a considerable degree, vitiates the work of Prof. VON HOLST. But in fact the strength of the opposition to the agitation of slavery, which actuated many patriotic and good and wise, though not all wise Americans, during those decades, was a sentiment quite as positive as that of the opposition to slavery. It was the sentiment of nationality, the sentiment of the merger of sovereignty of the States in the supremacy of the Union. This sentiment was created and strengthened by DANIEL WEBSTER in a far greater degree than by any other American. It was the constant, one may almost say the only, theme of his manly and patriotic eloquence. And when the crisis and the conflict came it was the Americanism of a statesman then already in his grave which, more, perhaps, than any other single cause, brought about solidarity of the North, the "uprising of a mighty Nation" determined to be one, and only after months and years of struggle determined to do away forever with the cause of strife and disunion.

It should not be too great a tax upon the imagination of any patriotic American of the younger generation to see and own the consistent Americanism of a great American who has been in his grave almost half a century, and who spoke for the Union almost up to the beginning of a civil war that began forty years ago. The "7th of March speech" was that in which he was vehemently accused of having sold himself to the South. But, after this lapse of time, we should all be able to recognize that his invocation: "I speak for the salvation of the Union. Hear me for my cause," may have been as sincere and as patriotic as the more famous invocation twenty years before of "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable." It was upon the later speech that WHITTIER wrote his "Ichabod," perhaps the most memorable of all his poems. But, after many years, he had the manhood to modify it, and the grace to append his modification to his invective, in verses as worthy of remembrance:

> Oh cruel fate that closed to thee,
> O sleeper by the Northern Sea,
> The gates of Opportunity.

But indeed they were not closed. WEBSTER'S patriotic work had been done in creating and fortifying the sentiment of nationality which was the strength and the final victory of the Union cause. Dartmouth does well to honor him. Every American does well to honor him.

A MODEL TRIAL.

The slayer of the President has been duly and lawfully convicted of the murder. He has had every chance to establish his innocence, or his irresponsibility, or to plead any extenuating circumstances, that the most unfortunate and innocent victim of suspicious circumstances could have had. And, after decent deliberation, he has been found guilty. Presently he will suffer the penalty of his crime.

How much better this is, this solemn, passionless administration of "Justice according to law," than if the maddened crowd whom he had insulted and outraged had fallen upon him, as so many of them were tempted to do, and kicked the worthless and mischievous life out of him! How much more impressive! What incitement can there be for a lover of notoriety to commit even the most conspicuous of crimes in the picture of this wretch cowering under the looks of loathing and disgust that fell upon him in the courtroom whence and whither he had to be conducted under strong guard, and with the consciousness that he will not be praised or pitied, or even secretly celebrated, by any but the haters and enemies of mankind! The revenge of society upon him is as seemly as his attack upon society was bestial.

A quite unusual interest attaches to the advertisements published in the Jubilee Number issued to-day in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of THE TIMES by reason of the fact that it was determined to restrict the advertising announcements appearing in that publication to business houses and firms that have been in existence fifty years or more. No announcement relating to a business of more recent origin was accepted; many of them come from houses much more than half a century old. Business changes are occurring all the time in a great city. Such a record as that presented in the Jubilee Number of THE TIMES to-day proves that permanence and stability are a notable characteristic of the business life of New York.

BRITISH TELEGRAPH RATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article, "The Government and the Telegraphs," in your issue of the 18th inst., there is a statement which might cause a misconception on the part of those of your readers who are not cognizant of the rates at present in vogue in England. You say: "The rates are not materially lower than those charged in this country for short distances, and are decidedly higher for the longer distances."

I think, Sir, this would lead most readers to conclude that in England there are two rates, whereas there is one uniform rate of 6d. (12 cents) for the first twelve words and an additional half penny (1 cent) for each extra word, the receiver's address to be paid for. This obtains all over the United Kingdom. Take an example of comparative short-distance rates:

From London to York, roughly, 200 miles: Mrs. Jones, 13 South Street, York. Home to-morrow. JACK. Cost of transmission, 6d., (12 cents.)

From Orlando to Jacksonville, roughly, 200 miles. Same message, substituting Jacksonville, Fla., for York, cost, 25 cents.

Try the longer distances:

From Penzance to Wick, roughly 700 miles. Same message as above, substituting Wick for York, cost, 6d., (12 cents.)

From Orlando to Richmond, Va., roughly 700 miles. Same message, substituting Richmond, Va., for Wick, cost, 50 cents.

Without wishing to detract from the merits of your able article, I would like to say that, as a rule, the public buy a high-class newspaper for the sake of obtaining information, and that the majority of purchasers feel more satisfied if they know that, in an editorial at least, that information is, on matters of fact, accurate.

B. COTTON.

Orlando, Fla., Sept. 19, 1901.

A PARTISAN VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a late issue you said that this was a Democratic city, and that no one but a good independent Democrat could be elected Mayor at the coming election. Is there anything to be proud of in the Democratic Party? Can you mention one benefit conferred by the Democratic Party? Can a man be a good Democrat who by his vote has thrown the country in an industrial depression and then wondered trade and business was dull and he could not sell his goods, and workmen out of work? No, if Democracy was buried 10,000 fathoms deep the stench of Democracy would arise and pollute the atmosphere. And why is it? though the causes and conditions are different in every political campaign, the result with a Democratic victory is always the same, poverty, misery, and want, as evidenced by the Democratic victory of 1893? No, better defeat, if it must, with a Republican candidate than victory with a Democrat, who is responsible for the present conditions, who by his vote and influence has placed Tammany in power.

WILLIAM S. GAVEY.

Brooklyn, Sept. 23, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Fees Plentiful.

"Good morning, Dr. Bleedem! How are you in your new neighborhood?"

"Prosperous and happy, my dear Mrs. Slicer."

"Ah! What is it—typhoid or malaria?"—San Francisco Bulletin.

Might Have Been Worse.

"Poor b'ye!" exclaimed O'Hara, condoling with Cassidy, who had been injured by a blast. "'Tis tough luck teh hav yer hand blowed off."

"Och! Faith, it moight 'ave bin worse," replied Cassidy. "Suppose Oi'd had me week's wage in it at the toime."—Philadelphia Press.

Waiting a Favorable Time.

"Did you ask the old man for his daughter?"

"Not yet."

"Why not?"

"I'm going to wait until he begins to feel the benefit of his Fall advertising."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Easy Going.

"How smoothly the seasons come and go!" said Mrs. Snaggs.

"Especially when Summer merges into Fall," added Mr. Snaggs.

"Why especially then?"

"The progress is autumn-atic."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE IMPOLITIC WISE MAN.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

There was a wise man once
Who sought the truth; who dared
To stand for Right, who struck at Wrong
Where'er its front was bared.

The clamor of the crowd
He suffered not to sway
Him from the course his reason told
Him was the honest way.

When masters wronged the men
Who did their bidding, he
Cried out against the masters then,
And shamed them fearlessly.

When servants, led astray,
Wronged those above he came
Forth boldly, as a righteous judge,
To tell them of their shame.

O he was wise and he
Was Error's fearless foe—
He never got elected to
A public office, though.

THE MANHATTAN THEATRE.

Mrs. Fiske in "Miranda of the Balcony" Is Received with Favor.

The opening of the Manhattan Theatre under the management of Harrison Grey Fiske was effected last night, and a new drama entitled "Miranda of the Balcony" was performed for the first time on any stage. The occasion was one which may possibly prove to be significant. The new manager defines his policy in the programme, and the definition is attractive. A theatre which shall have artistic aims, yet not be the field for idle and impracticable fancies, is something for which we all may long and for which we may be profoundly grateful, if it be provided for us. It beehooves us all to welcome the ambition of the new manager and to support his efforts with cordiality, so long as they appear to be judicious.

The opening last night of the Manhattan Theatre was interesting. The house itself is an inviting resort. The audience was not a representative assembly of habitual firstnighters, but a peculiarly sensitive and magnetic gathering of people plainly in sympathy with the intentions of the manager. There was an excellent orchestra under the direction of the most competent of theatrical conductors, Mr. Charles Puerner, and the music discoursed throughout the evening was not such as to fill the mind with notes discordant to the season. The management of the lights in the auditorium was evidently guided by human intelligence and not by the vagaries of an "electrician," and in general there was manifest a desire to treat the public as if it possessed human intelligence and some respect for the arts.

The play which was employed to usher the new administration into public notice was, as most plays are in these days, founded on a novel—in this case, the work of A. E. W. Mason. The author of the drama has not hitherto been made notorious by the trump of fame, but she is likely to be heard of to-day. Her name is Anne Crawford Flexner. She has written a peculiarly interesting drama, not altogether flawless in construction nor in illusion, but yet so meritorious as to command high praise and to insure the continuance of public attention for some time to come. The story of the play is unique, but it must not be rehearsed in full at this time. Suffice it to say that its motive is the self-sacrifice of a man and a woman on the altar of virtue. The woman thinks her husband is dead. It is made known to her that he still lives, a slave in African deserts. And so she sends the man she has just learned to love to rescue and bring back to her the husband she has learned to hate. And the man, because he loves the woman, does her bidding. Of course there is an escape from all the misery at the end. There is a Moor, whom the husband once shamefully maltreated, and at the eleventh hour this Moor has his revenge. Thus the wife and the real lover are united.

It is a clean play. There is not a moment of pruriency in it, and this will keep out of the theatre those whom the manager is not especially seeking. It is a play with an excellent crescendo. It increases in interest and power from beginning to end. Perhaps this is not strictly true, for it would be hard to excel the force and human interest of the third act. Yet the first scene of the fourth act, which has two, is certainly a powerful one. In short, Mrs. Flexner has written a strong emotional drama of modern style, and the audience of last night was quick to recognize its value.

It is not a "star" play. The fact that Mrs. Fiske's name stands in large type at the head of the house programme has no significance, as far as the drama is concerned. It is a play which demands for its interpretation a good company, and this—wonderful to say—has been provided. More than that, Mrs. Fiske has put the play on the stage as no other play has been mounted here in many moons. The scenery is simply beautiful. Mrs. Fiske's interpretation of the principal role displayed all of her admirable skill, her subtlety, her reticent power, and her personal magnetism. Mr. Haines was admirable, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Girardot, and Mr. Figman contributed fine pictures, and the results of intelligent and painstaking stage management were in evidence throughout the evening.

Luke Charnock	Robert T. Haines
Ralph Warriner	J. E. Dodson
Major Ambrose Wilbraham	Etienne Girardot
M. Fournier	Max Figman
Sir George Crowninshield	Edward Lester
Viscount Stelgnton	Jefferson Winter
Captain Grant-Duff	Bertram Godfrey
Mr. Jermyn	Frank McCormack
Jaynes	Phillips Smalley
Carlos	Bessie Harris
Hassan Akbar	Frederick C. Bertrand
Mrs. Jones	Jefferson Winter
Rustum	Charles O. Shaw
Cassim	Edward Davis
Selam	Burton Adams
Lady Donnisthorpe	Kate Pattison Selten
Miranda Warner	Mrs. Fiske
Jane Holt	Annie Irish
Lady Ethel Mickleham	Emily Stevens
Thompson	Victoria Addison

WORCESTER'S MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Annual Event Opens with Usual Participants—Franck's "Beatitudes" Again Rendered.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—This evening saw the opening of the forty-fourth annual musical festival given by the Worcester County Musical Association. The usual forces are engaged, a chorus of 400 voices, 65 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Franz Kneisel as concert master, a dozen solo singers, some of whom are famous, and Richard Burmeister, solo pianist. George W. Chadwick is the conductor, and the most important event of the week will be the first performance on Thursday evening of his new work, "Judith."

The programme generally is the best ever presented by the festival. There are few back numbers, the three large choral works being modern, and some of the instrumental numbers being actual novelties. The bill this evening was Cesar Franck's "Beatitudes," which was the successful novelty of last year. It brought forward as soloists Mrs. Shanna Cumming, Mrs. Clara Poole-King, Miss Adelaide Griggs, Evan Williams, C. E. Towne, Stephen Townsend, and David Bispham.

The performance was an improvement over that of a year ago. The chorus gained in firmness, singing with a sense of security that was so gratifying as to atone in some measure for deficiencies in shading that seem at present to be inseparable from this organization. The tone quality was generally good, often excellent. Better discretion was shown in casting the solo parts, Mr. Bispham bringing out the dramatic force of the Satan rôle in a way that was a revelation.

Mrs. Cumming was a newcomer to the festival, and distinctly successful, though the chief soprano rôle in the oratorio is not calculated for vocal display. Williams was in first-rate form, and repeated his brilliant success of last year, and the other solo singers were wholly adequate to the demands upon them. The difficult ensembles for solo voices were presented finely, and the orchestral effects also were much more finished and clear than a year ago. Altogether it was a good beginning.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Joseph Jefferson opens his Fall tour of eight weeks in Troy next Monday evening.

"Martha" was sung last evening at the Broadway Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company. The opera will be repeated to-night.

A. H. Canby, who was the manager of Gerardy, the cellist, on his Australian tour, returned to New York yesterday from New Zealand. He will manage Kyrle Bellew's American tour this season. Mr. Bellew sails for America next Saturday.

Wilton Lackaye yesterday signed a contract with Charles Frohman to create the leading rôle in Augustus Thomas's new play "Colorado." The comedy will be produced at Wallack's Theatre about the middle of November. Mr. Lackaye's part is similar to the rôle which he created in Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy," which was also produced at Wallack's.

The engagement of "The Forest Lovers," with Miss Bertha Galland as the goose girl, has been extended indefinitely at the Lyceum Theatre. Daniel Frohman wishes to present Miss Galland in a new part before she leaves New York City for the season. Mr. Frohman has secured for her use a play by Sydney Grundy. Miss Galland will appear in both plays on the road.

Monmouth Presbytery Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Monmouth Presbytery, which includes the Presbyterian churches in Monmouth, Ocean, Middlesex, and Burlington Counties, met here to-day. About sixty delegates were present. The Rev. O. W. Wright of Barnegat was elected Moderator. The pastoral relations were dissolved of the Rev. J. A. Matheson of Manalapan and the Rev. A. E. Weston of Farmingdale. Mr. Matheson goes to a new charge near Poughkeepsie.

CHINA GRATEFUL TO JAPAN

Kwang-Su Thanks Mikado for His "Benevolent Attitude."

Hope that Bonds of Friendship Between the Empires May Grow Closer and Closer Seconded by Mutsuhito.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times sends a dispatch giving the full text of the letter from Emperor Kwang-Su to Emperor Mutsuhito apologizing for the murder of Sugiyama Akira, the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation in Peking.

The letter narrates the circumstances of Sugiyama's death and the acts of atonement. It concludes as follows:

"When the Japanese forces arrived in Peking their first and paramount aim was to give peace and security to the inhabitants. In the subsequent negotiations your beneficent influence was invariably felt in the adjustment of important questions. That the general situation in the Orient was happily preserved intact is due to the just and impartial views maintained by you in the councils of the nations.

"Your fame as a just and humane sovereign now extends far and wide, and, deeply touched by your benevolent attitude, we have commanded our envoy to offer our sincere thanks. It only remains to express our earnest wish that you, setting aside the displeasure occasioned by past events, may graciously be disposed to draw closer and closer the bonds of friendship uniting the two empires."

The Japanese Emperor, in replying, expresses the belief that in the future the relations of the two countries will become closer and closer and an earnest wish that the great work of reform, which depends on China's sovereign, will soon result in effective progress and that the maintenance of permanent peace in Asia will be thereby secured.

The Times, in an editorial to-day, says there is nothing theatrical about the exchange of the messages between the Emperors of China and Japan, yet it may prove of greater and more lasting importance in Eastern politics than more ostentatious performances. There is, says The Times, a ring of relative sincerity in many passages of Emperor Kwang-Su's letter not observable in all his recent autographs.

The most progressive and patriotic of the Chinese Viceroys and Governors are, says the editorial, quite sensible of the services Japan has rendered to China. They know that Japan owes here present greatness to the skill with which she borrowed all that suited her from Western civilization, and they have an instinctive feeling that China cannot attempt to find salvation under better guidance than that of Japan. To Japan belongs the credit of being the first power to tell the Chinese plainly that permanent peace in Asia will best be gained by speedy reform. The editorial concludes:

"Her [Japan's] manly, statesmanlike action stands in rather remarkable contrast to that of the great powers, who deliberately ignored this vital aspect of the Chinese question throughout the Peking negotiations."

CHINESE COURT'S PLANS.

Another Report that There Is No Intention to Return to Peking at Present.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai says it is stated "on high authority" in The North China News that the Court has definitely decided not to return to Peking for two years.

It is added that the Court will remain at Kai-Fong-Foo.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Austrian Consul at Cape Town Says Economic Prospects Are Good.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes an encouraging report from the Austrian Consul at Cape Town on the economic prospects in South Africa.

He says there are the best reasons to regard the future with assurance, but adds that a stable Government must largely depend upon the farmers, who, after the war is over, must be provided with seeds, cattle, food, and clothing either by the British Government or the local authorities.

PREVENTS UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Prague Paper Says Great Britain Is the Impediment in the Way of the Czar's Plan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—An editorial on the Czar's visit to France in the Politik, a Czech organ of Prague, is quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times. The article says the impediment in the way of the Russian Emperor's plan for peace, disarmament, and the arbitration of disputes is the British Empire, "which is carrying on a war in South Africa that would be a disgrace to barbarians." Great Britain, the editorial proceeds, has hitherto found too much advantage in the armed peace of Europe not to make every effort to maintain it. This must be fully realized by the peoples of Europe.

"Thus, in course of time," says the article, "the dual alliance may develop into a Continental alliance such as the First Napoleon conceived, but which his idea of his own universal predominance prevented."

BELGIAN TRADE LEAGUES MEET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the Congress of Trade Leagues of Belgium has just closed at Bruges. This congress is different from most trade meetings because it is under the direct patronage of the Catholic Church and has the approval of the Vatican. The business included the discussion of measures to ameliorate the conditions of labor affecting both sexes and for the promotion of technical education in primary schools. All tendencies toward Socialism were strongly condemned. A letter from Cardinal Rampolla was read conferring the Papal benediction on the members of the league and their families.

MOROCCAN SULTAN WARNED.

Powers' Representatives All Write to Him—Captured Boy and Girl Said to be Dead.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Tangier says that though no collective or identical note has been sent by the representatives of the powers to Sultan Abdul el Aziz, all the Ministers have written warning him of the gravity of the question of the Spanish captives and urging him to take measures to obtain their release.

A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says it is reported in Tetuan, Morocco, that the captured boy and girl are both dead—that the boy died from illness and that the girl was murdered.

RUSSIAN TRADE IN ASIA.

Bureau of Commerce to Encourage It Is Being Established.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says an institution called the Bureau of Trade and Commerce with Eastern Asia is being founded at St. Petersburg.

It will have branches in all parts of the Far Orient, and will help Russian merchants and exporters to bid for the Eastern markets on extensive concerted lines.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH RUPTURE

Belief that France Really Wants the Porte to Buy the Quays.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that, although the relinquishment of the quays by the Turkish Government is not the ostensible cause of the rupture with France, and the Sultan is under no obligation to buy them, it is not believed that France will resume diplomatic relations with the Porte till the purchase of the quays has been agreed to.

POST FOR DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Times hears that King Edward has approved the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as commander of the Third Army Corps, which will be stationed at Curragh, Ireland.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The commanders of the first three army corps formed under the decentralization scheme of Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, are Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, and the Duke of Connaught, respectively.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS' PERIODICAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says the students have taken advantage of the greater freedom recently allowed to them to petition for permission to establish a periodical. It will be called The Word of the Student, and will be devoted exclusively to the interests of students throughout the empire. It is hoped that the Minister of Education will permit the publication.

MENELIK AND THE MAD MULLAH.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Marseilles to The Times gives various mail news from East Africa. Emperor Menelik is still at Adis Alem, where he is building a villa. He is in good health. The Mad Mullah has concluded an alliance with the Medjourtin tribe, which is well provided with rifles and ammunition.

YEOMEN FAIL TO RE-ENLIST.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The result of the Government's invitation to the Imperial Yeomanry to re-enlist has proved a great disappointment. It was expected that a majority of the men would re-enter the service. Instead of this the first week witnessed only thirty applications.

New measures will have to be taken to secure recruits. The trouble is largely due to the fact that the men had to wait for months before getting their arrears of pay settled.

New Secretary of the British Embassy.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Arthur S. Raikes, Secretary of the British Legation at Brussels, has been appointed Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington.

THE CAPTURE OF MISS STONE.

She Was Kidnapped by Bulgarians, Not Turks—Brigands Demand a Ransom.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Bulgarian bandits, and not Turks, kidnapped Miss Ellen H. Stone, the American missionary in Turkey, according to the latest advices to the State Department.

Consul General Dickinson at Constantinople has cabled to the department stating that Bulgarian brigands crossed the Turkish border, and, seizing Miss Stone, carried her back into Bulgaria, outside the Sultan's dominions.

The Consul General has been in communication with the brigands, who demand a ransom for the release of the prisoner, and he asks the State Department whether the American Board of Foreign Missions is willing to pay this ransom. The request has been transmitted to the board.

MILL WAGES RAISED.

M. D. C. Borden Announces Increase of 5 Per Cent. for Employes of Fall River Plant.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 24.—Notices of an advance of 5 per cent. in the wages of the 3,000 operatives have been posted in the Fall River Iron Works mills here. It is considered probable that all other manufacturers will be compelled to follow the example of M. D. C. Borden, owner of the iron works mills, and that a similar raise will be given to the 27,000 other operatives in this city.

The new wage schedule is to go into effect next Tuesday, Oct. 1. The move of the owner of the iron works mills created a great deal of excitement upon the streets here. Many manufacturers at first said that the present scale of wages paid here was the limit of what the business would stand, and that if it became necessary to advance even by a small percentage, the mills might as well be shut down.

The Textile Council has called a meeting for to-morrow night, when action on the 5 per cent. increase will be taken.

DANGER OF NATAL INVASION PASSED

Gen. Botha Pretended Such a Campaign to Deceive Boers.

Tugela and Buffalo Rivers in Flood and Gen. Lyttleton's Force Could Repel Invaders.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Newcastle, Natal, says:

"The moment for a serious invasion of Natal, if such an idea has been in Commandant General Botha's mind, has passed. Both the Buffalo and Tugela Rivers are in flood, while Gen. Lyttleton's troops are sufficient to deal with the enemy should he elect to cross the border.

"It is thought probable that Botha's plan of seeming to threaten Natal was in order to keep the minds of the burghers occupied, and so divert their attention from the expiration of the term of grace allowed by Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation."

The correspondent of The Times at Cape Town says the Chamber of Commerce there has discussed the advisability of placing the entire Cape peninsula under martial law. The members decided that they were ready to submit to the inconvenience which such a step would entail if it were absolutely necessary to the successful ending of the war. They took no definite action, however.

REBUFF FOR BOER DELEGATES.

Netherlands Foreign Minister Thought to Have Dealt a Final Blow to Their Hopes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that yesterday, in the debate in the second Chamber of the Dutch States General on the Queen's speech, the question of the war in South Africa was brought up. A member referred to the Queen's declaration of friendly relations with foreign powers, and asked whether this might not be interpreted to mean that Great Britain would be disposed to accept the good offices of the Netherlands to secure a settlement of the conflict with the Boers.

The Foreign Minister replied that the phrase did not carry such a suggestion.

It is held that this reply bars any attempt in the future to force the question, and deals a final blow to the hopes of the Boer delegates.

CALLS BRITISH LOSSES VAIN.

Paris Temps Thinks the Conquest of the Boers Is as Far Off as When the War Began.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The correspondent of The Times in Paris says the recent British reverses in South Africa have afforded to the French journalists an opportunity, which they have hastened to seize, to point out the folly of Lord Kitchener's assumption that the war is over.

The Temps says that, after the sacrifice of so many thousand lives, the loss of so many milliards of francs, the painful bankruptcy of the Liberalism of a great country, and the eclipse of its international conscience, Great Britain is as far now as it was on the first day of the war from the realization of its object—the conquest of the two Boer republics.

PITTSBURG TRACTION DEAL.

Lighting and Street Railroad Interests of Allegheny County, Penn., May Be Consolidated.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—It is expected that a deal will be consummated in a few days which will centre under one directorship all traction and lighting interests of Allegheny County. Negotiations were begun in Philadelphia last Monday looking to the absorption by the Philadelphia Company of this city of all the Mellon traction interests in the county, involving the sale of the Monongahela Street Railway, the Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction, the Suburban Traction Company, and the Southern Traction Company.

These companies, together with the United Traction Company, already a constituent company, and the Consolidated Traction Company, the absorption of which was practically effected several weeks ago, will give to the parent—Philadelphia—company, a monopoly of all the surface roads of the county, with an aggregate trackage of 235 miles, and a total capitalization of almost $110,000,000.

W. L. Mellon said to-night that the sale or lease of the Mellon interests has not been completed, but that negotiations are in progress and a meeting will be held in Philadelphia in a few days to settle the matter. Mr. Mellon refused to disclose the terms of the proposed sale.

CELTIC BEATS HER RECORD.

Her Time of Passage to England Will Be About 7 Days 11 Hours.

The White Star Line steamship Celtic, the largest vessel afloat, which left this port on her second voyage to Liverpool on Sept. 17, clearing the Sandy Hook bar at about 10:37 A. M., was reported by cable passing Brow Head at 11:50 P. M. last night. The time of passage from New York to that point is therefore about 7 days 8 hours and 13 minutes.

Daunt's Rock, the point to which all records between New York and Queenstown are calculated is about three hours' steaming distance from Brow Head, and the arrival of the Celtic off there in that time will make her time of passage approximately 7 days and 11 hours. This will beat her previous record by about six hours, and is a remarkable trip considering the amount of coal she consumes in comparison with the great fliers of the Atlantic.

THE FURNESSIA'S DELAY.

Helped a Craft Whose Crew Had One Biscuit a Day.

The Anchor Line steamship Furnessia, from Glasgow, arrived yesterday morning several days overdue, owing to a delay caused by her giving assistance at sea to the Scotia, a railroad ferryboat, which had run short of coal and provisions. The Scotia was on the way from Newcastle-on-Tyne, consigned to the Inter-Colonial Railboat, and when the Furnessia fell in with her in tow and safely brought her to St. John's, N. F., a distance of 150 miles. There were twenty-seven men on the ferryboat, and when the Furnessit fell in with the craft it was found that they had been living on one biscuit a day and a minimum supply of water for a week.

The passage of the Furnessia was marked by the death of a woman in the steerage and the birth of a boy in the second cabin.

DETAINED BERBERS RELEASED.

A band of West African Berbers, numbering fourteen men, women, and children, who have, since the arrival of the North German Lloyd liner Aller last week, been detained on Ellis Island, were allowed to land by the immigration authorities yesterday. The Africans come over to take part in the production of a play called "The Lost Desert," which is soon to be put on the stage at a Brooklyn theatre.

On the way across the Atlantic some of the passengers, in a spirit of jest, caused a report to be circulated that the leader of the band was an Anarchist. This report, it is averred, in some way reached the ears of the officials on Ellis Island, who forthwith ordered the detention of the entire band.

While on the island the Africans made themselves quite popular by each night giving an open-air concert on top of the main building.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is almost like Winter in town, not in a climatic sense, but socially. The cup races have brought society to town. Many are not staying at their houses, but on yachts and at hotels. The start will be made quite early on many of the yachts to-morrow morning on account of the tide, and those who are not staying on board overnight will have to be up extremely early. Among those who have come on from Newport are Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Eugene Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Robert Goelet, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Joseph Sidney, and many others. The Waldorf and Sherry's were crowded yesterday at luncheon and in the evening at dinner.

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Among those who are booked to sail on the St. Louis to-day are Clement March, Ladav Layard, and C. W. Bonynge. On the Kaiser Wilhelm, which sailed yesterday, were booked Capt. Arthur Lee and Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pendelton, Mrs. Craig Lippincott and Miss Lippincott of Philadelphia, Gen. Batcheller, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Hoppin. Clement Griscom, Jr., and Mrs. Griscom are on the St. Louis, which sails this morning.

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Among those lunching yesterday at the Waldorf were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Lady Newborough, Dr. Alexander Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, Creighton Webb, and many others. Delmonico's will be closed to-day until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, owing to the funeral services of Charles Crist Delmonico.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Barney of Philadelphia have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Laura E. Barney and Henry Miller Watts. It is to be celebrated on Saturday, Oct. 5 at Ogontz, in St. Paul's Church. The maid of honor is to be Miss Emily B. Barney, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Laura H. Cooke of New York, Ida Rowland, Clarice Butler, Sarah Pepper Gerhard, and the Misses Elise and Lilian Sarrell of Ansonia, Conn. The best man is to be William Carleton Watts, and the ushers will be Dr. William Pepper, Robert Clairborne Large, Benjamin Rowland, Thomas Roberts, Jr., Francis le Baron Cramp, Albert P. Gerhard, Dr. John M. Crucie, and Paul Dencia Mills. There will be a reception and breakfast following the wedding at the country residence, Eldon, of the Jay Cookes, the bride's grandfather.

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William Carlton Watts of Philadelphia, a brother of Henry Miller Watts, is to marry Miss Julia Scott of Washington. Mr. Watts is an Ensign in the navy; he was graduated from Annapolis two years ago, and served through the Spanish war. He is the son of Ethelbert Watts, United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica. Miss Scott is the daughter of Major D. M. Scott.

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The Philadelphia Dog Show is to be held on Nov. 27, 28, 29, and 30, in Horticultural Hall. Clement B. Newbold is the President and Edward Moore Robinson and Alexander Van Rensselaer are among the Vice Presidents.

***

On the Grosser Kurfurst, which arrived from Bremen yesterday, were George Armistead, Mrs. Fred A. Clark, Miss E. R. Densmore, Clifford P. Grayson, Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Archbishop Keane, George H. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Lee, Miss Munroe, and W. H. Close. On the Manitou, which arrived from London, were A. O. Duncan, George P. Tiffany, and J. S. Wetherby.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel were among the latest arrivals in town. They came from Philadelphia yesterday in their yacht, the Margarita. They have a large party with them for the cup races. They will remain on board of the yacht.

***

There will be a drag hunt to-day at Meadow Brook. The Long Islanders are also interested in the Mineola Fair, which has opened and will continue for the greater part of the week. Nearly all the houses at Meadow Brook are occupied.

An Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Blau of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Alma, to Jesse Froehlich of Philadelphia, Penn. A reception will be held Sunday afternoon at the home of the bride-elect, 21 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Gavit—Brady.

Palmer Gavit of Albany and Miss Flora Myers Brady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony N. Brady of Albany, took place at noon yesterday at Ocean Crest Cottage, West End, N. J., the cottage of the Bradys. Immediate relatives only were invited to attend it. The Rev. William Prawl of Albany officiated. Miss Brady's attendants were her sisters, the Misses Marcia and Mabel Brady. Mr. Gavit's best man was Edward Newcomb of Albany. The bride was gowned in white satin trimmed with point lace, chiffon, and tulle, and wore a tulle veil.

Morris—Huntley.

A pretty wedding last night was that of Miss Hattie Huntley, who was married to Joseph H. Morris, President of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Bethesda Congregational Church, Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, 907 Jefferson Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Herald, pastor of Bethesda Church. The bride and bridegroom entered the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," performed by Masters William Jacobson and John Spoth. Joseph Felder acted as best man, and Miss Grace Huntley was bridesmaid. A supper followed the ceremony. The couple will leave the city for a bridal trip this morning.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Augustus W. Conover.

Major Augustus W. Conover, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., died at his Summer home, Bayshore, L. I., yesterday afternoon, after a short illness. Major Conover was one of the best-known National Guardsmen in the City of New York, and had been continuously connected with the Seventh Regiment since the 3d of March, 1870. He enlisted in Company B as a private, and passed up the successive grades until he reached the rank of Major, on the 8th of March, 1895. In April of last year he was brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Conover was one of the crack shots of the Seventh. He was a prominent clubman, being a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, New York Yacht, Reform, and New York Athletic Clubs.

In business Major Conover was associated with H. Schaus in the art firm of William Schaus, 204 Fifth Avenue. His funeral will in all probability be a military one, and will take place from his late residence, 111 East Sixty-ninth Street, Friday. Mrs. Conover and four daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

MARY CROSBY MATTHEWS, wife of Franklin Matthews, author and magazine contributor, died at her home, 33 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, of cancer. Mrs. Matthews, who was forty years old, was graduated from the New York City Training School for Nurses in 1882, and practiced her profession for several years thereafter in this city. She married Franklin Matthews in 1886. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son, a daughter, a brother, and three sisters. The funeral services were held at the Matthews home last evening.

Mental unrest is a sure sign of physical disease; often of ailments beyond the reach of ordinary remedies. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE restores the debilitated organs, and healthy action brings strength.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.

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In Jubilee Supplement, The New York Times.

The advertisements which appear in the Jubilee Supplement, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which accompanies this issue of the paper, constitute the most unique collection of business announcements ever presented by a New York newspaper. The advertising has been restricted to those firms and companies that have been in business for fifty years. There are two hundred and twenty-four such advertisements in the Supplement, representing that number of business enterprises that have passed the half century mark, and which, therefore, form a class in themselves. Following is an alphabetical list of names of the advertisers, and the numbers of the pages on which the advertisements appear. As a guide and reference to the old business houses of New York it is of interest and value:

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HUNTING FILIPINO BANDS.

Cavalry and Artillery Busy in Laguna Province—Malvar's Threat to the Inhabitants.

MANILA, Sept. 24.—Troop C of the Sixth Cavalry and the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Batteries of Artillery are busy hunting the insurgents who are infesting Laguna Province. The rebels are now mostly broken up into small bands, and are practically bandits. One band, at Binang, attacked the house of the Presidente of Carmona and riddled it with bullets. The Presidente escaped.

Malvar, the insurgent leader, has issued a proclamation calling upon the inhabitants of the province to furnish a tenth part of the rice crop to him, adding that otherwise much more will be taken by force.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for the month of August, 1901, the total receipts from all sources were $22,167,191, a decrease as compared with August, 1900, of $3,428,525.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $8,492,951; increase, $601,029.
Tobacco, $3,991,381; decrease, $1,619,466.
Fermented liquors, $7,624,138; decrease, $964,948.
Oleomargarine, $217,726; increase, $39,062.
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $350,071; increase, $64,141.
Miscellaneous, $1,490,921; decrease, $1,548,442.

New Commissioner of Education.

A successor to Commissioner Burlingham of the Board of Education was appointed yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck. The new appointee is Dr. Henry M. Groehl, who resides at 257 Rivington Street. Dr. Groehl is a resident of City Clerk Scully's Assembly District, through whom the appointment was secured. Dr. Groehl has long been interested in educational matters, and for the last three years he has served as an Inspector of Schools for the district without salary.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ERMANNO DI RIGO.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment for $4,668 against Ermanno Di Rigo in favor of Andrea Maroglia, who claims that he intrusted the money to Di Rigo to put in the safe of the Hotel Gonfarone, on West Eighth Street, for safe keeping. The Sheriff placed keepers in two Italian grocery stores at 407 East Fifteenth Street and 625 East Thirty-fourth Street, which were reported to belong to Mr. Di Rigo. Another store at 308 Spring Street, it was stated in the attachment papers, had been cleaned out over a week ago and the doors locked.

JOHN FISH.—Schedules in the assignment of John Fish, builder, of 355 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, filed by Henry B. Wesselman, the assignee, show liabilities of $318,184, of which $203,300 are secured by bond and mortgage, and $114,885 unsecured; nominal assets, $298,000; including mortgages; actual assets, $244,000, including mortgages, and net actual assets, $40,700, excluding mortgages. The assets consist of several pieces of real estate, the actual value of which is given as follows: Seven-story apartment house, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, $100,000, mortgaged for $83,300; two flats, 76 and 78 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, $50,000, mortgaged for $41,000; three private houses, 160-164 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, $42,000, mortgaged for $36,000; flat 414 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, $26,000, mortgaged for $24,000; lots at Saddle River, N. J., $4,000; houses and grounds at Springfield, Mass., $22,000, mortgaged for $19,000. Among the unsecured creditors are Henry F. Bruning, $34,700; Catherine M. Fish, $23,500; John J. Fish, $3,290, all for money loaned; Candee & Smith, $13,662, and Hoe Hoerner & McCann, $4,975 for materials.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALBERT EINHORN.—Albert Einhorn, salesman, of 351 East Eighty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,850 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city in 1893 and are to creditors in Nashville, Baltimore, and Cincinnati.

HORACE G. LEE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Horace G. Lee, grocer, of Port Jervis, by the following creditors: Stephen M. Bull of Newburg, $1,092; Philip G. Wagner of Port Jervis, $15, and Edward T. Laidly of Port Jervis, $4. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Sept. 18 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt.

JAMES F. COMERFORD.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against James F. Comerford, druggist, of 921 Columbus Avenue, by Schieffelin & Co., creditors for $588. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on June 1 transferred the business to his sister, Gertrude T. Cockerill, for an existing debt. He has been in business for eight years and formerly had two stores on Columbus Avenue.

MARY H. ARCHIBALD.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Mary H. Archibald, dealer in lumber at Yonkers under the style of the Archibald Lumber Company, by the following creditors: Samuel A. Bennett $264, William W. Schupner $536, and Gouverneur E. Smith $267, in each of which it is alleged that she is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Monday.

L. DANIS & CO.—Louis Danis and Isaac L. Shapiro, who compose the firm of L. Danis & Co., manufacturers of cloaks at 31 Greene Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $17,414, and nominal assets $8,598, consisting of merchandise $1,554, fixtures and machines $400, book accounts $6.645, of which $4,965 have been assigned. Of the liabilities, $3,230 are secured. Mr. Danis started the business about three years ago, and Mr. Shapiro became a partner on Feb. 1, 1900.

ASHER WEISSMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Asher Weissman of Forsyth Street by the following creditors: B. Fischer & Co., $286; Van Loan, Maguire & Gaffney, $201, and Max Lesser, $50. The number of his store and nature of the business was not stated in the petition. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on the 20th inst. permitted creditors to obtain judgments against him in Brooklyn for $525, in which a Marshal removed all his property, and has also transferred property and accounts.

LIZZIE C. NORTHRIP.—Lizzie C. Northrip, dealer in furniture, at Newburg, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $18,263 and nominal assets of $14,045. The assets consist of stock, $5,550; 200 bills of sale for furniture sold on the installment plan, $4,000; accounts, $3,000; ten acres of land in Newburg, $2,000, mortgaged for $3,830; horses, wagons, &c., $335; cash, $18. Of the liabilities $10,230 are secured. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Addison C. Crumbee of Newburg temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $10,000, in order to keep the store open and collect payments on installments, which average $800, to $1,000 a month.

WILLIAM GREENBERG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against William Greenberg, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes at 62 Reade Street, by Hastings & Gleason, for the following creditors: Chas. Merritt Company of Boston, $1,796; Condon Brothers & Co., Brockton, $1,177, and George W. Seaman & Son of New York, $51, services as truckmen. It was alleged that he is insolvent, removed, or permitted to be removed, a large portion of his stock, and paid Isaac Israel $200 to prefer the latter. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets. The liabilities are about $11,000, and assets $3,500. Hastings & Gleason represent creditors whose claims aggregate $7,800. Mr. Greenberg has been identified with the shoe trade for six years.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

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WHITNEY, Charles M.—H. Blinn..... 97
UBIETA, John C.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 514
ZIEGLER, August H.—American Ice Company..... 157

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:50	Sun sets...5:54	Moon sets...2:45

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:46	Gov. Isl'd...5:11	H. Gate...7:07
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:06	Gov. Isl'd...5:32	H. Gate...7:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eva, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Monmouth sails from Pier 14, North River, foot of Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton..	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

Daggry, Yucatan via Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans..		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland.		3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Bahamas.	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico.....	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Alleghany, West Indies.,	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp...	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow, via Londonderry	9:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Herschel, Santos and Southern Brazil	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Maracaibo	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Masadam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana....	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
North Star, Portland....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 12:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 8th and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 81, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail matter, merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 5th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aoranzi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 25.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Columbia, London, Sept. 11.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 18.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 24.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

Deutschland, Hamburg, Sept. 19.
El Valle, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Sept. 24.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Servia, Liverpool, Sept. 17.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 26.
Toronto, Hull, Sept. 15.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 27.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Sept. 21.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.

El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 21.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 19.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.

Arrived.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger., new, 15,000 tons,) L. Stoermer, Bremen Sept. 17 and Southampton and Cherbourg 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 11:47 P. M.

SS Saginaw, Hale, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 19, and Wilmington, N. C., 21st, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Norte, Gardner, New Orleans Sept. 19, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Sept. 12 and Moville 13th via St. John's, N. F., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 P. M. 23d.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapil, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen Sept. 14 and Cherbourg 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Sept. 21, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:08 A. M.

SS Manitou, Drummond, London Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwarp Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:17 A. M.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Coelho, Lisbon, &c., Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Masconomo, (Br.,) Townley, Tagal, &c., July 2, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

Steam yacht Gundreda, (Br.,) Oakley, Halifax, N. S., Sept. 22, to master.

SS Vermont, (Br.,) White, Philadelphia Sept. 23, in ballast to Bennett & Walsh. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Mascot, (Nor.,) Emundsen, Tilt Cove Sept. 14, with copper ore to the American Metal Co.—vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville Sept. 21 and Charleston 22d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Baurgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Stege, Shields Sept. 10, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 P. M.

SS Cuffe, (Br.,) Caven, Liverpool Sept. 12, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:32 P. M.

U. S. supply ship Culgoa, Osterhaus, Manila, &c., July 5, to the United States Quartermaster's Department.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 24, 9:30 P. M., northwest, 16 miles, fair, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Warfield, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Lasmberg, (Cuban,) for Gonaives, Miragoane, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Bergenhus, (Nor.,) for Galveston.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Orizaba, for Colon.
SS Scotia, (Ger.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Apalache, for Charleston, &c.
SS Liguria, (Ital.,) for Genoa, &c.
U. S. gunboat Marietta passed out Sandy Hook at 3:20 P. M.

Notice to Mariners.

GOOSE ROCKS LIGHT STATION, MAINE—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 1, 1901, the intensity of this light will be increased by changing it from a fifth to fourth order light, and its characteristic from a fixed red light with a white sector to a flashing red light every five seconds with a flashing white light every five seconds in the former white sector. This station is located on Goose Rocks Ledge, northerly side of the main easterly entrance to Fox Islands Thoroughfare from East Penobscot Bay.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 24, No. 96, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1901," Page 48.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:20 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Oesselmann, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, sld. from Hamburg for New York Sept. 22.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Capt. Spedding, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York Sept. 22.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 9:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Powderham, (Br.,) Capt. Toms, from Antofalasta, &c., for New York, passed St. Lucia for New York Sept. 22.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco for New York Sept. 22.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Killindal for New York, arr. at Colombo Sept. 22.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York via Malta, &c., arr. at Bari Sept. 22.

SS Coloridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York Sept. 22.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from Almeria for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kratte, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York via Boulogne sur Mer, arr. at Rotterdam at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirrat, from New York for Londonderry and Glasgow, arr. at St. John's, N. F., to-day for coal and proceeded.

SS Sabine, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Table Bay to-day.

Get your sea legs on—and your good clothes.
We'll win the first race Thursday.
The good clothes are here—
A black Vicuna overcoat—the long, loose, broad shouldered type—The smart full Fall coat—silk lined, $19.
Every other thing that's dressy.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

W. & J. Sloane

OFFER A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
CARPETS, RUGS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LINOLEUM, MATTINGS, etc.

SPECIAL DESIGN FURNITURE.

Unmatched facilities for the complete Interior Decoration of private residences and public buildings.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

H. Batterman

New Departments
Recently Inaugurated
Furniture & Carpets

Everything New in Furniture,
Everything Desirable in Carpets & Rugs,
Absolutely Lowest Prices in the City.

Orders for Special Drapery Work and Interior Decorations executed with care and promptness. Schemes and estimates submitted.

BROADWAY, GRAHAM & FLUSHING AVES., BROOKLYN.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the Conveyance and Transportation of Persons and Property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated; Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, having, by an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above-entitled matter on the 10th day of September, 1901, and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1901, been appointed Commissioners, under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 as amended, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the railways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan in the City of New York, determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the time and place of their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, September 24th, 1901.

THERON G. STRONG.
THOS. C. T. CRAIN.
H. W. GRAY.
Commissioners.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City;
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,
Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.—JEANETTE GUNTHER, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE V. C. DE GRAFFENREID and HENRY CREDE, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

THEODORE SATTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Gertrude V. C. de Graffenreid:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of September, 1901, and filed, with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the ninth day of September, 1901:

Dated New York, September 10th, 1901.

THEODORE SATTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s11-law6wW&o23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JENNY COHEN, plaintiff, against HENRY LEVERSON, Sadie Schlosman, Fannie Dobromilski, Isaac Wasserug, Heinrich Brinkman, William Nevins, Louis Coorsen, Max Quehl, Henry Backhause, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August twelfth, 1901.

WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 119-121 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

To the defendants Sadie Schlosman and Fannie Dobromilski:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.

WILLIAM BERNARD, Pltff's Atty.
s4-law6wW

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS DREIBLATT, Bankrupt.—No. 4,109.

To the creditors of Morris Dreiblatt of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Dreiblatt was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 24th, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMIL HENSCHEL, bankrupt.—No. 3,720.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Charles M. Hough, the trustee, at public auction by Gus Brenner, auctioneer, at Nos. 50-52 Howard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of October, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:

Stock of woolens and fixtures belonging to the store formerly conducted by the Huddersfield Tailoring Co., at Nos. 1,375-1,377 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, September 24th, 1901.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

NO. 3,946.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EUGENE H. FRIED, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Eugene H. Fried, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 15th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 24th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY W. GIBBONS, Bankrupt.—No. 4,018.

Notice is hereby given that Henry W. Gibbons, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 18th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN KNEPPER, Bankrupt.—No. 4,056.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Knepper, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 24th, 1901.

NO. 4,049.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN JACOBER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Benjamin Jacober of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot in Upper Fifth Avenue Section Sold—Bowery and Bayard Street Corner Changes Hands.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for David L. Einstein the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Third Street, 275 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.9. The buyer's name is withheld, but it is said that he is an investor already identified with the upper Fifth Avenue section.

The property at the southwest corner of the Bowery and Bayard Street, 42.6 by 75, has been bought by Max Mandel, through Broker Jacob Finkelstein. Simon Herrman and the firm of Adler & Herrman are joint sellers in the transaction. The price is reported at about $100,000.

Friedman & Sindenband have sold for Rosenberg & Feinberg the six-story tenement 110 and 112 Thompson Street, 38 by 71.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 East Seventy-eighth Street, 16 by 102. This house was formerly the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, widow of Gen. George A. Custer, and was sold by her to Mr. Freedman only a few months ago.

It is reported that 114 and 116 West Forty-fifth Street, two four-story dwellings, each 20 by 100.5, have been sold. No. 114 is owned by F. S. Allen and No. 116 by William H. Hankinson.

Thomas F. White has sold the five-story American-basement dwelling 333 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Charles E. Duross has sold for Thomas E. Donahue to William W. Burke the private dwelling 181 West Tenth Street, 20.6 by 80.4.

William O'Gorman has sold to the Gaines-Roberts Company, for improvement, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 575 feet east of Willis Avenue, 150 by 100.

Williamson & Bryan have sold for Max Marx to Sarah Hassard the five-story flat 747 St. Ann's Avenue, 26 by 88. The buyer gives in part payment the plot on the west side of Cauldwell Avenue, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 115.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. have leased for the General Theogical Seminary to the George A. Fuller Company the seven lots 531 to 543 West Twentieth Street. The property will be used by the company as a storage yard.

William Stonebridge has sold for John J. O'Brien to Henry Metzner the three-story frame dwelling 2,400 Bathgate Avenue, Fordham.

The property 70 and 72 West Forty-sixth Street, 45 by 100.5, to which Bernard J. Maas recently took title, was reconveyed yesterday to the Municipal Realty Corporation.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

173½ Canal Street, south side, 93.1 feet east of Mott Street, 15.11, by 50.2, three-story brick dwelling, with store; foreclosure sale to Harry C. Wolfe.....$14,250

By Philip A. Smyth.

859 and 861 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and 1,015 Trinity Avenue, being the northwest corner of those streets, 25, 24.3, and 24.3, respectively, by 100, three four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Mary R. McAvoy 54,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Whitlock Avenue, east side, 442.10 feet south of Leggett Avenue, 75 by 110, vacant; together with Lumpkin Street, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant; together with Longfellow Street, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emil S. Levi..... 2,850

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Partition sale, Boulevard Lafayette, west side, 275.4 feet south of Tremont Avenue, Bronx Park, 50 by 100, vacant; to Timothy Donovan 3,225

Private Street, east side, 276.1 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 108.11, vacant; to Morris Franklin..... 1,000

Private Street, west side, 574.11 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 25 by 72.3 by 25 by 72.6, vacant; to E. C. Mooney..... 450

514 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 407 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; to Morris Franklin..... 13,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 103 and 105 Mott Street, west side, 175 feet south of Hester Street, 50 by 100, seven-story brick factory.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Bronx Terrace, northeast corner of Tenth Street, William's Bridge, eight lots, each 28 by 105; Bronx Terrace, west side, 60 feet north of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25 by 170; Bronx Terrace, west side, 63 feet south of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25.8 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Felix H. Levy, referee, 108 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; Tiebout Avenue, southwest corner of Clark Street, 200 by 235 and irregular, six two-story frame dwellings and vacant. Due on judgment, $13,291; subject to other mortgages; on the former parcel, $10,525; on the latter, $1,265.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,743.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James B. Kilsheimer, referee, Barker Avenue, Fulton Street, Bleecker Street, and the easterly line of Bronx Park, the block, 188.7 by 414.6 by 185 by 425.6. Due on judgment, $2,235; subject to another mortgage for $9,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, M. Linn Bruce, referee, 1,488 Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,466.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 338 Madison Street, south side, 75.5 feet east of Scammel Street, 20 by 38 by 19.11 by 37, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,319; subject to other mortgages for $7,185.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward J. Maxwell, referee, 18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,407.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Seligman Manheimer, referee, 321 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 274.6 feet west of Broadway, 15.6 by 99.10 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,773; subject to another mortgage for $7,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, 302 Morris Avenue, east side, 98.8 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 31.9 by 111.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,156.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry A. Gumbleton, referee, 2,056 Ryer Avenue, east side, 407.5 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 90.5 by 25 by 90.8, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,973.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 334 East Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 216.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling.

By Solomon De Walltearss, assignee's sale, 934 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 60.1, four-story brick flat, with store; 107 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 16.8 by 75, four-story brick dwelling; 105 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 22.6 by 25.5, four-story brick flat; 103 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 100.5 and irregular, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Solomon De Walltearss, public auction sale, 1,700 Topping Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 125 by 95, frame dwelling and stable.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, William's Bridge Heights, tract of about 20½ acres, known as the old Varian estate, lying north of Van Cortlandt Avenue, between Mosholu Parkway and the William's Bridge Reservoir.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 445 and 447 West Thirtieth Street, for a seven-story brick factory; Louis and Herman Runkel of 624 West End Avenue, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 822 to 828 East Ninth Street, for a one-story frame storage shed, 20 by 64; Charles P. Miller of 227 Fourth Avenue, owner; Charles P. Perry of 723 Cauldwell Avenue, architect; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 4,013 to 4,019 Third Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 16 by 16; Anna Oesterheld of 3,987 Third Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 108 West Fourteenth Street, to three-story brick warerooms, with store; estate of Joseph H. Terry of 59 Liberty Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 45 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. William Thomas, premises, owner; J. G. Robinson of 1,155 Gerard Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Fourth Avenue, east side, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, to a two-story brick office and car barn; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 21 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Mohegan Avenue, east side, 120.5 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a three-story frame shop; Mario Koch of 620 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $70.

Bowery and Bayard Street, northwest corner, to a one-story brick power house and office; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,741 Broadway, to a one-and-one-half-story brick shop, with stable; Jane E. Faltoute of 1 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; John E. Evans of 908 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 19 Essex Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Max Lubetkin of 10 Front Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 222 East Eighty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, Charles E. and A. Quackenbush of 71 East Ninety-second Street, owners; M. & Z. Freeman of 72 East Ninety-second Street, Collins Iron Works, foot of West Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $250.

No. 100 Park Row, to a six-story brick hotel; estate of Johanna L. St. John of 80 Broadway, owner; cost, $1,500.

No. 345 East Sixty-third Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; George Mayenhoff, premises, owner; Emil W. J. Pouba of 13 to 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $1,800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage, and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage, plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

ADAMS PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; Filomena Tesoro to Emil Wabst, (mtg $3,500) 5,300

BRONX ST, 2,059, w s, 50x80; Ophelia Purdy to Ear. G. Pier, (R S 75c) 100

COLLINS BUS AV, n e corner of 90th St, 25.11x75; Peter Doelger, Jr., to Frederick J. Feuerbach, (mtg $35,000, R S $10) 57,500

CONCORD AV, w s, 300 ft s of Lexington Av, 25x100; Michael Egan to Mary Egan. 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 150 ft s of Terrace Place, 25x100; George Scales and another to Michael M. Reynolds, (mtg $1,200) 2,200

ELLIOTT AV, s w corner of Julianna St, 50x100, Olinville; Emily R. Washington to Friedrich C. Beckmann, (R S 75 cents) 3,900

FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, w ½ of Lot B, map of Fairmount; Michael Regan to Sarah J. Gleason 100

HOME ST, n s, 138 ft w of Union Av, old lines, 20x123.4x20.1x122.2; William Robitzek to Frank X. Kane, (mtg $3,500, R S 50 cents) 6,500

LOTS 253 and 254, map of Undercliff Terrace; Katie C. Palmer to Frederick H. Palmer 1

PERRY AV, n w corner of 205th St, 92.3 x irregular; Christopher Kelly to Catherine Murphy 1

SYRACUSE AV, s w corner Cedar St, 25x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Hannah Ernst 130

UNION AV, 1,134 to 1,138, e s, 170.6 ft s of 169th, 56.3x100; Joseph Benson to Mary Benson, (mtg $19,500, R S $1) ... 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; William B. Franke to Josephine Franke, 7-50 parts, (mtg $275,000) 100

1ST AV, 620, n w corner of 36th St, 24.8 x80; George Hinck to Peter Doelger, (mtg $19,000, R S $1.25) 100

1ST ST, e s, Lots 1,273 and 1,274, map of Wakefield, 105x150x105x145; Mary D. Kilboon to Catharine E. Stewart 1

5TH AV, e s, centre block, 96th and 97th Sts, runs n 25.2x100; Continental Trust Company, trustee, to William G. Park, (R S $18.75.) B. & S. 40,000

12TH ST, 329 East, 25x103.3; Frances Marx to Julius Samuels, (mtg $23,500) .. 1

19TH ST, 333 West, 25x91.11; Walter M. Fernbach to Minnie A. Fernbach, (mtg $27,000, R S $6.50) 1

222D ST, 331 West, also land in Putnam County; Bayard Gulick, by guardian, to Amelia A. Jones, re-recorded 1

38TH ST, s s, 262.6 ft w of 10th Av, 18.9x90 irregular; Philip Desel to Caroline Desel, (R S $2.75) 1

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West, 45x100.5; Bernard J. Maas to Municipal Realty Corporation, (mtg $65,000, R S $11) 1

48TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 17x100; Margaret Ennis and another to Ephraim L. Ennis, (mtg $4,000) 1

49TH ST, 549 West, 25x84.10x25x76.8; Lucy McArevy to Catharine McSorley, ¼ part. 1

53D ST, 319 East, 40x100.5; Augustine R. McMahon, referee, to Loton Horton, (R S $11.25) 25,000

56TH ST, 83 East, 15x67.1; Laura G. Weiler to Mildred P. Jurgensen, (R S $10.75). 23,750

73D ST, 104 East, 17x102.2; 7th Av, s e corner South Boulevard, 24.11x75; Mary C. Clarke to Richard H. Clarke, (mtg $52,500, R S $5.50) 1

75TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of 5th Av, 60x102.2; James B. Ford and others to William W. Hall, (R S $55) 200,000

76TH ST, 174 West, 20x77.2; Madison Av, 1,690, s w corner 112th St, 21x50; Jennie B. Schuyler to William Schneider, (R S $4.25), all liens 11,000

78TH ST, 149 West, 18x100.2; Herman R. Murray to John E. Shaw, (R S $6.25) 1

95TH ST, 128 East, 18x100.8; Mary E. Schoen to Adelaide P. Lyon, (mtg $13,000, R S $7.75) 15,500

106TH ST, n s, 406 ft w of 4th Av, 37.6 x100.11; Edward Tully to Donald Robertson and another, (mtg $8,250, R S $12).. 1

113TH ST, 23 West, 15.6x100.11; Title Guaranty and Trust Company, executor and trustee, to Jennie Hirschman, (mtg $6,500, R S $3.50) 9,250

119TH ST, 15 West, 14x78x14.6x99.2; Frances Marx to Gussie Hessberg, (mtg $6,000) 1

123D ST, n s, 164.10 ft w of Lenox Av, 20.1x100.11; Thomas Killilea to Mary E. Killilea, (mtg $3,000) ..... Gift

130TH ST, 21 East, 16x99.11; Earl G. Pier to Ophelia Purdy, (mtg $8,000, R S 75 cents) 100

135TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Edw. D. O'Brien, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society (mtg $10,000, R S $5.75) 13,500

135TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, (R S $5). 12,000

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, (R S $4.75, mtg $10,000).. 11,500

135TH ST, ns, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, (mtg $10,000, R S $5) 12,000

139TH ST, 507 East, 25x100; Mathias Goeren to Rosie Welden, (mtg $15,000, R S $2.50) 1

140TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 150x100; William O'Gorman to the Gaines-Roberts Company, (R S $14.50).. 1

182D ST, n s, 123 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x98; Gerald C. Connor to William N. Daily, (mtg $3,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

9TH AV, 184; Elizabeth Hendry to Max Lukas, 5 years 2,000

9TH AV, 483; Hugh O'Reilly, executor, to Patrick J. Reilly, 5 years 1,200

16TH ST, 145 East; Sophia Domke to Mary Shearer, 5 years $1,250

30TH ST, 103 to 107 West; Julia L. Butterfield, trustee, to James Farmer, 5 years 2,400

41ST ST, 3 East; Michael Coleman to Paul Bertin and another, 5 years 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BECKMANN, Frederich C., to Alfred H. Washington; Elliott Av, s w corner of Julianna, Olinville, 3 years 2,000

BUEMER, Kate, to Therese Thoede; 87th St, 407 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,500

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Thomas S. Ollive, as committee; 19th St, 333 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Emil Bachmann; 19th St, 33 West, prior mortgage $25,000, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 2,000

HALL, William W., to James B. Ford and others, executors, &c.; 75th St, n s, 165 ft e of 5th Av, two mortgages, 2 years, 4 per cent., each 70,000

HAMMER, Ernest, to Stephen J. Egan; St. Ann's Av, w s, 100 ft s of 142d St, four mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 15,000

HOLLAND, William G., to Bessie Newmark; 3d Av, s w corner of 163d St, prior mortgage $7,500, 3 months, 6 per cent, note 200

HORTON, Citizens' Sav. Bank to Eliza Dean; 53d St, 319 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

KANE, Frank X., to William Robitzek; Home St, n s, old line, 138 ft w of Union Av, old line, prior mortgage $3,500, 6 months, 6 per cent 1,000

LYONS, Adelaide P., and another to Mary E. Shoen; 95th St, 128 East, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

McGOVERN, John J., to John A. Delany; 22d St, 302 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

NORTH NEW YORK CITY REALTY Company to James C. de La Mere; s ½ of Lot 74, and all Lots 75 and 76, on amended map of Bronxwood Park, 1 year, 6 per cent 493

PURDON, John, to H. Ward Leonard; 114th St, 606 West, 3 years, 6 per cent .. 2,500

SCHWARTZ, Emma, and another to August Oesting; 9th St, 327 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 7,500

SELZER, Hugo, and wife and others to Michael Struth; 12th St, s s, 50 ft e from n e corner of Lot 279, map of Unionport, being part of Lot 27, on said map, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

STRIFFLER, Edward C., to Anna M. Schneider; 134th St, 109 West, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 5,000

THE GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY to Michael Coleman as trustee; 140th St, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 20,000

WABST, Emil, to Filomena Tesoro; Adams Place, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 5 years, 6 per cent, to assign 1,200

WELDON, Rosie, to Mathias Goetnen, 139th St, 507 East, prior mortgage $15,000, 2 years 4,000

WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dreyer; Allen St, 157 and 159, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARNABY, Annie E., to Mary L. Evans. Nominal

BARNABY, Annie E., to Mary L. Evans. Nominal

BRICE, Elizabeth, to Edmund Coffin .. 2,000

COE, Mary J., to James McClenahan, and others, trustees ..... Nominal

ELLIMAN, Kenneth E., to Henry L. Bogert and another, executors and trustees 500

FLOOD, Timothy, to Abraham C. Quackenbush 2,000

JANFOLE, Aaron M., to Louis Werner and another, 2-3 part ..... Nominal

KNOX, Effie W., to William F. Wahemberger, 1-11 part 1,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society $15,000

LORD, Sarah, to the Atlantic Trust Company 8,000

MANNESCHMIDT, Jacob, to Jacob Deng ..... Nominal

OBERTING, August, to William C. Oesting 7,500

RIDLEY, Arthur J., to Catherine Ridley, two assignments ..... Nominal

ROBERTS, Anna M. B., to Abraham C. Quackenbush 1,000

ROOSEVELT, J., Roosevelt and others, executors, to Elisabeth Rankin 52,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Dry Dock Savings Institution. 12,000

Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 75x 100; G. Pasquale D'Auria against John M. Redmond, owner and contractor 70

8TH ST, 331 and 335 East; Louis Komitzki against S. Gutman and J. Solomon, owners; M. L. Shafack & Co., contractors 40

17TH ST, n s, 316.10 ft w of Broadway, 37.6x200 to 16th St x 24.6; James B. Sayre, Jr., against Thomas H. Bell, owner; George W. Bell, owner and contractor 150

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; John A. Schroeder and another against Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor. 1,621

48TH ST, 442 to 448 East; Louis Sachs against American Malting Company, owner; W. E. Lyon Iron Works, contractor 175

58TH ST, 234 to 238 East; Mattie Liguori and another against Morris Jacobson, owner; Nathan Hutkoff, owner and contractor 600

58TH ST, 234 to 238 East; Mattie Liguori and another against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor; Nathan Hutkoff, owner 4,550

78TH ST and Park Av, s w corner, 76.8x 100; Louis Bossert & Son against Webb Granite Works and another, owners; G. L. Schuyler & Co., contractors 416

98TH ST, 48 to 54 East; Cesare Casanosa against Solomon Jacobs, owner and contractor 800

102D ST, 212 and 214 West; Elizabeth Beverly against Jane Ellen, owner; G. O. Heerwagen, contractor 53

118TH ST and Riverside Drive, n e corner, 119.6x163; W. Edgar Pruden against Columbia Court Building Company and another, owners; Homer J. Beaudet, contractor 800

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Mattie Liguori against M. Jaipar and Morris Goldberg, owners and contractors 4,800

138TH ST, n s, 438 ft e of 7th Av, 18½x 100; William Buess against Walter G. Schuyler and another, owners and contractors 377

138TH ST, 105, 111, and 117 West; Thomson & Cammack against Walter G. Schuyler and another, owners; G. L. Schuyler & Co., contractors 678

159TH ST, 682 East; Frederick G. Chase against Mrs. Emma Horenburger, owner; Charles J. Quigley, contractor 358

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100 ft s of 142d St, four lots; Stephen J. Egan, with Ernest Hammer $60,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 42 and 44; Thomas Fitzsimmons against Deutscher Spar und Credit Verein, Sept. 20, 1901 ..... $185

MADISON AV, 1,675; Michael Casner against Henrietta Gordon and another, Aug. 20, 1901 31

MADISON AV, 1,675; Samuel L. Lewin against Henrietta Gordon and another, Aug. 17, 1901 145

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x 102.11; Alfred Marsich against Otto Weber and another, Aug. 5, 1901 1,221

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x 102.11; Alfred Marsich against Otto Weber and another, Aug. 2, 1901 1,221

3D AV, w s, 31.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x 102.11; Alfred Marsich against Otto Weber and another, July 24, 1901 721

3D ST, 100 West; Thomas Fitzsimmons against Leopold Kaufman, Sept. 20, 1901 24

Lis Pendens.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 19, and 138 and 140 Crosby St; Ellen Lynch against John H. Murphy, executor, and another, (action to set aside agreement, &c.); attorney, S. Teese.

JACKSON AV, w s, 475.8 ft n of Columbus Av, 24.4x100; Ernest F. Schneider against Frederick C. Schuize and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Smith, Gatty and Lyons—S. L. H. Ward. Dorsett vs. Westervelt—William R. Wilder.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Betts, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Criminal calendar.

The People vs. Loraine.	Same vs. Sunder.
Same vs. Jacobs.	Same vs. McHill.
Same vs. Johnson.	Same vs. Le Clair.
Same vs. Clark.	Same vs. Barwick.
Same vs. Kellar.	

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar.—Adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Wills of Anna D. Schmidt and Stefaro Mellapioni. Accountings of Edward Cumings, George Dusenberry, Daniel W. Northrup, John W. Eitel, William W. Wickes, Bartolomo Weiss, Elizabeth L. Clark, Julius Storch, William M. Ladler, Thomas Cruttenden, Francisco Lorzang, Frank M. Brady, Thomas Fay, August H. Nolting, Marie Storck, Susan Gladwish, Elizabeth Gourlay, Mary Ann Farmer, Eliza T. White, Fanny Amelia Latton. Estates of John B. Cotte, Dora Hiltmann, (order to show cause.) Real estate of Bernard McHugh. Administration of Cecilia E. Fougera.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Sept. 25, 1901.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

241—Dalton vs. Dalton.	200—Hiscox vs. Smith.	760—Wetzel vs. Meigel.	229—Kennedy vs. Dunn et al.
152—Same vs. same.			

Excursions.

YACHT RACES.

FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 — FARE — $3.00

STATEROOMS.....$2.00 AND $3.00.

Passengers allowed by law 1,800

LIMITED to 900

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.

WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15 A. M.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; 128 E. 125th St., tel. 6363 Conn.; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn. McBride's, 71 B'way.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO. will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship

NORTH STAR,

4,000 tons, launched May 11, 1901, to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26, Sept. 28 and Oct. 1st, leaving Pier (new) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M.

FARE $5.00

Music Furnished by Lander's Famous Orchestra.

Tickets and staterooms for sale at company's office, 290 Broadway, corner of Reade St., and at the Pier. Telephone 2196 Franklin.

Tyson & Co.'s agencies.

Thomas Cook & Son, uptown, 1,185 Broadway.

Thomas Cook & Son, downtown, 261 Broadway.

Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.

McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.

Astor House Stands.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,

will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 26, 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts manoeuvre for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE, THREE-DECK OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET,

will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, commencing Sept. 26. This steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room, and has spacious saloons and staterooms. Meals and refreshments of the best quality and at regular rates. Music by Lapitino's Band. Everything of high order, except the price.

Tickets $2 THREE-TRIP TICKETS, $5. STATEROOMS, $3 AND $5.

Sale limited to one-half licensed sea-going capacity. Tickets now on sale at Pier, Ticket Selling Agencies, and 219 Greenwich St.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer

"COLUMBIA"

(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer.)

The greatest Observation Boat in the World, Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.

Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.

Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R.. 8:20 A. M.
34TH ST., N. R... 9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.. 9:30 A. M.

Single Ticke., $1.00; Coupon Ticket, $5.00, admits two each day; good for first three days—Sept. 26th, 28th, Oct. 1st. For sale at Tyson's Ticket Offices. Cook's, McBride's, Hoffman's, 304 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 305 West 117th St., Liberty Island Pier. E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange: Telephone 762 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The large three-deck ocean going Steamers { GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC, carrying one-half their capacity, will accompany the yachts over the entire course. FIRST RACE, Gen'l Slocum only,

Fare First Race, $2.00

Leave West 20th Street 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing 9:05 A. M. Time-table changed for the second race.

EXCELLENT RESTAURANT AND MUSIC.

Tickets now on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at the Docks mornings of Race days.

YACHT RACE TICKETS

BUFFALO TOURIST CO.

1234 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 484 Mad. Sq.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26th, 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. SHARP.

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on pier.

Tickets, $6.00 for each day.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Telephone 1580—Franklin.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH** OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,

From Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., and The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL** OF THE NORWICH LINE,

from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 26th, leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; number limited.

A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.

Tickets and staterooms at Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., for Str. PLYMOUTH; Pier 36, N. R., for Str. CITY OF LOWELL. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES	
FT. WEST 18TH ST.	9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER	9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800.	Tickets positively limited to 500.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

Montauk Steamboat Company, Ltd.

YACHT RACES.

THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER

MONTAUK

will leave Pier 24, E. R., New York, (Hartford Line Pier,) at 9:30 A. M. Cap

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00. ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS, 41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS: GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

GUARANTEED STOCKS INVESTMENT BONDS
DEALT IN BY
JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
35 Wall St. and 15 Broad St., N. Y. City.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Telephone 4646 and 4647 Broad.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
68 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange} Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

GALINGER & HEIDELBERG,
(Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange,)
Bankers and Brokers,
20 BROAD ST.
Telephone, 1294 Cortlandt.
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAINS.
A Daily Letter giving outline of market upon application.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade.}
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
All curb and unlisted stocks and bonds bought and sold. Quotations furnished.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2885 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Pres't.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, Joseph Laroque,
George F. Baker, D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind, Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke, W. G. Oakman,
Henry H. Flagler, George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven, Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie, Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston, John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,346,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins, James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman, James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE. 66 BROADWAY.
Harlem Branch, cor Lenox Ave., & 125th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
Ch. T. Barney, Pres.; Fd'k L. Eldridge, 1st V.-Pres.; Jos. T. Brown, 2d V.-Pr.; Fd'k Gore King, Sec. & Treas.; J. M. Gerard, As. Sec. & Tr. W. B. Randall, Tr. Officer.

INCORPORATED 1828.
CENTREVILLE NATIONAL BANK OF WARWICK,
CENTREVILLE, RHODE ISLAND.
Capital . 100,000
Surplus . 48,000

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list. ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

SAN LUIS GREENE CONSOLIDATED, CO. petc. bought, sold. State quantities and terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building.

FINANCIAL.

F. H. RICHARDSON, President.
JAMES C. BELL, Vice President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.
EDWARD EARL, Assistant Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE NASSAU BANK,
CORNER NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STREETS.
NEW YORK.
All who wish an absolutely safe place to keep their securities are invited to inspect our
VAULTS,
which are perfectly Fire and Burglar Proof.
SAFES TO RENT FROM $5 TO $250 PER ANNUM.
A large space within the vaults reserved for storing valuable packages, trunks, silver ware, &c.
Open from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Saturday 9 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.
WILLIAM WRAY, Manager. WILLIAM ROWLAND, Superintendent.

CHARTERED 1822.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
NEW YORK.

STATEMENT.
Showing its actual condition at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1901, as reported to the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

RESOURCES.

United States Bonds, at market value	$4,055,060.00
New York City Stocks, at market value	1,683,000.00
Railroad and other Bonds and Stocks, at market value	7,295,498.47
Real Estate	1,010,720.07
Bonds and Mortgages	255,996.69
Amount Loaned on Collateral	35,012,598.15
Cash on hand and in Bank	11,388,079.67
Miscellaneous Securities, accrued interest, rents, etc.	424,694.37
	$61,125,647.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus Undivided Profits	6,440,248.60
Deposits in Trust	53,472,209.82
Interest accrued on Deposits, Taxes, and Unclaimed Dividends	213,189.00
	$61,125,647.42

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Samuel Sloan,	E. R. Holden,
William Waldorf Astor,	William Rowland,
D. O. Mills,	Edward R. Bacon,
Robert F. Ballantine,	W. S. Bogert,
Franklin D. Locke,	Edwin S. Marston,
George F. Baker,	Moses Taylor Pyne,
A. G. Agnew,	S. S. Palmer,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	Cleveland H. Dodge,
Hugh D. Auchincloss,	John L. Riker,
James Stillman,	Daniel S. Lamont,
Henry A. C. Taylor,	Henry Hentz,
D. H. King, Jr.,	P. A. Valentine.
Robert C. Boyd,	Archibald D. Russell,
	H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,609 shs. Manaos Railway Co.
$10,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d mort. 5 p. c. Bonds.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. Bonds, Series B.
118 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
125 shs. Steel-Tired Wheel Co. common.
$1,200 Securities Co. 4 p. c. bonds.
24 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
12 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. pfd.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1930.
8 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 2 mtge. 5 p. c. Bond.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
9 shs. Home Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.

PACIFIC COAST 1ST MTGE. SCRIP.
ANN ARBOR 1ST MTGE. SCRIP.
AND ALL OTHER SCRIPS OR STOCKS AND BONDS WANTED BY
R. P. DOW,
Specialist in Scrip,
54 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 15, 32, 34, 47, 62, 89, 94, 96, 101, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 130, 173, 197.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

T. W. HOUSE. J. H. B. HOUSE.
T. W. HOUSE,
BANKERS,
HOUSTON - - TEXAS.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

Meetings and Elections.

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
September 25th, 1901.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the DR. TAFT BROS. MED. CO. will be held on the TENTH OF OCTOBER, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said company, at 79 East 130th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition, to wit: To increase its capital stock from $50,000 common stock, consisting of 500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $300,000 of stock, to consist of 1,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 2,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, such preferred stock to receive in each year dividends of 7 per cent. and no more, which dividends are to be cumulative; the control and management of the said corporation to be in the hands of the holders of the common stock, and the holders of the preferred stock to have no voting power until there has been a default of at least five consecutive years in the payment of dividends on said preferred stock. The corporation to have the right to redeem at any time the outstanding preferred stock at par and dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the time of such redemption. The said preferred stock to be preferred as to dividends only. Also for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN S. PRICE, Vice President.
E. M. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.
A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa, over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.
The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Dry Air Refrigerator Company,
652 to 664 Hudson Street.
New York, Sept. 17th, 1901.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Dry Air Refrigerator Company will be held on the third day of October, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of such company, at No. 656 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from one hundred thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, consisting of fifteen hundred shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each, which said increase of fifty thousand dollars shall be preferred stock.
WILLIAM A. COOKE, Jr., President.
MERRITT S. MIDDLETON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 21, 1901, and will be reopened on the day following the date of such meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 5, 1901.

New York & East River Ferry Company.
New York, September 12, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 18th, 1901, at 3 P. M., to October 4, 1901, at 10 A. M. ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of October next.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 20, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 3, 1901, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31st, 1901.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., September 25, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., October 25, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required during six months beginning January 1, 1902: Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong, and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry, and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe, and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Dade, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Forts Banks and McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef and vegetables will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayagnez, Ponce, and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat; also at Office Chief Commissary, District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan, of fresh vegetables and REFRIGERATED beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef, (or Vegetables,) to be opened October 25, 1901," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDW. F. DRAVO, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate of Lot 16, Range 9, Section B, New Cathedral Cemetery, Philadelphia, in name of Catharine Splint. Application has been made for a duplicate. 132 West 16th St.

Dividends.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

The United States Projectile Co.
1st Av. & 53d Street,
Boro. Brooklyn, N. Y., September 18th, 1901.
The Board of Trustees has this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%;) also an Extra Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to all stockholders of record.
Transfer Books will be closed from September 26th to October 2d, 1901
CHARLES E. PORTER, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York & Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, September 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of September, 1901.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
Coupons No. 12, due October 1st, 1901, from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 15, 1901.

American Chicle Company.
A dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of this company have this day been declared, payable on Oct. 1st next, to all stockholders of record at 12 noon on Thursday, Sept. 26th, 1901.
The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon, the 26th, reopening on Oct. 2nd next at 10 A. M.
HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.
The coupons due October 1st on the bonds of this company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., September 21, 1901.
Coupons due October 1, 1901, on the First Mortgage 6% Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York. M. R. SPELMAN, President.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage coupons, due 1st October, 1901, will be paid on and after that date by Moran Brothers, 54 William Street.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 24	730,417
To date this year	213,831,815
Corresponding date last year	80,210,881

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 24	$2,248,000
To date this year	$759,198,020
Corresponding date last year	$349,489,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Ev. & T. H. pf.	½
Am. C. Oil pf	2	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Express	2	Manhattan	2½
Am. Ice	¾	Met. Street Ry	¾
Am. Ice pf	2	N. Y. Central	1¼
Am. Locom. pf	¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	½	Peoria & East	1
Bur., C. R. & N.	3	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Canada South	2¾	Wabash	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Iowa Central	1
Am. Smelting	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1⅛
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Snuff pf.	2	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Anaconda Copper	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾
Canadian Pacific	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Cent. of N. J.	½	North American	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F.	⅛
Den. & Rio Grande	2⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Diamond Match	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Det. Un. Ry.	5	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Un. Bag & P.	½
Glucose Sugar	1	Union Pac. pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Hock. Valley	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Hock. Valley pf.	½	West. Un. Tel.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, t. r.	1½	Ore. S. L. 6s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¼	Peo. & East. 1st	1⅛
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2	Peo. & East. inc.	2¾
		St. P. & S. C. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Adams Exp. 4s	1	Det. City Gas 5s	1
Bur., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	Erie gen. lien	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
		St. J. & G. I. 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The feature of the stock market yesterday was its great irregularity. Prices moved up and down throughout the day apparently without rhyme or reason, and hence it was that traders and others who, in the language of the Street, undertook to "play the market for a turn" were very badly whipsawed—this because, for the most part, they were tempted to sell when the market, being weak, looked as if it would decline still further; or to buy when, prices advancing, it seemed as if they might continue upward for an indefinite time. It was a market deceptive in the fullest sense of the word, looking at one moment as if on the borderland of demoralization and at another as if the largest financial interests in the country had of a sudden joined hands in a concerted buying movement.

Reviewing the situation in its totality, it may be said that at the conclusion of the day the Street was altogether mystified and quite unable to explain the erratic movement of prices—the heaviness in the early trading, the comparative strength later, the decided weakness still later, and, lastly, the sudden advances all through the list, under the leadership of the Vanderbilts, with final figures in many instances up two and three points from the low of the day. There were, certainly, no developments, news or otherwise, to explain this seesawing of prices. The copper stocks, after the initial transactions in them, showing a break of three points each in Amalgamated and Anaconda, though moving irregularly, nevertheless were stronger, and were therefore no longer the depressing or disturbing factors that they had been in days lately preceding. The reported conflict between the Pennsylvania and Gould interests, exploited in some detail in a Philadelphia newspaper, was pronounced to be absolutely without foundation by all parties in interest. The fact that this denial was made almost coincident with the market opening prevented it having the effect upon timid holders that it might have had, coming so soon after the ridiculous fable that the Standard Oil and Morgan interests were again at variance.

As for any other general developments to influence the market, there was none of consequence, unless it was in the money market, where a further sharp advance in sterling exchange was noted, precluding all possibility of any additional gold imports at this time. Some substantial shipments of currency to the interior, to the total of about three-quarters of a million, were recorded, this suggesting that were any excessive speculation in the stock market to occur at this time it would inevitably lead to higher money rates. Leading bankers, in short, point out that notwithstanding the relief afforded by the Government the money market, with the prospects of large shipments to the interior to face, is as yet not in so secure a position that it can encourage heavy speculation. Hence it is that in some quarters the policy of conservatism and caution in the way of stock market commitments is being preached, not, however, because of any fear of the market—for sentiment in best quarters is at once optimistic and bullish—but solely for the reason that were trading to be overdone now it might work to the detriment of the market later.

Yesterday's market opening was of itself irregular, with the trend of prices downward—this largely because of the lower prices sent over by London, where average declines of about a half point were recorded, sentiment being unfavorably influenced by the weakness in coppers. The feature of the opening was Amalgamated Copper, initial transactions in it being recorded by the tape as "9,500 shares from 90½ to 91½," as compared with Monday's close of 93. A few moments later the price reached 90, at which figure large supporting orders appeared, rallying both this stock and the rest of the list. The rally, however, did not last for long, a wave of liquidation sweeping over the market shortly after 11 o'clock and carrying everything down with it. Union Pacific broke 1½ points, Atchison 1½, Rock Island 1½, St. Paul 2½, Missouri Pacific 2, Great Northern preferred 2¾, Denver and Rio Grande 2⅛, Anaconda 3, Southern Pacific 1 and many other stocks a point each. So heavy was this selling, many large blocks coming out, that it looked for a time as if the market might become demoralized. Nothing of the kind, however, happened, buying orders placed in the market at this time by Vanderbilt, Morgan, and Gould brokers preventing any further break and ultimately rallying prices so sharply that many of the early losses were recovered, while not a few important stocks showed net gains. Chief of these were the Vanderbilts, with a gain of 2¾ in Canada Southern, of 1¼ in New York Central, of 1½ in Nickel Plate, and 1 in Lake Erie and Western. Manhattan gained 2⅛, Peoria and Eastern 4⅛, and Wabash 1.

Coming to the stocks themselves, there is little to be said of them. The buying which advanced Manhattan was by the same brokers who were conspicuous in the upward movement of Missouri Pacific some time ago, and was credited therefore to the Goulds. All the information to be had in the matter is that the purchases are in anticipation of increased revenues to accrue to the company when the system shall be operated by electricity, though in the Street this is regarded as rather a far cry. The Vanderbilts were again bought in connection with the consolidation prospect now under way; banking interests bought Chicago Terminal shares, though it is denied that any plan of readjustment of the property is contemplated; Iowa Central securities declined on the lack of confirmation of the Illinois Central consolidation rumors and on the gossip that the company had made a bid, which was refused, for the control of Des Moines and Fort Dodge; the declines on the Erie, Southern Railway, and St. Paul were hastened by London selling, the total sales from that quarter amounting to 60,000 shares; and an early drive was made against Western Union on the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad would withdraw its patronage and on the extensions being made by the Commercial Cable Company. Inside support appeared, rallying the stock. It is pointed out, as showing how ridiculous these reports are, that the Western Union's fifty-year contract with Pennsylvania does not expire for twenty years. It is noted likewise that Western Union is one of the few industrials that publishes its earnings and the condition of its property regularly, and that for that reason, with its long dividend record, it is much more in favor than many of the newly formed or blind pool industrials. The assurance that the dividend policy of the United States Steel Corporation will remain unchanged, being unaffected by the recent strike, led to good investment demand for those stocks. Union Pacific was given good support by the banking interests identified with the property. It is understood that the plan of financing the Northern Pacific stock bought by Union Pacific interests some time ago is not yet perfected and may be postponed for some time. Incidentally it is worth noting that a sale of 100 shares of Northern Pacific preferred stock was recorded yesterday at 96¾, a half point below the last previous sale.

Money remained easy all day, most of the call loans being made at 3½ per cent.

THE COPPER SITUATION.

Probably the most significant development in the copper situation yesterday was a sudden drop in copper prices in London of £2 17s 6d—or about 1¼ cents a pound—this bringing prices down to the lowest point they have touched since 1899. No reason, regarded as satisfactory, was given for the decline, the bare statement of an "accumulation of stock" not being held to warrant so sharp a drop.

Another development was the postponement in this city of the meeting of the Directors of the Anaconda Copper Company, to take action on the dividend, because of a failure to obtain a quorum. This meeting will be held to-day, and the Street is much at sea as to what will be done. Heretofore, each quarter a dividend of $1.25, and of 75 cents extra, has been declared; and the problem now is whether, as in the case of Amalgamated, the extra dividend will be omitted. Some authorities say it will be; others say it will not be. As to a report that the production of the mine had been seriously impaired by earthquakes, no official information is forthcoming.

A story on the floor of the Exchange yesterday was to the effect that a circular is being prepared by the Amalgamated Company, to be made public on Saturday, reducing the price of copper from 17 to 13½ cents a pound. This, also, is lacking of verification.

On the Stock Exchange Amalgamated Copper was dealt in to the extent of 169,000 shares, breaking at one time to 90, and closing unchanged at 93. Anaconda was traded in to the extent of 34,000 shares, selling down at one time to 34½, and closing at 36, a net

points and Hamburg-American 2¼. The former, at closing, stood at 103½ and the latter at 104. Hansa shares fell off 6 points and Argo 5½.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The money situation is slowly working easier. The approach of the 1st of October, when the banks must be in shape for heavy disbursements, is having no adverse influence as yet on rates, nor is it likely to. The heavy copper share liquidation of the last few days has operated to release a considerable amount of money, and is another factor making for ease.

Money loaned at the Clearing House today at 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 15 to 5 cents discount. Exchanges, $25,375,894; balances, $2,490,049.

Money on call ranges from 4½ to 5½ per cent., mostly 4½ and 5 per cent. Time money is weaker, with very choice six months' loans reported at 4½ per cent. The general asking rate, however, is 5 per cent. In business paper rates range from 5 to 6 per cent., mostly at 5@5½ per cent.

The stock market closed with the best prices of the day. Amalgamated got as low during the forenoon as 90, and the local coppers dropped proportionately, but then came support and a decided rally. Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,386	Atchison	75⅝	74	75⅝
54	Atchison pf.	96	95	96
11	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
88	Boston Elevated	171	171	171
10	Boston & Maine	191	191	191
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	131½	130½	130½
22	Fitchburg pf.	143½	143½	143½
100	Mexican Central	23½	23½	23½
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	211½	210½	211½
50	Pere Marquette	70½	70½	70½
50	Pere Marquette pf.	80½	80½	80½
5	Rutland pf.	104	104	104
10	Southern Pacific	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1,025	Union Pacific	98	97	97⅞
10	Union Pacific pf.	88½	88½	88½
50	West End, ex div.	93	93	93
4	West End pf.	113	113	113
	TELEPHONES.			
501	American Tel. & Tel.	164½	162	164
10	Erie	40¾	40¼	40¾
	ELECTRICS.			
925	Massachusetts	35	34½	34¼
160	Massachusetts pf.	92	91½	92
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
10	Am. Agri. Chem.	22	22	22
20	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	86½	86½	86½
3	American Ice	20½	20½	20½
347	American Smelting	44⅞	44½	44½
1,408	Am. Sugar, ex rights	124	122	123½
5,069	Am. Sugar rights	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
101	Am. Sugar pf.	117	117	117
6,386	Am. Sugar pf., rights	3⅛	3	3 1-16
50	American Woolen	16	16	16
111	American Woolen pf.	78½	78	78½
160	N. E. Gas & Coke	7	6	6
198	Pullman	214	212	214
57	Swift Pack. & Prov.	107	107	107
401	United Fruit	89½	86½	88
702	Un. Shoe Machine	42⅝	41⅝	42¼
37	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	28	27½	28
200	U. S. Leather	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	55	55	55
3,676	U. S. Steel	43	42	42½
582	U. S. Steel pf.	93	91⅞	92¼
	MINING.			
1,640	Adventure	24	21	24
1,855	Alloucz	3¼	2⅜	2⅜
15,245	Amalgamated	94	90	91¼
240	Anaconda	37½	35	36½
720	Arcadian	9⅝	9½	9⅝
280	Arnold	2	1¾	1⅞
455	Atlantic	34	32½	34
955	Baltic	44½	42	42½
200	Bingham	34	32	32½
300	Bonanza	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
80	Calumet & Hecla	705	700	700
1,745	Centennial	24	20½	22⅝
450	Cochiti	4	3	3
140	Com. Mercur	2½	2½	2½
2,721	Copper Range	64	58	64
500	Daly West	37	37	37
879	Dominion Coal	44½	44½	44½
4	Dominion Coal pf.	119	119	119
800	Franklin	17	15⅝	17
2,817	Isle Royale	28½	25½	27½
5,423	Mass.	28¼	25	28½
1,510	Mayflower	3	2½	2 9-16
2,500	Michigan	14	12½	14
2,856	Mohawk	45	41	45
5	Montana Coal & Coke	4¾	4	4
	National	2	2	2
600	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,621	Old Dominion	29	27½	28½
2,430	Osceola	102¼	95	102¼
6,919	Parrot	43	37¼	41
475	Phoenix	6½	6¼	6½
183	Quincy	160	150	160
530	Santa Fé	5	4⅜	5
225	Tamarack	310	297	300
185	Tecumseh	1¼	1¼	1¼
240	Trimountain	46	45	45
2,230	Trinity	23⅜	20	23⅜
2,205	United States	17½	16¼	17½
155	United States Oil	13	12	13
1,365	Utah	25	23	25
2,416	Victoria	8	7¼	8
200	Winona	2½	2½	2½
907	Wolverine	60	56	60

British Columbia, 13 bid, 13½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The market was dull to-day, and local stocks generally were slightly lower. Trading in all branches was light except in Reading common, and in that stock the activity reflected arbitrage trading only. Consolidated Lake Superior fell a point, but recovered nearly all the loss. On a scale below the market there were buying orders for a considerable amount of Cambria Steel, Union Traction, Philadelphia Company, and Philadelphia Electric, and this served to keep a firm tone during the early depression in Wall Street.

The money market is dull, and firm. Call loans, old and new, are made at 5 per cent., and time money for all lengths is quoted at from 5 to 5½ per cent. Commercial paper is fairly active at 5 per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
155	Am. Sys.	41	41	41
10	Atch., Top. & S. F.	75¾	75¼	75¼
1	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
2,030	Cambria Steel	25½	25½	25½
200	Choctaw T. C.	72½	72½	72½
979	Cons. L. Sup.	27½	26	27
2,128	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	69¾	68¼	69½
105	Cons. Trac. of N. J., pf.	68	67½	68
14	Cons. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	62	62	62
28	Diamond State Steel	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
35	Diamond State Steel pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾
107	Elec. Co. of America	2	2	2
110	Fourth St. Nat. B'k rts.	15	15	15
6	Hunt & B. Top. pf.	52½	52½	52½
25	Insurance of N. A.	23½	23½	23½
2	Investment of Phila.	80	80	80
974	Lehigh Valley	35¾	35	35
25	Lehigh Navigation	72	72	72
6	Little Schuylkill	59	59	59
200	Marsden Co.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
80	Nat. Asphalt	6	6	6
200	Palmetto Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,040	Phila Elec.	5⅝	5½	5½
1,033	Penna	72¾	72	72¼
6	Phila. Traction	96	96	96
1,223	Phila. Co.	39¾	39¼	39¾
85	Phila. & Erie	33¾	33½	33½
3	Phila. Nat. Bank	275	275	275
160	Railway Co. General	2½	2½	2½
12,350	Reading T. C.	20 15-16	20⅝	20 15-16
155	Reading 1st pf., t. c.	38 3-16	38	38
2,000	Reading 2d pf., t. c.	26⅝	26¼	26 3-16
100	United Gas Imp.	116	116	116
652	Union Traction	28¾	28½	28⅝
2	United of N. J.	278	278	278
2,210	U. S. Steel com.	42⅝	42½	42¾
25	Warwick Iron & Steel	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The market today showed a fair share of activity in the first call, but became excessively dull in the second. It was without feature, except for the sympathetic ease created by the weakness of Copper in Wall Street. The buying demand was at a minimum, which necessarily resulted in price concessions wherever issues were pressed for sale. There was only one security that advanced—Seaboard ten-year 5s moved up ¼ on the reported increase in the company's earnings. The stocks, however, were each ⅛ lower. Atlantic Transport broke 10 points, Mercantile Trust fell 5, Cotton Duck lost 1. All the balance of the declines were fractional, ranging between ⅛ and ⅝. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,351 shares of stock and $1,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
21	Atlantic Transport	230	230	230
115	Cotton Duck	18¼	17¾	17¾
29	Mercantile Trust	170	170	170
200	Seaboard 1st common	27½	27	27½
1,825	Seaboard pf.	50¾	50¼	50¼
25	United Rys. common	16	15¾	15¾
25	Consolidated Gas	64¼	64¼	64¼
$6,000	Ga. & Ala. Cons. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
$4,000	Ga., Car. & Nrth. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼
$1,000	Nashville Ry. 5s	65	65	65
$500	Seaboard 4s	84	84	84
$2,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
$5,000	United Railways 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾
$1,000	Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾
$1,000	Wash. Ry. & Elec. 1st pf.	116	116	116

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—New York exchange was at 25c discount. Call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

While prices for local stocks did not show any material falling off to-day as compared with yesterday, the tone of the general market was somewhat easier, in sympathy with the break in Wall Street. Considering the condition of the Wall Street list, the locals were exceedingly well held. Tin Can common sold at 24½@24⅝, and Biscuit common at 43⅛@43⅜. Northwestern Elevated common opened at 36, and the preferred at 86, but the common later advanced to 38. Lake Street Elevated was weaker, at 11⅞, the lowest price made in some time, while Metropolitan Elevated and South Side Elevated both were firm, the former at 39½ and the latter at 110 ex dividend. Diamond Match sold at 143.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
828	American Can	24⅞	24¼	24⅞
200	American Can pf.	75¼	75	75¼
10	American Radiator	113	113	113
253	Central Union Telephone	45	45	45
2	Chicago Edison	170	170	170
65	Diamond Match	143	143	143
410	Lake Street Elevated	12	11⅞	11⅞
95	Metropolitan Elevated	39⅝	39½	39½
50	Metrop. Elevated pf.	92½	92½	92½
304	National Biscuit	44	43½	43⅝
15	National Biscuit pf.	102	102	102
380	National Carbon pf.	84	82½	82¼
360	Northwestern Elevated	38½	36	38½
50	Northwestern Elev. pf.	86	86	86
50	Shelby Steel Tube	10½	10½	10½
54	South Side Elev. ex div.	110	110	110
50	Street's Stable Car	23	22	22
52	West Chicago	101	100½	101

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 24.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Amalgamated Copper	91⅝	90¼	91⅛
100	Atchison	74	74	74
800	Am. Window Glass	63½	62¼	63¼
80	Am. Window Glass pf.	92	92	92
1,060	Consolidated Traction	24	23⅞	24
35	Consolidated Ice	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
980	Crucible Steel	24⅝	24½	24½
1,419	Crucible Steel pf.	83⅜	83⅜	83½
47	National Fire Proofing	31½	31	31
10	Nat. Fire Proofing pf.	43	43	43
1,035	Pittsburg Coal	31	31	31
603	Pittsburg Coal pf.	95	94⅝	94⅞
80	Pittsburg Plate Glass	178	177	178
500	Philadelphia Co.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
50	Pressed Steel Car	39½	39½	39½
100	Southern	34	34	34
10	Sugar	123	123	123
110	St. Paul	160¼	160	160
100	U. S. Glass	38	38	38
500	U. S. Steel	42¾	42¼	42⅝
250	U. S. Steel pf.	92½	92	92
750	River Coal	13⅝	13¼	13½
20	Wabash	22½	22½	22½
580	West. Elec. 2d pf.	71½	71½	71½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$186,190,721
Gold	104,092,904
Silver	21,726,779
United States notes	9,215,448
Treasury notes of 1890	34,422
National bank notes	9,254,097
Total receipts this day	1,167,515
Total receipts this month	34,219,616
Total receipts this year	131,934,061
Total expenditures this day	1,075,000
Total expenditures this month	26,190,000
Total expenditures this year	117,819,088
Deposits in National banks	122,806,408
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	$30,333
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	217,178
Customs	794,557
Miscellaneous	155,779

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$305,169,689
Silver dollars	441,782,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,272,208
Silver bullion of 1890	42,208,722
Total	$790,432,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$305,169,689
Silver certificates outstanding	441,782,000
Treasury notes	43,481,000
Total	$790,432,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,783,614
Gold certificates	32,219,350
Silver coin and bullion	14,377,223
Silver certificates	7,349,558
United States notes	9,215,448
Other assets	19,411,199
Total in Treasury	$154,356,393
Deposits in National banks	122,806,408
Total	$277,162,801
Current liabilities	90,972,080
Available cash balance	$186,190,721

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange, to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.01
Andes	.02	.01
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.16	.17
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.31	.32
Challenge Con.	.15	.15
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.52	.58
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.01	.02
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.13	.13
Occidental Con.	.05	.03
Ophir	.75	.75
Overman	.05	.04
Potosi	.03	.04
Savage	.02	.02
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.21	.21
Standard	3.15	3.25
Syndicate	.07	.08
Union	.06	.06
Union Con.	.05	.05
Utah Con.	.01	.02
Yellow Jacket	.07	.09
Silver bars	58¾	58¾
Mexican dollars	.47@47⅛	.47@47⅛
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.10	10½	.10	10½
Alamo	1.13	14	1.13	14
Argentum	11	12	10⅝	11⅛
Anaconda	.32	33	.32½	33
Battle Mountain	.17	17½	17	19½
Blue Bell	.16	16½	.16	16½
Butterfly	.30	34⅜	.30	35
C. C. Consolidated	.7⅜	8⅛	.7⅜	8¼
Coriolanus	.9⅝	10⅜	.9⅝	10⅜
Cripple Creek	.7⅞	.7⅞	.7⅞	.8
Columbine Victor	.7	.7	.7	.7¼
Dante	.5½	.5½	.5½	.5⅝
Doctor Jackpot	.55	.55½	.55⅜	.56
Elkton	.17.3½	.174	.172⅜	.173½
El Paso	.60¼	.61	.59¾	.59¾
Fanny Rawlings	.15	.19	.15	.19
Findlay	.8	.9½	.9	.9½
Gold Dollar	.19⅞	.20	.19¼	.19⅝
Golden Cycle	.67	.69	.67	.69
Golden Fleece	.35	.40	.36	.40
Gold King	.93	.97	.89	.96
Gold Knob	.5⅜	.6	.5½	.6
Gold Sovereign	.4¼	.4⅝	.4¼	.4½
Gould	1.8 3-16	.38	1.6	1.6⅜
Hart	.15	.17	.16	.17
Ingham	.12⅞	.14	.12⅞	.14
Isabella	.59⅜	.59⅞	.58½	.58½
Jackpot	.37½	.39	.37⅜	.38½
Keystone	.8¼	.8½	.8	.10
Last Dollar	.59⅜	.60	.58	.60
Lexington	.6¼	.6⅝	.6⅜	.6⅝
Little Puck	.7⅛	.7⅜	.7¼	.7⅝
Mint	.18	.20	.18	.19
Mollie Gibson	.29	.34	.29	.34
Mollie Dwyer	.7¼	.7⅜	.7⅛	.7¼
Mary Cashen	.11½	.12⅜	.10½	.12
Moon Anchor	.28	.28½	.27⅜	.29
National	.3½	.3⅝	.3½	.3⅝
Nugget	.16½	.18	.17	.18
New Haven	.5	.5¼	.5	.5¼
Orphan	.18	.19	.19	.20
Pharmacist	.8½	.8⅝	.8½	.8½
Pinnacle	.8½	.9½	.8½	.9½
Pointer	.7⅛	.7⅜	.7¼	.7½
Portland	.300	.305	.298	.300
Rose Maud	.5⅝	.6¼	.5⅞	.6¼
Rose Nicol	.6⅜	.7	.6½	.6⅝
Republic	.4¼	.4½	.4	.4¼
Rocky Mountain	.3⅝	.4	.3⅝	.4
Sedan	.6⅜	.6⅞	.6⅜	.7
Vindicator	.116	.118	.115	.117
Work	.13⅜	.13⅝	.13⅜	.13½
Zoe	.2⅜	.2½	.2⅜	.2⅝

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,798,314, against $10,932,898 in the preceding week and $9,619,739 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $377,633,205, against $398,638,091 in the same period last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Inter-State Land and Industrial Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. C. Jackson, G. W. Claflin, and T. R. Carpenter, New York City.

Broome County Electric Company of Binghamton; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. J. Sands and D. R. Buckley, Unadilla; S. D. Kane, Binghamton.

Cyphers Incubator Company of Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. M. Cyphers and G. M. Curtis, Highland; T. D. Gardner, Quincy, Ill.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 24.—The Eureka Non-Poisonous Match Company of Wilmington was chartered to-day at Dover. It purposes to manufacture a solution for matches. Capital, $150,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Manhattan Co-operative Real Estate Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Lewis D. Bailey, Evan J. Dudley, and Thornton Parker.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

While there were few declines of importance in the outside market yesterday, prices generally were inclined to recede from the closing prices of the previous day. In only a few instances were any higher prices quoted than prevailed on Monday, one or two notable exceptions being due to dividend announcements. Total transactions for the day were about as large as the average of the past week, but in no quarter of the market was there any unusual activity. The copper stocks received relatively little attention. Trading in all of them was very limited.

***

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO 4s were active, but shared the general weakness of the market. About $375,000 of the bonds changed hands during the day at prices as low as 66⅝. At the close 66⅞ was bid, showing a net loss of ⅜ of a point. The bonds were freely offered all day, and at the close the offerings considerably exceeded the demand.

***

AMERICAN CAN common ended the day without change at 24½ bid. Most of the transactions in the stock were made at this price. The preferred stock was dull and weaker. It closed at 74½ bid, as compared with 74¾ bid on Monday.

***

AMERICAN CHICLE preferred advanced to 84, on the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend. At the same time there was announced on the common stock a dividend of 2 per cent. This is the same amount as was paid the last quarter, and was half a point less than had been expected by some.

***

CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING, which sold on Monday as high as 5⅞, sold yesterday at 5½. Stock was offered at this price at the close, and 5 was bid.

***

STANDARD OIL closed at 752 bid, a decline of 8 points from Monday's last bid.

***

UNITED STATES REDUCTION common advanced to 39½, and ended the day with a net gain of 2½ points. The preferred stock was not traded in.

***

UNION TYPEWRITER first preferred sold to the extent of 25 shares at 121.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24½	25	24½	24⅝
American Can pf.	74½	75¼	74¾	75
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	84	86	84	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	7	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	34½	35	33½	35
American Malt Co.	94	95	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	29	31	29	32
*British Columbia Copper	13½	13¾	13	13¼
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅝	98	98⅜
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	¼	1	⅝	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	103	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	13½	15	13	15
Con. Refrigerating	5	5½	5¼	5⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		28½		29½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66⅞	67	67¼	67½
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Crampe' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South., w. i.	15½	15¾	15½	16
Detroit Stamp., pf., w. i.	41½	44½	40½	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	78	78½	78	79
Electric Boat		20		20
Electric Boat pf.		49		49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4¼	5½	4¼	5½
Electric Vehicle pf.	7½	8½	7½	8½
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	3	5	3	5
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1	1¼	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101	101¾	101	101¾
Hall Signal		38	35	40
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77½	77¾	77¾	78
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	86½
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Markham Copper		2	2½	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	84	87	84	87
New England Transport.	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10¼	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf.	95½	98	95½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	38	33	38
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48		48	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	101	100	101
Safety Car Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26½	27	26¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101	100¼	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	84½	88¾	84
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27¾	27¼	27⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	50¼	51	50¼	51
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	752	760	760	765
Storage Power		4	4	7
Tennessee Copper	14½	16½	16	17
Tidewater Coal	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¾	6¼	4¾	6
Union Typewriter	66	68	66	68
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	123	122	125
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United States 4s, w. i.	89¾	90	89¾	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82	82½	82	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¾	28	31¾
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	39¼	40	37	38
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	64	66	64½	66½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	88	85	92	
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	36	38	16½	16½
Worthington Pump pf.	114	116	115	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn Q. C. & S. R.	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46⅝
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¼	109½	108¼	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112¼	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	95	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C. H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98¾
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R

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Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $900 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Hackensack, N. J.—Plots 50x150, all improvements; close to depot, school, churches, &c.; $750. Will take $150 cash and $10 per month. F. B. Ross, 150 Broadway, New York.

$5 pays for building lot; 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:
PARCEL NO. 1.
Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.
PARCEL NO. 2.
Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.
PARCEL NO. 3.
Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.
PARCEL NO. 4.
Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.
PARCEL NO. 5.
Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.
PARCEL NO. 6.
Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.
PARCEL NO. 7.
All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)
All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

TURNER, JOHN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN T. TURNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James and Thomas H. Troy, No. 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of May, 1901. EMILY F. TROY, JOSEPH B. TURNER, Administrators. JAMES and THOMAS H. TROY, Attorneys for Administrators, 16 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

WILLIAMS, HANNAH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH E. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1901. ELLIS P. WILLIAMS, FLETCHER C. WILLIAMS, HENRY D. WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1901. GEORGE W. McADAM, Executor of Estate of John H. Wilson. ap10-1aw6mW

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Best section East 18th St., between Berkeley Road and Avenue E; elegant new detached dwellings, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim throughout; parquet and double floors; steam heat; extra basins; exposed open plumbing; plot, 50x100; price, $10,000 to $11,000. Apply to Geo. W. Egbert, owner and builder, on premises, or No. 126 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.—220-foot corner, light, near proposed underground; new bridge station, and Flatbush Av. junction, for sale cheap to close estate; unequaled chance; profit by coming boom. Box 23, Red Bank, N. J.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Small and Large **LOANS** First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Union St., Brooklyn; 3-story basement high-stoop house; little cash; monthly payments. Owen B. McManus, 144 Liberty St., New York City.

Immediate possession given, 1,835 Dean St., near Buffalo Av.; two sets improvements; 2-story high-stoop, cellar, private dwelling; price, $2,100, $500 cash; house open.

For Sale.—Bergen St., Brooklyn, 3-story basement brownstone house; high stoop; little cash; monthly payments. O. B. McManus, 144 Liberty St., New York City.

For Sale.—Adams St., Brooklyn, 4-story and basement high-stoop house; little cash; monthly payments. Owen B. McManus, 144 Liberty St., New York City.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

Six-family apartment house; all improvements; Greenpoint; $5,350, worth $7,000; rents $672.00. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Leland's Five-Day Trip for a farm, through western New Hampshire and eastern Vermont. In and near the Connecticut River valley, the garden of New England; describes over 60 farms; tells how and where to go; free upon receipt of address. P. F. Leland's Farm Agency, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

New Queen Anne Cottage.—Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price $550. Owner, 358 West 42d St., parlor floor.

Horsemen!—A fine stock farm for sale at fraction of cost; over 150 acres; three houses; extensive barns; half-mile track; near station; convenient to New York. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings, hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Stock farm, 225 acres, 17-room house; steam heat, pure spring water; cottage; large barn, icehouse; partridge, quail, rabbits. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore Hotel for Sale—Fifty rooms; excellent surroundings; fine bathing beach; 7 acres; Connecticut shore Long Island Sound. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Nyack-on-Hudson.—Factory, 42x125; four floors; equipped power, elevator, shafting; heated; extra land; convenient shipping, boat and rail. Morrow, 44 Wall St.; Room 47.

Island for Sale—20 acres, woodland, meadow; splendid sandy beach; deep water. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Deserted Farms, $250 up, below value buildings; catalogue free. Box 1,344, Boston Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A dwelling house, 18 to 25 feet front, 30th to 96th St., Park Av. to 8th Av.; price, $25,000 to $50,000; very responsible immediate buyers; also Long Acre Square property; medium-size houses and business property for cash. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES
to rent and for sale. Send particulars to
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
38 WEST 125TH ST.

Furnished and unfurnished houses, flats, and apartments, 6 to 15 rooms, centrally located, for very responsible tenants. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

WANTED PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT.
Have great demand for same.
M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8TH AV.

Want a farm in the neighborhood of Norwalk, Conn. Address Cash Buyer, P 139 Times Office.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A good ten-room house, furnace, porcelain bath; all improvements; broad piazza; high grounds; good neighborhood; near trolley and Murray Hill Railroad station; shrubbery; lot 60x100. 253 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

261 Columbus Ave., Cor. 72d St.,
Offer the Following Special Bargains to Quick Purchasers:

303 WEST 105th STREET,
Five-Story American basement, absolutely fire-proof. Steel construction, only one left of the row.

315 WEST 107th STREET,
4½ Story American basement, decorated.

9 WEST 95th STREET,
4 Story high stoop, beautifully decorated.

341 WEST 84th STREET,
5 Story American basement.

All houses are open for inspection at all times, contain all the modern improvements, and are new. Particulars on the premises or

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

AN AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING,

39 West 86th Street,

32½ Feet Wide,
Five Stories High, With Extension Including Fourth Story.
Automatic electric elevator and every modern improvement. Just completed and open for inspection,

C. W. LUYSTER,
Telephone connections. 35 Nassau St.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.
RENWICK C. HURRY,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 501 Fifth Avenue.
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

At greatest reductions, West 75th St., near Central Park; 4-story brownstone, 20x88x100; price, $42,500; West 74th St., 20x75x100; price, $47,000; Riverside Drive, superb, full-sized corner house, near 72d St., cost $130,000, price $85,000; 5th Av., near 50th St., elegant residence, $50,000; East 47th St., near 5th Av., price, $15,000; several others. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

6 PER CENT. NET INVESTMENT.
Mercantile building above 14th St.
Five story, 25x ½ block, leased to one tenant for a term of years.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

Must Be Sold.—A single flat in 51st St., between 1st and 2d Avs.; size, 21x102; will be sacrificed; no reasonable offer refused. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
A LARGE PLOT IN BEST LOCALITY.
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL,
351 WEST 59TH ST.

A Bargain of Bargains.—Fine 3-family flat on west side; all modern improvements; must be sold; size, 25x100; mortgage, $22,500; rental over $3,400. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.; also have a number of other bargains.

8TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain.
HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

Attractive location, Cypress Av. and 137th St.—Block front, suitable for apartments, under new building law; price reasonable; terms easy. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

Trade or Cash.—Elegant private house, 63d St., near Central Park West; 4-story, basement; free and clear. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

Bargain.—7th St., near 2d Av.; three-story and basement, arranged for three families; mortgage $7,500; must be sold. Schliess, 29 East 125th St.

Easy Terms.—Detached houses, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

SACRIFICE.—TWO TRIPLE FLATS, 135TH St., near Brook Av.; $31,000; rents, $3,840.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BIGGEST BARGAINS BRONX
$7,750, $1,000 cash, balance to suit, 3-family houses, 7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; best locations, Jerome Av. O'ROURKE or NORMOYLE, Boston Av., corner 164th St.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

37 Shiel St., William's Bridge, $2,900, easy terms; cozy seven-room house; every improvement. Eckenfelder, on premises.
Choice building lots, $375; $5 monthly; houses order, $1,500; $15 monthly. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Looking for bargain houses, lots, Bronx or Harlem? Call on Case, 42 West 128th, or 979 East 169.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS WILL BEGIN THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901. 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, WILL BE OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES FROM 42d STREET

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET, THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.
MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Another Bargain—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights, two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Beautiful home; sale, $30,000; let $125. C. A. Brack, 411 Pearl St., city.

Katonah.

FOR SALE.—Westchester Co.—A stock farm of 600 acres, near station on Harlem Road; large house; all improvements; tenant houses, barns, &c.; sold to close an estate. Address, Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Lots, plots, village residences, and farms in Northern Westchester; advise your wants. Lewis H. Miller, Real Estate, Katonah, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
50c. weekly. No interest or assessments
High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

OFFICES & STUDIOS
THE SLATER BUILDINGS
42d St. West—At 5th Ave.
Rents include Steam Heat, Light, Electric Elevator, and Janitor's Services.
Apply on premises.

JACKSON BUILDING.
Union Square North,
31 East 17th St., adjoining Broadway.
Elevators and entrances from both streets.
Extra deep lofts; also offices; low rents.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

STORES TO LET in following streets: Ann, Barclay, Beekman, Bleecker, Bowery, Centre, Chambers, Cortland, Fulton, Front, Greenwich, Hudson, John, Liberty, Maiden Lane, Nassau, Pearl, Prince, Reade, Rose, Spruce, (3d Av.,) Vesey, Warren, West, White, and William. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Hamilton Building, 22 Thames Street; large floor space, where good light is essential, for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight and passenger elevators and steam heat; power if required; rents moderate. R. Edwards, Jr., 22 Thames St.

HAVE syndicate with $1,000,000, that will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Stable to lease, 406 East 48th St.; 3 stories, 28x100; will alter to suit. Apply to Philip Goerlitz, 242 East 51st St.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L. B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 246, 247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse; 440 Water St., near Market Slip; size, 25x80. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Will Exchange for Lots.—Elegant 5-story triple flat; 98th St., near Central Park West; every modern convenience. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 102 West 116th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.

10th St., Eng. b..	3,500	10th St., 25 ft.	3,000
21st St., Eng. b..	3,500	17th St., 25 ft.	4,500
37th St., Park Av.	6,000	34th St., corner	10,000
46th St., four story	3,000	47th St., 25 ft.	6,000
50th St., 21 ft.	3,200	51st St., 20 ft.	3,000
56th St., 20 ft.	3,500	58th St., 20 ft.	3,000

Also many others above 59th St., east and west of the Park.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.
72d St., near Central Park.
four story, 21 feet; every modern improvement; the furnishings and decorations are magnificent; description is inadequate; must be seen; rent, $5,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

To Rent—Elegant house, 332 West 89th St., near Riverside Drive; in perfect order.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.

$720..144th St.,	3-story.	$1,800..80th St.,	4-story.
1,200..87th St.,	3-story.	1,800..44th St.,	4-story.
1,200..64th St.,	4-story.	1,900..76th St.,	4-story.
1,350..98th St.,	4-story, Amer. Base.	1,900..77th St.,	4-story.
		1,900..82d St.,	4-story.
1,500..94th St.,	4½-story. Amer. Base.	2,000..82d St.,	4-story.
		2,000..76th St.,	4-story.
1,500..87th St.,	3-story.	2,200..77th St.,	4-story.
1,600..89th St.,	3-story.	2,200..86th St.,	4-story.
1,650..78th St.,	4-story.	2,200..55th St.,	4-story.
1,700..82d St.,	4-story.	2,400..83d St.,	4-story.
1,800..87th St.,	3-story.	2,400..71st St.,	4-story.
1,800..West End Av.,	4-story.	2,750..75th St.,	4-story.
1,800..90th St.,	4-story.	2,800..87th St.,	4-story.
		3,500..85th St.,	4-story.
		5,000..81st St.,	4-story.

ALSO MANY OTHERS FROM $1,200 to $5,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.

A.—45th St., Near 8th Av.—A desirable three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling; good neighborhood; rent, $1,400.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—44th St., Near 6th Av.—A four-story English basement dwelling, 13 rooms; convenient location; rent, $1,450.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

A. 49TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Three-story high-stoop brownstone, 11 rooms and bath; convenient location; rent, $1,400.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

A.—45th St., Near 8th Av.—Four-story high-stoop brownstone, with extension; rent, $1,500 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

72D STREET—WIDE BOULEVARD BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVS.
ELEGANT DWELLING.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
RENT, $4,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., B'way, cor. 44th.

66 WEST 35TH ST.
Four-story English basement; suitable for physician, dentist, dressmaker, or private dwelling; rent, $2,250.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
3 stories, $1,800.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Henderson Place, East 86th St., Near East End Av.—3-story Queen Anne dwelling; 9 rooms; $55 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

For the Winter, 130 West 86th St., four-story, 20-foot, butler's pantry, bath, extension; elegant street; finest on West Side; $2.00 per month. Premises.

Only $900 Per Annum.—149th St., Nos. 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American-basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538, or Warren Bilklin, 96 Broadway.

At greatest reductions, furnished and unfurnished houses, flats, and apartments; large list; also several by season or year. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

For small family, upper part of private house; six large rooms, with improvements. 172 East 95th St., near Lexington Av.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $15,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 44TH ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

THE ALLSTON,
17 and 19 East 38th St., corner Madison Ave. Location unsurpassed. Caterer on premises. A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom, $660 per annum.
Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,400 per annum.

THE HETHERINGTON,
571 PARK AVE., CORNER 63D ST.
Splendid apartments, eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, hall attendance, etc.; fuel supplied; rents, $1,000 and $1,200.

THE RUTHERFURD,
175 SECOND AVE., CORNER 11TH ST.
An elegant apartment of eight large rooms and bathroom; exceptional location; rent, $1,000.

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.,
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, steam heat, hall attendance, etc.; rent, $900.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-244 EAST 13TH ST.
A short distance from Broadway.
One ten room apartment; very large and light; rent, $75 per month.

917 SEVENTH AVE., CORNER 58TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.
Corner apartment; eight large rooms; from October 1. $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $540 and $1,000 per annum.

174 WEST 58TH ST.,
between 6th and 7th Aves.; six rooms and bathroom, steam heated, $45 and $55 per month.

155 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Large second Flat, seven rooms and bathroom; hot water supply; rent, $60 per month.

THE REGENT,
438-440 WEST 57TH ST.,
near "L" station and cable cars; eight large and light rooms and bath; in perfect order; hall attendance, &c.; rent $55 per month.

117 WEST 84TH ST.
Desirable apartments of eight rooms and bathroom; steam heated; all modern conveniences; rent, $55.

"THE MARGUERITE,"
2,731 BROADWAY, NEAR 104TH ST.
Apartments, six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, etc.; rent, $42.50.
Also one Apartment, four rooms and bath, $33.

920 8TH AVE., NEAR 54TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AT 53D ST.
Large first floor, 6 rooms; in good order; rent, $35.

968 6TH AVE., NEAR 55TH ST.
Large floor, six rooms; perfect order; rents, $28 and $32.

430 WEST 57TH ST.
A first floor of 6 rooms and bathroom; convenient to 59th St. "L" station and Columbus Ave. cars; rent, $20.

122 WEST 135TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; rent, $22.

64 WEST 133D ST.,
NEAR LENOX AVE.
Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent, $19.

For further particulars apply on premises to janitors, or of

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 44TH STREET.
Telephone, 38th St., 398.

The Broadway
Southwest Cor. of 40th Street
Attractive Two and Three Room Apartments
with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.
(8717)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

THE TUILERIES,

BROADWAY, NORTHWEST CORNER 95TH ST.
New Fireproof Apartment House.
7 & 8 SPACIOUS LIGHT ROOMS.
Day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephones, steam heat, gas, and electric light.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT TO OUTRIVAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
RESIDENT MANAGER.
Rents, $1,100 and $1,350.
Apply on premises or to
GEORGE E. HOPPIE,
Telephone, 4526 Broad. 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New Apartments Downtown
THE HUNTINGTON,
234-6-8 WEST 21ST ST.
A few suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath remaining; rents reasonable; elevator, electric light; all improvements; accessible location. J. W. Cushman & Co., Agents, 240 West 23d St.

RODNA-LATHAM
Magnificent Apartment Houses,
JUST COMPLETED.
MORNINGSIDE AV.,
122d, 123d. sts., opposite Park.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $25 to $80 per month; builder and owner on premises.

THE GOSFORD,
236 WEST 55TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.
High class apartments of five and six rooms and bath. All improvements, elevator service day and night. Rents, $780-$900.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $32.00; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st.

102 WEST 93D STREET.
L Station; marble halls, staircases; hall boys, &c.; one apartment; rent, $38. Superintendent or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall Street, N. Y.

To Let—An attractive corner apartment in the KNICKERBOCKER; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent in building, 247 5th Av., or LOVEJOY & NOYES, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

The Central, Washington Square.
No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $250 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

San Marino, Morningside Heights; 5 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; $40; references. 509 West 112th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19

84th St., 19 West.—Seven rooms; bath; steam; hot water; fine neighborhood, near Central Park; $35.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 166th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c yard;

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

New Apartment House,

Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 90th St.,
Directly opposite Mr. Carnegie's improved property and Central Park entrance.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
Most beautiful exterior, all cut stone, with superb entrance, 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms in each apartment, two elevators running day and night, steel safes and telephone connection with each apartment.
Rents $1,600 to $2,200
Books and information on application.
DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

SINGLE APARTMENT
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
141 West 82d Street
Elevated Station at 81st Street
FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agents,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

CONCERNING
THE ACKERLY
241 WEST 101ST,
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.
EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
Magnificent seven-story apartment house; extremely attractive facade, pure French Renaissance; entrance hall finished in imported marbles, with reception rooms furnished in the style of building, at once creating a pleasing impression.
Being only two apartments to a floor, of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front, necessarily the rooms are large, and each separate Apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet in width, with the added advantages of
ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
WARMER IN BUTLER'S PANTRY,
SEPARATE BATH FOR SERVANTS,
EXTRA ROOMS FOR SERVANTS,
PRIVATE STOREROOMS.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ACCOMMODATION FOR AUTOMOBILES NEAR BY.
LIVERIED ATTENDANTS.
Private houses front and rear.
The parlors are finished in Louis XVI. style, while the dining rooms are trimmed in massive antique oak, with windows of delicately stained glass especially designed for this building by Tiffany; no expense has been spared to make this building as nearly perfect as modern ingenuity and builder's creative genius will permit; rent $1,100 to $1,600; only 4 apartments left.
HENRY ACKER, Owner and Builder.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN,
AGENT,
2,649 BROADWAY,
100TH AND 101ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

THE BINGHAM.
New Family and Bachelor Apartment House,
Broadway and 94th St. (S. E. Cor.)
The suites consist of one, two, and three rooms and bath, complete in

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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University College and School of Applied Science opens Wednesday, September 25th, at 10 A. M.

Entrance Examinations will be held in Language Hall, University Heights, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, September 23rd to 26th, at 10 A. M.

The LAW SCHOOL opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 3:30 P. M., Washington Square.

The SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY opens Saturday, September 28th, at 10:30 A. M., Washington Square.

The MEDICAL COLLEGE opens Tuesday, October 1st, 26th Street and First Avenue.

The GRADUATE SCHOOL opens for registration October 1st, Washington Square.

The VETERINARY COLLEGE opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., 141 West 54th St.

The SCHOOL OF COMMERCE opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., Washington Square.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

PRINCETON Preparatory School

Improvements and new buildings give doubled capacity. A limited number of boys, 15 years old and upward prepared for Princeton or any college or scientific school. Excellence in athletics. Thoroughness in scholarship. High standards in conduct. Catalogue. Opens Sept. 25th.
JOHN B. FINE, Head Master, Princeton, N. J.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

MISS BENNETT

Invites Personal Inspection of her
Suburban School for Girls at Beautiful Irvington-on-Hudson,
45 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

147 to 151 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

MISS ANNE BROWN,

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER THIRD.
711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

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STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

Misses McF e's School,

306 West 72nd Street.
College preparation, Art Studio, Gymnasium, Boys' Primary.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Kindergarten Normal Department.
J. F. REIGART, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 46 E. 58th St.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker,) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

60 WEST 12TH STREET

MISS LANE'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN Will Reopen Wednesday, October 2d.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL,
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

Home, Boarding and Day School for Girls,
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 123TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

240 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

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4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. 'Phone 101—18

THE PACKARD NIGHT SCHOOL,

(beginning Monday, Sept. 30,) offers the best advantages to those who wish to qualify for high-class business positions, without relinquishing their daily employment.
Office open every evening this week for registration of students.

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151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 19TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

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Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

13STH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

New York University Law School

Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
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Washington Square, N. Y. City.

Hudson River Military Academy

Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.
Capt. J. WILSON, U. S. V., A. M., Supt.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray,

New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request. Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

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formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
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778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students Prepared for all Colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.
Individual attention combined with class discipline.

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NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

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241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
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Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

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5TH AND 7TH AV., ON 125TH ST.
BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY.
AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 170 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

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THE MISSES ELY'S Boarding and Day School

Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Non-Military.
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

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West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MR. YOUNG PLACES

every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (18 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 23, evening classes SEPTEMBER 25.
High School.
Department of Fine Arts.
Department of Domestic Art.
Department of Domestic Science.
Department of Science and Technology, including trade classes.
Department of Kindergartens.
Department of Libraries.
Gymnasium.
For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

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Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

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PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
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W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOLS for all grades, under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University, will reopen MONDAY, SEPT. 23D. New and superbly equipped building, Boulevard and 120th St.
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Superintendent.

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Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

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German literature from Lessing to Hauptmann; lectures, reading, conversation. Afternoon and evening classes of three adults each; three weekly lessons, $4 monthly. Fair knowledge of German required. Prof. Heidemann, 59 West 93d St.

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College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

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Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

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Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

Free—Evening French course for ladies, registering before October 4. French Academy, 106 East 23d St.

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A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges; eighteen years' experience.

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ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

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A few vacancies in Epiphany choir; monthly salary and thorough instruction in singing to boys under 13; voice and respectability only requirements. Apply at 141 East 35th St., daily at 4 o'clock.

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MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

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Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Write for terms.

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Mrs. Anna Byrne and daughter; piano and vocal culture; a few vacancies. 445 West 57th St.

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Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 We. 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

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Dresscutting, making, finishing of millinery and corsets; big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

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Advice and consultation free; patents procured

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WEBER PIANOS

We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos

in perfect order and most of them little used, at about

One-Half Real Value.

Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

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REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

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WILSON PIANOS

$155.

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Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

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Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
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SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE.
1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30.
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Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
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Will send representative if desired.
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SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
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CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Cemetery Lot for Sale in Greenwood.—Full-sized, vacant; inclosed lot, on one of the highest points in cemetery, facing south; bargain. Address J. W. Hamilton, Real Estate Office, 362 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Office furniture and fixtures; entire office outfit elegantly appointed; desks, office chairs; two safes; Directors' tables; rugs; leather couch; everything new and of best quality. Call Suite 807, 346 Broadway.

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Fine "Wooton" writing desk; double doors; perfect order; very suitable for lawyer, physician, clergyman, or library use. Paur, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

LACE CURTAINS All kinds at wholesale prices. 396 Broadway, corner Walker St., Room No. 1,006. New York Curtain Co.

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Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 422—18th.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

New, elegant furniture, suitable for four-room flat, or furnished flat. O. W., 227 East 16th.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

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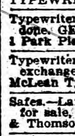
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.



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LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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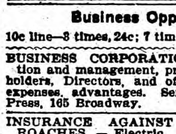

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EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh north to east winds.

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ANGLOPHOBIA IN EUROPE

Boer Sympathizers to Hold Meetings in Various Countries.

Austrian Parliamentary Anti-British Campaign Threatened—Vienna Papers' Bitter Editorials.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes the Wiener Tagblatt, which says a movement is on foot for sympathizers with the Boers in all countries to hold meetings. Promises of adhesion to the plan have been received from Germany, Austria, Russia, France, and other countries.

A Parliamentary campaign in Austria is threatened against the alleged infringement by Great Britain of the Law of Nations.

Other symptoms of Anglophobia are noticed. The Reichswehr prints an editorial accusing Great Britain of violating all the principles of warfare.

The Vaterland remarks that the recent British reverses in South Africa have caused satisfaction throughout the whole civilized world, and that the campaign against the Boers, being an abuse of force, must meet with retribution.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BOERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Newcastle, Natal, says that the portion of a Boer commando which penetrated into Zululand has retired across the border. The dispatch adds that it seems to be the tendency of Commandant Gen. Botha's forces to head northward.

GEN. BLOOD RETURNING TO INDIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A cablegram to The Times from Newcastle, Natal, says Major Gen. Sir Bindon Blood has left there for Ladysmith. Thence he will proceed to Durban, and he will sail for India on Sept. 28 to assume command of the troops in the Punjab.

Gen. Blood was lent by the Indian Government for six months only. He has done good work in that time.

It was rumored in London recently that Lord Kitchener was to be recalled, and that Gen. Blood would succeed him as Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa.

BOERS PERMANENTLY EXILED.

Ten Leaders Captured Since Sept. 15 to Suffer in Accordance with Kitchener's Proclamation.

PRETORIA, Sept. 25.—Ten Boer leaders, who have been captured since Sept. 15, have been permanently banished from South Africa.

The permanent banishment of Boer leaders is in accordance with the proclamation issued by Lord Kitchener on Aug. 7, in accordance with instructions from the Imperial Government.

The proclamation, after a long preamble, announced that "All Commandants, Field Cornets, and leaders of armed bands, being still burghers of the late republics and still engaged in resisting his Majesty's forces, whether in the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, or other portions of his Majesty's South African dominions, and all members of the Governments of the late Orange Free State and Transvaal, shall, unless they surrender before Sept. 15, be permanently banished from South Africa."

The Boers, it was asserted later, refused to take the proclamation seriously and their leaders wrote defiant letters to Lord Kitchener. It is believed that the recent activity on the part of the burghers in the field was the result of the desire of their commandants to keep their attention absorbed in the campaign, so that the date of the expiration of the period of grace allowed by the proclamation might be ignored.

The proclamation was the result of a suggestion by the Government of Natal.

KANSAS CITY CORN CORNER.

Shorts Can't Get Storage in Regular Elevators—J. Sidney Smith Master of Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—The grain trade of Kansas City is watching with interest the outcome of a corner of moderate proportions in the local speculative corn market. A few weeks ago, when Kansas City September corn was selling around 56 cents, J. Sidney Smith of the Merchants' Elevator Company, who has been a bull operator since the inception of the drouth, bought several hundred thousand bushels.

Among those who sold short to Smith was a prominent elevator man, whose elevator, however, is not on the "regular" list. This elevator man expected to accumulate sufficient corn to deliver on his contracts, but in the meantime the market began to creep up. When the price reached 60 cents, he learned that the three "regular" elevators, the Union Pacific, the Santa Fé, and the Crescent, were full of wheat and other grain, thus estopping him from placing his corn where he could get legal warehouse certificates for tender on the final delivery day, Sept. 30.

Other shorts have settled with Smith, but the elevator man is loth to ask for terms, hence he continues in the clutches of Smith, and there is no telling how the affair will end.

September corn has advanced 4½ cents this week, to-day's gain being 1 cent, and is now quoted at 64½ cents. Cash corn is worth only 61 cents, and it would be possible to buy enough of this to fill the "short" sales if the "regular" elevators could be induced to furnish storage.

Smith's profits on the deal are said to be in the neighborhood of $10,000. He says he will punish the "shorts" unless quarter is asked for, in which event he will agree to a reasonable settlement. There is talk of intervention by the Board of Trade Directors, who have been appealed to by the "shorts" on the ground that the "regular" elevators are in league with Smith.

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THE SENATE'S ATTITUDE TO PROPOSED TREATIES.

London Times Regards It as One of the Gravest Problems Which Will Confront the President.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—An editorial in The Times to-day says that among the gravest of the constitutional problems which will confront President Roosevelt, precisely as it confronted his predecessor, is that of the relations between the President and the Senate regarding the treaty-making power. What is certain, says the paper, is that a large proportion of the Senators, whether belonging to the party of the President or to the other side, are prepared to oppose or turn inside out almost any treaty submitted by the State Department.

The editorial proceeds:

"It is obvious that the Senate's interference in treaty making is especially calculated to prevent the conclusion of any diplomatic agreement with this country. It is only too easy to raise suspicion against the objects of British policy among certain sections of the American people, and to cast odium upon any settlement of a controversy, great or small, in which it can be plausibly contended that the British Government obtained some advantage, real or imaginary.

"Nations, especially our own nation, have therefore to reckon with the difficulty of carrying treaty negotiations with the United States to any successful issue, not by reason of any want of good faith on the part of the Government at Washington, but owing to the mechanical difficulties of working under the American Constitution."

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY.

He Thinks £8,000,000 Would Be Well Spent on a Tunnel Between Scotland and Ireland.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Earl of Rosebery yesterday delivered a speech at Stranraer, Wigtownshire, Scotland, at the presentation to him of the freedom of the town. Commenting on the possibility of a tunnel between Ireland and the mainland of the United Kingdom, with a terminus at Stranraer, Lord Rosebery quoted Beaconsfield's saying that the curse of Ireland was that it possessed a damp climate and was surrounded by the melancholy ocean.

The speaker said he was inclined to think that there might one day be a Government bold enough to face the problem and consider whether £8,000,000 might not be well used in the construction of such a tunnel. Anyhow, the amount spent in this way would not equal the cost in two months of the melancholy war still dragging on in South Africa, and if by any means that war could be shortened by two months there would be money for the tunnel.

TWO DANISH PHILANTHROPISTS

Immense Sums Given for Public Purposes by the Late J. C. Jacobsen and His Son.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A telegram to The Times from Copenhagen says the donations for benevolent purposes of the Jacobsen family of brewers have hitherto been unequaled in Denmark.

The late J. C. Jacobsen presented to the State nearly 20,000,000 kroner ($5,360,000) to be spent for scientific and philanthropic purposes. He also created the Carlsberg fund, which now amounts to 12,500,000 kroner. His son, Carl Jacobsen, has just given to this fund his own brewery, which is valued at 10,000,000 kroner.

Carl Jacobsen two years ago gave to Copenhagen the largest private collection of sculpture in the world. It is valued at 12,000,000 kroner.

LONDONERS CHEER KING EDWARD.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria arrived in London from Flushing last evening. As they were driving from Charing Cross Station to Marlborough House great cheers were given by dense crowds, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the utmost enthusiasm was shown. It was a most spontaneous welcome, and must have afforded great gratification to their Majesties, who bowed and smiled continually.

MOBS RULE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—The mining troubles in Hopkins County have reached a crisis, and on the recommendation of State Inspector Hines, who was sent to the scene to investigate, Gov. Beckham has ordered militia sent from Bowling Green and Owensborough to protect the property of the operators.

Hopkins County has for a month been in a state of turmoil over the troubles between the mine operators and the union. Last November the United Mine Workers undertook to unionize the mines of Hopkins County. Some of the miners went out, but a majority preferred to continue at work. Both sides soon resorted to force. The union miners established a camp and declared war on the non-union miners. The operators hired guards to protect their property.

While the company officials have used all the means at hand to preserve peace numerous affrays have occurred and dozens of men have been wounded, but only two deaths have occurred. Two union miners were killed by a Deputy Sheriff and a number of guards. Indictments were returned, and the accused persons are now awaiting trial. Meanwhile, the union miners continue to harass the miners who remained at their tasks and tried to keep them from going to work.

Many of the non-union miners are negroes. Miners' boarding houses have been riddled with bullets and blown up with dynamite. Both sides have repeatedly fired on one another. Last week the union forces, several hundred strong, succeeded in getting between the miners and the Reinecke plant, and with Winchesters drove back the miners who were on their way to work. The trouble grew so serious that troops were called out last week and kept waiting several days, but were not ordered to the scene pending the report of the Inspector, which came to-day. He says the situation is critical and that the lawless elements are dangerous.

PRINCE CHUN GOING HOME

He Has Been Ordered to Return to China Immediately.

UNABLE TO VISIT AMERICA

Berlin Kreuz Zeitung Thinks the Prince Has Been Treated Too Well While in Germany.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says it is stated on good authority that Prince Chun was ordered a week ago to return to China immediately, and that he has consequently abandoned the idea of going home by way of the United States. He will also be unable to visit other European Courts.

The Prince, it is said, will sail from Genoa for China on Oct. 1. He will officially conclude his mission to Germany next Saturday, and will go to Genoa on Sunday.

In regard to invitations to other Courts, it is said to be doubtful if Prince Chun received any, but he has been desirous of visiting many German industrial establishments, which desire he cannot now gratify.

The Kreuz Zeitung fears that Chun's experiences in Germany have not resulted in the impression it was desired to produce on the mind of the Chinese Special Envoy. The honors and attentions paid to him may have obliterated from his mind all thoughts of the gravity of the crime which it was intended that the mission should expiate. Chun has often been cheered by thoughtless crowds in Germany, and may regard himself as the hero of the hour. His future influennce in the Chinese Court is regarded as too problematical for it to be worth while to make efforts to impress upon him the superiority of European civilization.

CONDITIONS IN MANCHURIA.

Business Is Brisk—Crops Excellent—Not So Many Russian Troops There as Is Supposed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The State Department has received from Commercial Agent Greener at Vladivostock, under date of July 21, a most comprehensive report on conditions in Manchuria. Mr. Greener says that there is much exaggeration as to the number of Russian troops in Manchuria. He places their number at about 20,000. Manchuria, he says, has an area of 363,000 square miles. Is one of the most fertile countries on the globe, and there are no better crops in all Asia.

"The Manchus," says Mr. Greener, "have barely scratched the surface, and yet the business activity, the actual traffic, and the tangible results are a continual surprise."

American goods, it is stated, are known, and favored on account of their cheapness. As to Russia's plans in regard to Manchuria, Mr. Greener says:

"The Russian's policy is one of conciliation. He knows how to deal with Chinese. He will not supersede the Manchu as an agriculturist, however, or even as a miner. It will be some time before he is a success, in the Western sense, in either of these lines."

As to exploring permits for mining and other purposes, it is stated that such permission does not now depend on Russian authority, but must come from Peking through the Chinese Governors.

The area of gold fields in Manchuria, says Mr. Greener, extends more than 1,127 miles along the shores of the Argun and Amur Rivers, and there is no doubt as to the richness of the mines. He says that small parties of Russians illegally mining there earned from $30 to $100 a day.

The statements that no foreigners are allowed to go into Manchuria, says Mr. Greener, are to an extent true. Only Russians and Chinese may go into the country overland. It would not be safe, he says, for many foreigners to venture into the country now.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BELGIUM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Times says the unrest in the Belgian labor market continues to be manifested among the Charleroi glassmakers and the Liège miners. At Charleroi the difficulty is a long-standing one, caused by the employment of men not affiliated with the unions. Rioting nearly resulted a week ago. At Liège the miners demand higher wages. Precautions were taken to prevent disorders there in connection with the arrest of Louis Mestin, the Anarchist ringleader of the strikers.

WANTS TO BE PUNISHED.

Special to The New York Times.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 25.—Last Saturday Chief of Police Tinsley allowed a prisoner to escape. He has asked the Board of Aldermen to fix his punishment in the following communication:

To the Mayor and Aldermen: In presenting the inclosed charge, I do so purely from a sense of duty. I deem it best for the discipline of the Police Department that this careless act should not be allowed to pass without action by your board, and a penalty commensurate with the offense prescribed.

Mr. Tinsley set forth the charge against himself as follows:

The subscriber hereby prefers the following charge against Chief of Police David W. Tinsley, to wit: That the said Tinsley did, by neglect of duty on the 21st day of September, permit the escape of Charles H. Clifford, a prisoner, while conducting said Clifford to the United States receiving ship Wabash, from which vessel Clifford was a deserter.

The above charge is governed by Article I., Rule 3, and Article I., Rule 11, of the Police Department.

A hearing before the board was ordered for the next meeting of the board.

RUN DOWN BY THE WILD DUCK.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The steam yacht Wild Duck, owned by John Forbes of Boston, on which President Roosevelt was entertained on the occasion of the return to New York of Admiral Dewey from Manila, this afternoon ran down and badly damaged the auxiliary schooner yacht Capitue, owned by Albert Skinner of the Yonkers-Corinthian Yacht Club. The Capitue was at anchor off the clubhouse when the Wild Duck ran into her.

The Wild Duck, with her owner and a party of friends on board, had been up the Hudson, and attempted to put in at the anchorage. In doing so she fouled the Capitue. The top hamper and the rigging of the forward mast of the Capitue were torn away as was the bowsprit. The gig of the Wild Duck was broken and carried away, but she sustained no further damage. Mr. Forbes at once sent his Captain ashore to say he would bear all the expense resulting from the accident. The Capitue cost, it is said, $15,000.

Round Trip Tickets to California on sale at all ticket offices offering a diversity of routes going or returning via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. The "Overland Limited," the every day fast train, provides the best of everything. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way.—Adv.

FRENCH MINERS' GRIEVANCES.

Further Time May be Allowed to the Government to Secure Ameliorative Legislation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the miners in the Department of Pas-de-Calais are re-agitating the question of a general strike. Their last National Congress granted six months' grace to the Government, with the understanding that if nothing were done to redress their grievances by that time a strike would be certain. This period of time expires next Monday.

It is believed, however, that the Government is sincere in its desire to grant the reforms demanded, and a further period of grace may be granted to it.

A BALKAN COMMERCIAL UNION.

Proposed by M. Taushanovitch, a Servian ex-Minister.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says M. Taushanovitch, a Servian ex-Minister, has published an article proposing a commercial union of the orthodox States in the Balkans, under the auspices of Russia.

He says it would be a means of economic defense against Austria and Germany and would secure the reorganization of the credit system and the customs tariffs and the construction of railways.

MR. ROOSEVELT A CHANGED MAN

So Says Senator Hanna—He Commends the Equipoise and Conservatism of the New President.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25.—"President Roosevelt is a different man than he was a few weeks ago," said Senator Hanna to-day. "He has always been honest in purpose, strong in action, and true to his own and to Republican principles.

"The new and great responsibilities that have been so suddenly thrust upon his shoulders have given him equipoise and conservatism. These responsibilities have rounded out his character. I believe that he will live up to the expectations of his dearest friends.

"I know he is sincere in all that he has said and done since death so suddenly and cruelly took our beloved President, William McKinley, from our midst. It is not often that men come so suddenly and unexpectedly face to face with the great responsibilities resting on the President of the United States, and few men could have met these responsibilities with so much dignity, good judgment, and common sense as did President Roosevelt.

"He merits not only the confidence of the Republicans of this country, but he deserves the confidence of the entire Nation, and I believe that he has that of both."

POLITICS IN BALTIMORE.

Gorman Faction Wins at the Primaries—Effect on the Senatorship.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Mayor Hayes and the Crescent Club, led by Frank Morrison, made no fight against Gorman and "Free" Rasin, the head of the city machine, at the primaries in this city this evening. A light vote was polled, and the only ward in which there was a contest was carried by the Rasin men. Many former friends of Hayes, and even some of the city employes, voted the regular tickets. Gorman sought to conciliate Hayes and Morrison, but Rasin made no effort in that direction.

The slate for candidates for city offices, one State Senatorship, and eighteen seats in the House of Delegates of the Legislature from Baltimore City has been made up by Gorman and Rasin, and every Democratic candidate for the General Assembly in Baltimore will practically be pledged if elected to vote for Gorman for United States Senator. Alexander H. Robertson will be nominated for State Senator.

The conventions will be held to-morrow, at which this city ticket will be named: For Sheriff—George Warfield; for Clerk of the Superior Court—John Hannibal; for Clerk of the Circuit Court, No. 2—Stewart Brown, and for City Surveyor—W. P. Twombley.

There are no indications as yet of any independent Democratic movement and the future course of Mayor Hayes and his friends toward the Gorman ticket is undecided.

SOCIETY TO HAVE A NEW BALLROOM.

Carl Berger, proprietor of Bellevue Lodge, Newport, R. I., and of an establishment at 7 West Thirty-sixth Street, has options on three large sites just east of Fifth Avenue, one on Thirty-eighth, and the others on Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, and another site at the corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. It is his intention to add one more to the fashionable dining places and ballrooms of New York.

All the plans are made for this new house of entertainment, and the final selection of a site will be made within the next few days. Whitney Warren is to be the architect, and the building is to be of ten stories. The entrance will be directly from the street, an English basement opening into a wide hall with reception rooms on either side of a large hall. Above there are to be ten large family apartments.

There will be a ballroom at the top of the house with a curved glass roof. Then there is to be just below this a dining hall, built to accommodate not more than 250 persons. In addition there will be six large dining rooms for private parties.

Mr. Berger, when seen yesterday afternoon, said that the building will be begun in the Fall, and that the house is to be completed and open to engagements early in November of the following year. Speaking further of his plans, he said:

"I have been for some time con that New York society needs another taurant and ballroom, and that it not to be a large one. The idea i there can be but one dance in the pl a time, and that there can be all the privacy of the home with the accommodations of the restaurant at hand. It is to be strictly for the entertainment of society, the 'Four Hundred,' in fact.

"My plan is to have the ballroom 50 by 50 feet. It is to be either of the Moorish or Gothic style, probably the latter, as the former is perhaps too Oriental. My purpose is to make it like the ball and reception rooms of the wealthy and refined. Every suggestion of a public place will be avoided.

"In the decorations I will avoid an and everything that would give the that the place is public, and I sh careful that it is known as an ab exclusive establishment. The plans are fected, and all that is now needed is final settlement on a site.

"I am quite sure that it will be on Murray Hill, and I have rejected the Thirtyfourth Street idea. Then, after the selection, it will take a little time before leases are over, so that we can begin the work of tearing down. Such a place as I co template will take at least a year to complete, but it will be in order at the end of that time."

Some of the Best American securities offered by the Hudson River Day Line are most attractive and reasonable.—Adv.

COUNTY CONVENTION OF THE CITIZENS' UNION

Unanimous Ratification of the Anti-Tammany Ticket.

COMMITTEE OF NOTIFICATION

Selection of Unimpeachable Material for Assemblymen and Aldermen Urged at the Convention.

The County Convention of the Citizens' Union at Cooper Union last night unanimously ratified the selections for county officers made by the joint anti-Tammany Conference Committees. Calvin Tomkins presided.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, from the Committee on Conference, presented a report in which he commended the nominees and called attention to the fact that representatives of the City Democracy and the German American Reform Union did not participate in the conferences. He referred to Thomas L. Hamilton, ex-Police Commissioner, as a man who listened to his conscience and lost his office in consequence. He presented the following nominations:

For Justices of the Supreme Court—MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, JAMES A. BLANCHARD, JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, SAMUEL GREENBAUM.

For Justice of the City Court—SAMUEL SEABURY.

For District Attorney—WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

For Sheriff—WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.

For County Clerk—THOMAS L. HAMILTON.

For Register—JOHN H. J. RONNER.

The report was adopted by a rising vote, after every name had been heartily cheered.

A committee, headed by R. Fulton Cutting, was appointed to fill vacancies.

The Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of twelve to notify candidates of their nomination.

F. C. Huntington presented appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of William McKinley, and these were adopted by a rising vote.

J. H. Cohen of the Twenty-first District urged the selection of good men as Aldermen.

Chairman Tomkins added that good material for Assemblymen was also necessary, as the New York City Hall was at Albany rather than at New York.

Mr. Cohen said he had made no reference to Assemblymen because he did not consider that the Citizens' Union cared to meddle in State politics.

Everett P. Wheeler suggested that a copy of the views expressed by Mr. Cohen be sent to every District Chairman.

Thereupon Secretary Thomas A. Fulton took the floor and pointed out the importance of securing the best Aldermanic candidates possible. Among other things he said:

"The best of Mayors can be checkmated by a bad Board of Aldermen, and a bad Mayor can be put to rout by a good Board of Aldermen. I would like to see an Aldermanic Board having in its membership from twelve to twenty genuine workingmen—not fakirs. I mean men who can do for the wage earners of New York what John Burns has done for the workingmen of Great Britain." (Cheers.)

Then the convention adjourned.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, Candidate for Supreme Court Justice.—Justice O'Brien was born in this city about fifty years ago. He received his education at St. John's College, in Fordham, and at St. Francis Xavier's College. He attended the Columbia College Law School. He had not been practicing many years when he was appointed Corporation Counsel. In 1887 he was elected to the Supreme Bench. Justice O'Brien has always been a Democrat in politics, and has been talked of for the Tammany nomination for Mayor.

JAMES ARMSTRONG BLANCHARD, candidate for Supreme Court Justice—Justice Blanchard was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1846. When he was quite a lad his father removed to Wisconsin. He remained on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, when his father's death threw him on his own resources. He enlisted as a private in Company L, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, in 1864, and served one year. He then entered College, and was graduated from that institution in 1871. After his graduation he came to this city and took a course of law in Columbia University, graduating in 1873. He was appointed Judge of the Court of General Sessions in January, 1899. On Sept. 1, 1900, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Gov. Roosevelt. Justice Blanchard has always been a Republican.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Candidate for Supreme Court Justice.—Justice Clarke has occupied a place on the Supreme Court bench since December last, when he was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Beekman. Justice Clarke has for years been prominent in Republican politics. He was Assistant Corporation Counsel during Mayor Strong's administration. He was associate counsel with Frank Moss for the Mazet committee. Gov. Roosevelt appointed him Deputy Attorney General to investigate the conduct of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Justice Clarke has been a member of the Republican County Committee. He is now a member of the Republican Club of New York and of the Union League Club.

SAMUEL GREENBAUM, Candidate for Supreme Court Justice.—Mr. Greenbaum is a successful lawyer. He attended the public schools of this city, and afterward the College of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1872. He obtained his law education at the Columbia Law School. Early in his career as a lawyer he formed a partnership with Daniel P. Hays. This partnership has been only recently dissolved. While Mr. Greenbaum has never held a public office he has always manifested an active interest in politics and good government. He took part in the formation of the organization known as the State Democracy, and is one of its leading spirits at the present time. This is an independent organization, which is opposed to those who are at present in control of the Democratic Party in the State. Mr. Greenbaum is the Vice President of the Educational Alliance.

SAMUEL SEABURY, Candidate for Judge of the City Court.—Mr. Seabury is a young lawyer who is a Democrat in politics. He is the son of the Rev. Samuel Seabury, formerly rector of the Church of the Ascension. Mr. Seabury was graduated from the New York Law School with honors in 1898. In 1897 he was nominated by the Citizens' Union for Alderman in the Ninth Assembly District, but declined the nomination after Henry George had been nominated for Mayor. He was nominated for City Judge in 1899 by the Republican [illegible] leading spirits recently in exposing Tammany corruption. His raids on poolrooms and gambling houses which enjoyed the protection of Tammany are too recent to need more than a reference. Justice Jerome is a son of the late Lawrence Jerome. He was born in this city in 1859. He was graduated from Amherst College, and later from the Columbia Law School. From 1888 to 1890 he was the Assistant District Attorney. In 1894 he was one of the counsel for the [illegible] committee. He was [illegible] defeated. His business is that of a master [illegible] granite cutter. Mr. O'Brien, who is [illegible] years of age, came to New York [illegible] Mass., when he was a boy. He [illegible] represented the Building Trades in the [illegible] of Delegates for a number of years.

THOMAS L. HAMILTON, Candidate for County Clerk.—Mr. Hamilton has [illegible] in Republican politics for years. [illegible] native of New York City and [illegible]. He has served on the Republican [illegible] Committee and has been an [illegible] candidate [illegible] for Assembly and has run for [illegible]

THE BOROUGH CONVENTIONS.

Attack on a Candidate for Coroner in Manhattan—Jacob A. Cantor for Borough President.

Unexpected features characterized the meeting of the Manhattan Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union at Cooper Union last night, and action was taken that many necessitate the reassembling of the Joint Conference Committee. A severe attack was made on the Tammany ex-Alderman, Nicholas T. Brown, who had been slated for Coroner, and his nomination was not ratified.

Calvin Tomkins presided, but at the outset a motion was made to select R. Fulton Cutting as presiding officer. Mr. Tomkins remarked that Mr. Cutting ought to be chosen to some office, whereupon a delegate shouted:

"Make him an Alderman!" [Applause.]

Mr. Cutting pointed out that Mr. Tomkins had been selected at a previous meeting, whereupon the business of the convention proceeded.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould from the Conference Committee presented the following names for ratification:

For President of the Borough—JACOB A. CANTOR.

For Coroners—Dr. GUSTAV SCHOLER, Dr. SOL. GOLDENKRANZ, Dr. MOSES J. JACKSON, NICHOLAS T. BROWN.

William A. Coakley of the First District moved to place the name of Timothy Healy of the Twentieth District on the list of Coroners, and the motion was seconded by P. J. McNulty.

The Chair stated that it had been decided at a previous meeting to refer all nominations to the Conference Committee.

Thereupon, Mr. Healy, who was loudly cheered, took the floor and declined to be considered a candidate. Among other things he said:

"When I go into a movement, I go in heart and soul. That is where I stand with regard to the Citizens' Union. I know Tammany politicians and have encountered all of them, from the Mayor down to the 'ward heeler.' I have had many a run in and a 'scrap' with them, but, thank God, I never belonged to Tammany Hall. Its members are 'scrappers' for spoils. They are a band of pirates, and for the fair name of our city I hope we will get rid of them this Fall.

"I don't want to go into a 'scrap' for any office. I prefer to take R. Fulton Cutting as a guiding star. He is in the Citizens' Union because of his love for the movement and his desire to benefit the public at large.

"Under the present administration it is not safe for a man to do his sworn duty. If he does, he will be dismissed. Take the cases of Capt. Clifford of the Fire Department and Officer O'Neill of the police force. [Great cheering.]

"I am in no sense a candidate, and ask that my name be withdrawn."

Then Ernest L. Meisner, from the Thirteenth District, created a scene. Securing recognition he shouted:

"Nicholas T. Brown is not a fit man for a place on the Citizens' Union ticket."

Then he read a report from a daily newspaper describing Mr. Brown's alleged acts while an Alderman and Tammany leader in the Second District. Mr. Meisner denounced Brown as one unfit to be associated with respectable persons.

Concluding his attack, Mr. Meisner added: "But I have a candidate. [Laughter.] He is Dr. Alfred H. Riedel of the Thirteenth."

Half a dozen delegates clamored for recognition at the same time to support Mr. Meisner's motion, but Mr. Cutting secured recognition, and said:

"In view of what has been said about Mr. Brown it seems to me that this convention ought not to pass upon his name without further consideration. I move, therefore, that the report, except the portion naming Mr. Brown for Coroner, be adopted and that the balance be referred back to the Conference Committee for action."

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The name of Dr. William J. Huber of the Sixteenth District was also presented for consideration and the convention adjourned.

Sketch of Jacob A. Cantor.

Jacob A. Cantor, the anti-Tammany candidate for President of the Borough of [illegible]an, was born in New York City Dec. [illegible]. His parents were English. He attended the public schools until he was four[illegible]rs of age. He then entered a law office as a clerk. In 1872 he became a reporter on one of the New York papers and continued in the newspaper business until 1877. Meanwhile he had been graduated from the University Law School, which he had attended at night. He was elected a member of the Legislature and was soon dividing the Democratic leadership of that body with John C. Sheehan, to whose influence he now largely owes his nomination on the fusion ticket. His career in the Legislature was of such promise that he was [illegible] to the State Senate. He was returned [illegible] that body regularly until 1896, when he returned down for a renomination by [illegible]ard Croker.

Incorporation of a Church.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The certificate of incorporation of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church of White Plains, was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office. The Rev. Herman Aasen is pastor and Henry Davidson, Edward Johnson, and Godfrey Larson are trustees.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract [illegible]

CUP YACHTS IN TRIM AWAIT TO-DAY'S RACE

Both Boats Ready to the Hour, While Experts Predict a Breeze.

LAST TRIAL FOR COLUMBIA

Defender Took a Short Spin in Spite of Tumbling Seas, While Shamrock, Fully Tested, Lay at Anchor.

Weatherwise and expert yachtsmen unite in predicting that a breeze will blow to-day that will give the cup yachts Shamrock II. and Columbia a race which will be memorable in the long series of international events. If the weather conditions of yesterday presage anything, this prophecy will be fulfilled. After four days of almost calm weather, a fine breeze blew in from the northeast early yesterday morning and at sunrise had reached half a gale. When the sailors of the cup yachts and their attendant vessels turned out for the last work of preparation, a thirty-mile wind was kicking up white caps in Sandy Hook Bay. Outside, a heavy sea was running and sailing vessels were pounding along under close-reefed sails.

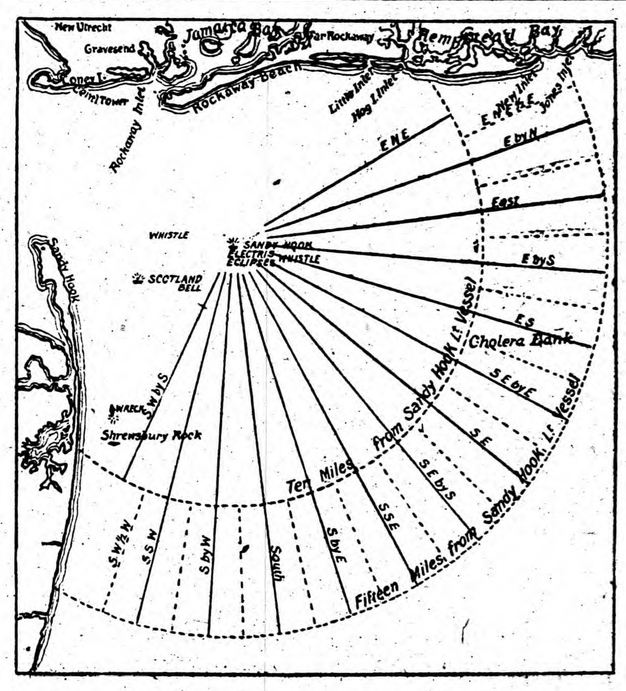

Chart Showing the Starting Point of To-day's Yacht Race and All Possible Courses—Depending on the Direction of the Wind.

While the wind died with the sunset the experts said it would come again with the morning, and that all indications were favorable for one of the most magnificent spectacles in yachting annals when the two fliers go over the line to-day.

Neither Sir Thomas Lipton nor Mr. Duncan cared to risk a trial run under the conditions of wind and water that prevailed in the first half of the day, but at 2 o'clock, when the wind had fallen, the Columbia's mainsail was hoisted and a few minutes later she filled away under mainsail, club topsail, staysail, and jib. At 2:17, while sixteen men, sitting on deck, tug-of-war fashion, trimmed down the main sheet, others set a No. 2 jibtopsail. The mainsail and clubtopsail set nicely, but the head sails showed a few minor faults in the leach and foot.

COLUMBIA'S FINAL TRIAL.

Tacking to port at 2:22, when she had reached the north side of the main ship channel, the successful cup defender of two years ago and the American champion this year, stood out to sea. In this narrow channel, however, she was forced to tack again in six minutes. The wind was very light and there was quite an ugly swell rolling in from the eastward which knocked the wind out of her sails. From here out to the black buoy, at the entrance to Gedney's Channel, where she turned around for the home run at 3:15, the Columbia was forced to make thirteen tacks to cover a scant three miles, so that it may be easily seen she was not able to show any speed during the spin, especially as the wind was light and baffling.

When sheets were eased for the run back to Sandy Hook the yacht showed some of her old-time speed. The small jib topsail was taken in; sixteen men then manned the balloon jib topsail halyards, and in three minutes that sail was set and drawing well. In hauling aft the sheet it caught in the end of one of the battens of the jib and tore the batten pocket about a foot. This slant can be repaired easily, however.

Jibing at 3:22, the yacht made her way slowly to the point of Sandy Hook. Rounding to there she ran quickly to her buoy and made fast for the night, the whole run lasting less than two hours.

After a consultation with Manager Jameson and Designer Watson, Sir Thomas Lipton decided that it was not necessary to take the Shamrock out for a final spin. So she laid moored at her buoy all day, her shining bronze body being the object of much curiosity. In the afternoon the tug Lawrence passed a line to the challenger and she was swung for the adjustment of her compasses.

When Sir Thomas yesterday was told unofficially that as a result of the official measurement of the yachts the Shamrock would have to allow the Columbia only forty-three seconds in a thirty miles course he was much pleased.

"Don't you think we have a splendid chance to win now?" he remarked. "We fully expected to have allowed more time, and, of course, we are very well satisfied with the results. And again I say, may the best boat win. If the Shamrock should lose I can certainly say that I have done everything a man could do to put the yacht in perfect condition for the races, and I think every one admits that she is as nearly perfect as can be."

SHAMROCK READY TO RACE.

Men were put to work yesterday polishing the sheer strake of the Shamrock. Others greased the big mast to make the gaff slide easily to-day. Finishing touches were put on the paintwork, and all the standing and running gear received a final overhauling. On board the Columbia sailors rubbed down the white paint on her hull with sandpaper until it was as smooth as glass.

Last night the two yachts lay within hailing distance of each other, swinging at their moorings to a good breeze, in which lies the hope of to-day's race. All has been done that skill and experience can suggest, and none of the principals would make a prophecy as to the outcome. Only the betting shows the trend of opinion, and the prevailing odds were 10 to 8 on the American boat. In some instances it was reported that late last evening these odds had been increased to 10 to 7, but so far as can be learned no large wagers have been

had been unable to place but a small part of this amount at a late hour in the afternoon.

The final arrangements for the races are complete and the Regatta Committee having the matter in charge feel assured that everything possible has been done to give each yacht a fair chance. As in the case of two years ago, the course will be patrolled by a fleet of revenue cutters under the command of Capt. Walker of the Revenue Marine Service, and the yachts will have an unobstructed course of at least a mile wide.

As is usual in all America's cup contests, each club will be represented on the opposing yacht. W. Butler Duncan, who through the past trial season managed the Constitution, will represent the New York Yacht Club on board the Shamrock II. On board the Columbia will be H. M. McGildowney, a member of the Challenge Committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, a gentleman of wide yachting experience.

COURSE DEPENDS ON WIND.

It will not be known until to-day what course the committee will order. The first race is a fifteen-mile run to windward or leeward and return. Should the wind be from the northeast or from any direction between northeast by north and east northeast, the Regatta Committee said that the point of starting the race would have to be changed, as there is not room for a fifteen-mile windward or leeward race with the start from Sandy Hook Lightship. Fifteen miles northeast of the lightship would take the yachts up on the Long Island shore, while fifteen miles in the other direction would find the Jersey shore a barrier.

The start therefore in case of a northeast or a southwest breeze will be either from a point near the Jersey shore some six miles southwest of the lightship, or in an opposite direction near Long Island.

Such conditions prevailed six years ago in the first race of the Defender and Valkyrie III., the wind being northeast, and the start was moved to a point near the Jersey shore off Seabright. This enabled the yachts to beat out to sea, with the turning mark about five miles south of Long Beach, on the Long Island side of the course.

There will be quite a distinguished party of guests on board Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin. They include Sir Henry Burdette, K. C. B.; E. Cameron, K. C., of Ottawa; Butler Aspinall, K. C.; H. C. Byron, K. C.; Judge Keogh of New Rochelle, the Misses Emmett, Col. and Mrs. A. H. Lee, Commodore F. T. Adams of the Larchmont Yacht Club; M. Schenck, Chairman of the Crystal Palace, London; Whitely Thompson, M. P.; R. Rigg, M. P.; John Arbuckle, Miss Kathryn Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Greenhut of Peoria, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel, Miss Vaughan, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Jefferson Davis Hayes and Master Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. James Butler, Edward Willard and Miss Willard, R. J. Gibson of London, John D. Crimmins and family, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Martin Maloney, Colgate Hoyt, E. P. Benjamin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Revell of Chicago, Robert Monroe Ferguson, Mrs. Peabody, Lieut. Col. Burbank, United States Army, and family; Capt. and Mrs. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Adams, Percy Chubb and family, Capt. James Nichol and Capt. Campbell of the Anchor Line, Mrs. J. N. Beach, and A. E. H. Owen of the British Embassy. These have also been invited: Levi P. Morton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Edison, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bidwell, Bourke Cockran, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, District Attorney Philbin, Mayor Van Wyck, Dr. and Mrs. Grant of Buffalo, Lord and Lady Newborough, and Lady Lister Kaye.

Those living on board the Erin are the Duke of Alba, Mr. and Mrs. William Jameson, Capt. Charles Beresford, the Hon. Charles Russell, Robert C. Ure, H. M. McGildowney, and Commodore Hilliard.

Great preparations are being made by nearly all the excursion steamers in New York Harbor for carrying out the thousands who are eager for the sport, while half a dozen of the big Sound steamers will as usual accompany the yachts over the course. In addition a number of prominent yacht clubs have chartered special steamers for their own members, the New York Yacht Club having the New Haven boat, the Chester M. Chapin. On board the patrol fleet will be many invited guests. For the trip on the Algonquin invitations have been extended to the entire representatives of the State in both Congress and the State Assembly. Among other guests invited to go out on this vessel is Richard Croker.

GREAT CROWD TO SEE RACE.

Immense Fleet of Pleasure Craft Will Attend Cup Yachts—Betting on Result.

With the cup yachts Columbia and the Shamrock ready to the minute, and stripped to the skin for their great effort when the starting gun booms this morning, the absorbing topic of interest in and about hotels and yacht clubs last night was the international race. Never, even in the stirring history of the America's Cup races, has there been greater interest in a sporting event. As if to crown the long succession of surprises that have crowded upon each other ever since the challenge was received from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, the latest surprise, that of a remarkably small time allowance for the Columbia, small in comparison with the one that was expected, gave the yachting experts food for speculation.

First and foremost in interest, however, was the ordinarily dry topic of the weather conditions that may be expected to prevail off Sandy Hook this morning. Both from the Local Weather Bureau and from the Bureau in Washington came predictions that set the hearts of yachtsmen tingling with expectation. According to Dr. H. C. Frankenfeld, official forecaster of the Washington Weather Bureau, there is every indication that the yachts will have at least a good sailing breeze, and possibly every pound of wind they may care to carry. The wind for the occasion is predicted from the north or northwest. An area of pronounced high pressure is passing over Northern Lake Superior, and it is moving eastward over Canada. If the movement continues, by this morning it ought to extend over Eastern Canada, and ought to be accompanied by strong northern or northeastern winds off Sandy Hook.

Forecaster Emery of the local Weather Bureau did not care yesterday to risk a prophecy as to the general weather conditions that might be expected during the next week. Beyond saying that the conditions would favor breezes rather than calms at this time of the year, he preferred not to venture an opinion.

BETTING ON THE YACHT RACE.

The usual excitement in yachting circles which ever precedes a first cup race began to show itself yesterday more than ever in the crowding of hotels with guests that have come to the city from far and near to see the great contest. Old yachting enthusiasts who have not met since the international races of two years ago again have come together and stand in groups in the corridors discussing the chances and the merits of the competitors. The anchorages about the city are beginning to be crowded with visiting yachts. Bets are made here and there, but they are not numerous or conspicuously high. It was predicted earlier in the week that not until the time allowance which the defender will receive from the challenger had been published, would betting really begin to stir.

Perhaps there were never so many surprised yachtsmen as there were yesterday morning, when they picked up the newspapers and saw what was considered a remarkably small time allowance that the Columbia was entitled to from her competitor. It was expected that at least one and one-half minutes, or even more, would be allowed to the American boat, and the announcement that only forty-three seconds were to be allowed was as much of a surprise and disappointment to local yachtsmen as it was a surprise the other way to Sir Thomas Lipton and his friends.

The point that seemed to impress itself most on the experts was that the mast of the Shamrock is 8.65 feet longer than that of her rival. This puts the topsail of the challenger high above that of the defender, and the advantage will make the Shamrock particularly dangerous in a light wind when her higher sail will catch airs that will completely pass over the Columbia. Still, the general opinion remains that the Columbia will be the victor in the series, while several enthusiastic experts, among them Bob Chaptain, Charles Barr, declare that she will win in three straight races. Again and again the race was figured out on paper whenever a doubting Thomas appeared to join a group, until, in the face of those figures, the Columbia seemed unable to lose a single race.

One of the chief points of reliance which yachtsmen put in the American boat is the ability of her skipper, Charles Barr, to handle her. The exhibition which Capt. Barr gave in handling the champion against her rival, the Constitution, has won for him the admiration of every expert, and in connection with this, it is pointed out that Barr has now a manager who in no way will interfere with the judgment of his skipper.

In the language of one enthusiastic yachtsman, "Barr will make them see stars. Sycamore is a good man, an excellent man, and Jameson may not have a peer on the other side, but in Barr they meet a man who handles his boat as if she were part of himself, and with him at the helm and a crew as speedy and quick as any that ever trod the deck of a racer."

COLUMBIA A STRONG FAVORITE.

In Wall Street opinion on the races found expression in betting. F. H. Brooks of Seligsberg & Co. yesterday bet $2,000 to $1,500 on Columbia, and it was reported that he had another $2,000 to bet at the same odds.

In the "curb" crowd of brokers on Broad Street, W. Bryan, who bet $500 to $400 on Tuesday on Columbia to defeat Shamrock II., made another bet of a similar amount at the same odds yesterday. He announced that he was ready to bet any part of $50,000 at 5 to 4 on Columbia. A number of small wagers at 5 to 4 were also made, but there was no general supply of Shamrock money.

At the Sturtevant House a number of English guests have posted $2,000 to be placed at odds of 5 to 4 on the Shamrock II. James Wakely has $2,000 to bet on any single race in the series at 5 to 4 on the Columbia or at 5 to 3, for the entire series, on the Columbia. In one of the big hotels up town an offer to bet $1,500 at 5 to 4 on the Columbia went begging.

Among the foreign visitors now in New York to remain until the last of the series decides the ownership of the cup is Lord Newborough, who arrived Tuesday in his auxiliary yacht Pedora. The Fedora was long delayed on her trip, having left Dartmouth on Aug. 28. Some fears as to the vessel's safety were entertained. The yacht had an adventurous journey and was obliged, owing to a pounding received in storms, to put into St. Michael in the Azores on Sept. 19.

Aboard the Margarita, A. S. Drexel's yacht, lately arrived from England, are Lady Newynne Compton with Col. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. Others on the list of the Margarita's guests are: The Duke of Alba, nephew of the former Empress Eugenie of France; Capt. Gordon, Lady Eache-Cunard, Lady Lister Kaye, Miss Emily Yznaga, and Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel.

Many yachts arrived overnight and were found at anchor yesterday morning. A partial list of the fleet already collected is as follows:

R. A. C. Smith's Catania, John Jacob Aster's Nourmahal, George J. Gould's Sybarite, Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra, Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin, H. B. Moore's Zara, Mrs. Robert Goelet's Nahma, and Eugene Higgins's Varuna.

Perry Belmont's Satanella, Edmund Randolph's Scud, John R. Drexel's Sultana, C. K. G. Billings's Surf, Joseph Stickney's Susquehanna, H. Hanan's Taurus, F. C. Degood's Tillie, A. Stern's Virginia, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle's Marjorie, C. M. Meyer's Maspeth, Col. Alexander Van Rensselaer's May., Howard Gould's Niagara, E. C. Benedict's Oneida, A. Hart McKee's Parthenia, Joseph B. Thomas's Reverie, A. E. Orr's Rocket, King, August Belmont's Scout, Cornelius Vanderbilt's Mirage, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, Joseph E. Widener's Josephine, H. H. Roger's Kanawha, Anthony J. Drexel's Margarita, Butler Ames's schooner America, H. S. Redmond's yawl Ailsa, Percy Chubb's yawl Vigilant, Charles Fletcher's Alvira, George W. Wilson's Anita, Col. O. H. Payne's Aphrodite, F. G. Bourne's Colonia, F. W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror.

The large excursion fleet that will leave the city between the hours of 8:30 and 9:30 o'clock will find itself in picturesque and lively company. Among the steam yachts that will go to see the race are many that have reputations for speed to maintain, and there will be meetings on the way to and from the race in which old scores may be wiped out and new ones caused.

The New York Yacht Club, in West Forty-fourth Street, presented an unusually animated scene last evening. Scores of members came to the rooms to talk over the big yacht race to-day. At 8 o'clock over 200 members of the club were seated at dinner in the dining rooms, where the sole topic of conversation was the relative merits of the Columbia and Shamrock. But one opinion was expressed, and that was of absolute confidence in the superiority of the Columbia. Little or no money was put up, Columbia money at 10 to 8 finding no takers. Asked if there was anything new to give out, Secretary Oddie replied:

"The race is on. Every one here feels that there can be but one result. Columbia money down in Wall Street is going begging, and all are confident of the success of the Columbia."

Commodore Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, retired at 10 o'clock, "in order to get an early start to-morrow," as he expressed it, and the crowd of members dwindled away rapidly. The members of the club and their friends will witness the races from the boat Chester W. Chapin, which will leave Pier 19, at the foot of Warren Street, each race morning at 9:15 o'clock.

Columbia Favored in England.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The betting in London shows how slim are regarded the chances of the Shamrock II. "lifting" the America's Cup. There is such difficulty to find takers that after 50 to 40 was twice laid, the Columbia's admirers were obliged to raise the odds to 110 to 80. Even this did not attract the betting men. The general public is apathetic. The long optimistic special dispatches from New York fail to enthuse or convince. The newspapers here are trying to awaken interest in the race by more or less colorable imitations of American newspaper methods, in announcing the progress of the cup races by electrical devices and firework signals, one paper having arranged to run a couple of launches, with green and red lights respectively, on the Thames.

The Yachting World to-morrow will say: "British yachtsmen are quietly confident regarding the chances of the challenger. Should she win, they will, it goes without saying, rejoice greatly, but they have been so used to defeat in the past that they will not be particularly disheartened should the Columbia prove to be better than the Shamrock II."

BOY KILLED ON THE BRIDGE.

Thrown from a Wagon Drawn by a Runaway Horse and Run Over by Trolley Car.

William Brown, fourteen years old, living at Willoughby and Hamburg Avenues, was killed by a trolley car on the East River Bridge yesterday after he had been thrown from a wagon drawn by a runaway horse.

The boy, together with Harry Kaufman of 1,140 Willoughby Avenue, and William George of De Kalb and St. Nicholas Avenues, was returning to Brooklyn with a load of apples from a Manhattan market in the early morning. The two men who were with him are peddlers. Shortly after arriving on the bridge the horse drawing the wagon took fright at something and dashed madly across the bridge. Either the reins broke or the men lost their heads, for they were powerless to stop the animal.

About the middle of the span young Brown was thrown to the car tracks. Just behind the wagon came a car of the Flatbush Avenue line, in charge of Charles W. Williams. Before the motorman could stop the car the wheels had passed over the boy's body, killing him almost instantly. Shortly before the horse arrived at the Brooklyn tower the two men were thrown from the wagon. They were hurt so badly that they had to be taken to the Brooklyn Hospital. The horse fell dead in the roadway at the Brooklyn anchorage.

Williams, the motorman, was arrested and held by Magistrate Dooley in $500 bail on a charge of homicide. Bail was furnished by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

J. J. HILL'S PLAN MISCARRIES.

Darius Miller Will Not Be Traffic Manager of the Northern Pacific.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, was in Chicago to-day and held an important conference with several prominent railroad men. Mr. Hill is on his way to New York, and it is stated that the purpose of his visit here was to arrange for the coming of Darius Miller as traffic manager of the Great Northern and Burlington. It developed that Mr. Miller will not come to Chicago until after the annual meeting of the Northern Pacific, which will take place in October.

The Record-Herald to-morrow will say: "There is a hitch in the original plan as outlined by Mr. Hill. It was his desire to have Mr. Miller in charge of the traffic of the three roads and to oust President Mellen of the Northern Pacific. But his plan also the Northern Pacific was to play second fiddle to the Great Northern in the matter of getting exchange traffic from the Burlington. Mr. Mellen, however, proved strong enough to frustrate a portion of this plan, and when he objected to Mr. Miller being placed over his head in the matter of traffic his objection was favorably considered by the Harriman people.

"As a compromise it was decided to permit Mr. Miller to come as traffic director of the Great Northern and Burlington."

Flushing Doctor Changes His Name.

Dr. Frederick Emil Neresheimer, son of E. Augustus Neresheimer of Flushing, the former President of the American Theosophical Society, yesterday made application before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court Special Term in Queens County to have the latter portion of his name cut off. He claimed the name was too long for business purposes. He wanted it changed to and the application was granted.

SETH LOW ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL ACCEPT

Will Lead Anti-Tammany Forces, and Is Confident of Victory.

Will Conduct an Active Campaign and Make Many Speeches—What Messrs. Grout and Fornes Say.

Seth Low will accept the call which has come to him to lead the anti-Tammany forces. Moreover, he is confident of victory. Mr. Low made these two announcements yesterday.

No formal notification of his nomination by the Republican convention has yet been given Mr. Low, and he had not been informed up to last evening when he might look for it. He was informed by a member of the Citizens' Union, he said, that he might expect the notification of his nomination by the Citizens' Union Convention to-morrow.

"As soon as I receive notification from the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions of my nomination I shall accept those nominations," said Mr. Low at his home, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, last evening. "I also understand that I either have been, or will be, nominated by the Greater New York Democracy. I shall also be pleased to accept that nomination and any other nomination which may come from one of the anti-Tammany organizations represented in the general anti-Tammany conference."

"Having decided to make the race for Mayor, will you resign the Presidency of Columbia University?" was asked.

"Yes, of course I will resign. I do not wish to involve the university in the municipal campaign."

"Mr. Low, do you regard the conditions as favorable to the success of the reform forces as they were four years ago?"

"I regard them as much more favorable. Four years ago the opposition to Tammany was divided; now it is united."

"Will the fact that two of the anti-Tammany organizations have refused to indorse your nomination influence your course of action in any way?"

"I don't care to say anything about that. It is sufficient to say that when the nominations of the Republican Convention, the Citizens' Union Convention, and the Greater New York Democracy are tendered to me I will accept them."

"Do you expect to make as many speeches as you did four years ago?"

"That depends upon the Campaign Committee. I expect to make a great many speeches."

"Have you received any letters of congratulation?"

"I have received letters from a great many people, indicating that the interest in the coming campaign is keen."

"Do you care to make any expression upon the platforms adopted by the conventions which nominated you or upon your associates upon the ticket?"

WILL NOT TALK ABOUT PLATFORMS.

"It will be time enough to speak about the platforms after I have received formal notification of my nomination and have accepted. I have here a telegram which I received to-day from Mr. Fornes, and my reply, which you are at liberty to publish, if you choose."

Mr. Low handed Mr. Fornes's telegram to the interviewer. It was as follows:

Congratulations and best wishes. If the people are as considerate of New York's best interests as you have ever been, you will be chosen our honored Mayor. CHARLES V. FORNES.

Mr. Low's reply to Mr. Fornes was as follows:

Your congratulations and good wishes heartily reciprocated. I am glad to be a candidate on the ticket with you. SETH LOW.

Mr. Low was asked whether he was feeling as equal to the hardships of the campaign as he did four years ago.

"I have had a good vacation, and I am feeling very well indeed," he replied.

Mr. Low spent the day yesterday at Columbia University. He left his home at 11 o'clock and did not return until 5 o'clock. He rode out to the college on his wheel in bicycle costume and returned in the same way. There were no political callers at Mr. Low's residence during the day, but last evening R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Citizens' Union, called and talked over the situation with him.

Mr. Low has appointed as his political secretary John J. Clark, who was Secretary of the Citizens' Union four years ago. Mr. Clark will have charge of all of Mr. Low's arrangements for the campaign. He spent yesterday at Mr. Low's home setting things in shape for the campaign work.

Mr. Clark said that for the present his headquarters would be at Mr. Low's home, and he might remain there throughout the campaign. Mr. Clark said he had received no information as to what headquarters would be established by the organizations represented in the anti-Tammany movement, but he supposed that they would have a central headquarters at some convenient place. Unless the organizations do come to an understanding about establishing a central headquarters, it is probable that Mr. Low will continue to make his headquarters at his home. If he made them at the regular headquarters of either the Republican County Committee or of the Citizens' Union he might, it is said, cause ill feeling, and he will take no step which is likely to create any contention among his supporters.

MAY RESIGN FROM COLUMBIA.

There is considerable interest manifested as to whether or not the Trustees of the Columbia University will accept the resignation of Mr. Low. Four years ago, when he became a candidate for Mayor, he handed in his resignation to the Trustees of the college, and they, by a unanimous vote, decided to take no action upon it until after the election. When Mr. Low was defeated he at once resumed his duties as President of the university.

Edward M. Grout, nominee of the Republicans and the Citizens' Union for Controller, came over from Brooklyn yesterday to attend the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements of Greater New York, of which, as President of the Borough of Brooklyn, he is a member. He did not arrive at the Board room, in the Park Row Building, until the meeting had been in session for some little time. His entrance attracted no particular attention, and he was soon absorbed in the study of some plans bearing upon work which was up before the Board for consideration. Mr. Grout was asked what he thought of the platforms of the conventions which had nominated him. He said:

"I don't care to be interviewed at this time. I know your business is to get interviews, but you will appreciate that, from my point of view, it would not be proper for me to say anything until after I have been notified of my nomination. Besides, when I have anything to say I prefer to say it in a formal way in the form of a statement."

"Will you accept the nominations of the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions?"

"On that point I have only to reiterate what I have already said."

"That is that you would be glad to run on a ticket with Mr. Low?"

"Yes."

Mr. Grout, like Mr. Low, said he had received no information as to when he might expect the formal notification of his nomination.

Charles V. Fornes, who was nominated by the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions for President of the Board of Aldermen, had a number of callers yesterday at his place of business, 425 Broome Street, who came to congratulate him. Mr. Fornes said he would accept the nomination, but beyond that he did not care to be quoted until he had received formal notification. He said he thought it would not be in good taste for him to discuss the platforms adopted by the conventions or to make any speeches during the campaign until after the platforms of the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions had been formally submitted to him.

Several of Mr. Fornes' callers yesterday were Germans, and he conversed with them in German with a fluency that he does not display in English. He expects to make a great many speeches in German during the campaign.

MR. CRIMMINS CONFIDENT.

He Considers Seth Low Well Equipped for the Office of Mayor.

John D. Crimmins in speaking yesterday of the candidacy of Seth Low for Mayor, said:

"Seth Low as a candidate embodies in his personality and [illegible] the highest principles of [illegible] and was powerless to aid himself.

readiness to defend a principle and his fearlessness to assume the responsibilities of a leader are evidences that he possesses more the spirit of a Cincinnatus than of a politician.

"Mr. Low has an evenly balanced mind, a temper patient and gentle; he possesses an indefatigible industry and impresses all with whom he comes in contact as a man of men. The working men confide in him; he has often been called upon as an arbitrator in their disputes with their employers. In fact, every act of his private and public life has won the respect and commendation of all who are acquainted with his career. For four years as Mayor of Brooklyn he honored the office, and his administration was one of the greatest credit. From this experience he is equipped possibly beyond any man whose name has been considered for the high office of Mayor of our greater city.

"Every inhabitant of our city, from the child to the man, be he laborer or mechanic, artisan or artist, employer or employe, would find his conditions and surroundings improved by such a government as we might expect would be brought into existence by the election of Mr. Low. Furthermore, all public servants, and their families would feel proud of being employed by the municipality under such a Chief Magistrate.

"I have no authority to speak for Mr. Low in any sense. But I know him; I have heard him speak, I have read his papers, and I have given attention to his views on many questions, and he holds liberal ideas, he is not unacquainted with the masses or their conditions; he appreciates their situation, he knows where they live and the manner of their living; we may say he has addressed them in their own households. No man better appreciates that that government governs best which governs with the least restraint. I believe the only restraints with which he would surround us would be for the benefit of morals and the welfare of the family. I believe he will be elected, for I have every confidence in the good sense of the people, and that they will realize the advantage of living under just, equitable, and liberal laws."

GERMAN VOTERS' ATTITUDE.

Mr. Ridder Says the Reform Union May Indorse Mr. Coler if Nominated by Tammany Hall.

Contradictory reports were in circulation yesterday with reference to the probable attitude of Herman Ridder and the German-American Reform Union in the coming campaign.

"The prevailing sentiment is," said Mr. Ridder last night, "to wait for the Tammany convention and to indorse Coler in case he is the Tammany nominee for Mayor. If he is not nominated or the Tammany ticket should be unacceptable for other reasons, even with Coler at the head of it, the German-American Reform Union will probably declare for the fusion ticket."

GOV. ODELL'S OPINION.

His Reply to Those Who Desired an Independent Democrat as a Reform Mayor.

Gov. Odell is very favorably impressed with the city ticket named by the Republicans and the Citizens' Union.

"There has been," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, "some little dissatisfaction because an independent Democrat was not selected for Mayor. But these independent Democrats who wanted one of their kind named seem to have overlooked the fact that with two Democrats in the field many Republicans might feel they had a perfect right to select which of the two they should support.

"The ticket, in my opinion, is a very strong one, and it will grow in strength as the campaign progresses. I know of no reason why Seth Low should not receive the support of every Republican in the municipality. Just what strength he will develop outside of the Republican Party, I do not know, but I feel quite confident, the more I study the situation, that the anti-Tammany ticket will be elected."

The Governor had luncheon with Senator Platt at the Lawyers' Club, but they did not discuss politics.

Gov. Odell left for his home in Newburg at 3:30 o'clock, and does not expect to go to Albany until after his visit to Buffalo on Oct. 7.

TAMMANY'S CANDIDATES FOR THE CITY OFFICES.

Mr. Croker Has Not Yet Announced His Choice for Mayor.

The next move in the selection of the Tammany candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen may be taken on Saturday evening, when another meeting of the representatives of the Democratic organizations of the five boroughs will be held in the Democratic Club.

It was said last evening that as twenty names had been suggested for Mayor from all sections of the city, Mr. Croker would not announce his personal choice until the leaders had a chance to talk matters over. The Brooklyn organization is still in favor of Controller Coler for Mayor.

The choice now seems confined to Bird S. Coler, Lewis Nixon, and Supreme Court Justices Barrett and Giegerich. There will be a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee on Monday to make final arrangements for the city convention, to be held Oct. 4 at the Grand Central Palace.

Mugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, expressed confidence yesterday to a friend, that Richard Croker would see the necessity of selecting a candidate for Mayor from Brooklyn. The McLaughlin organization is solidly back of Controller Coler, and wants to see him nominated. To a friend Mr. McLaughlin said:

"The situation is so plain that I am confident the leaders in the Borough of Manhattan will see the light. I have great confidence that Controller Coler will be the candidate for Mayor."

Assembly Nominations.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 25.—The Republican Convention of the First Assembly District has nominated Willis A. Reeve of Patchogue.

The Democratic Convention nominated Eugene W. Lane of Manor.

Nominated for the Assembly.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Greene County Republican Convention to-day nominated Lincoln S. Hart for member of the Assembly.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Seth Warner of Clinton was nominated to-day for Member of Assembly by the Prohibitionists of the Second Oneida District.

Tried to Blackmail a Railroad.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—A few days ago Superintendent Hohl of the Burlington route received an unsigned letter, mailed at Waldron, Mo., demanding of the Burlington that $4,000 be deposited by a certain light on the public road below Waldron or the tracks would be blown up with dynamite. Superintendent Hohl, Detective McMichael, and Sheriff Elgin of Platte County went to the place at the appointed time and captured John and James Sanderson, one of whom has confessed, implicating the other. They were brought to Platte City and are now in jail awaiting a preliminary examination.

Bravery of a Letter Carrier.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 25.—John J. Comiskey, a letter carrier, while on his route this afternoon, delivering letters, leaped into the Passaic River to rescue Albert Wentink, twelve years old, who had fallen in and was drowning. After landing the boy safely on the bank and seeing he was all right, Comiskey continued on his route in his dripping uniform.

Postmasters Elect Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Postmasters of the United States in convention to-night elected the following officers for the year: President—T. B. Dickerson of Detroit; First Vice President—William E. Hull of Peoria, Ill.; Second Vice President—A. W. Wills of Nashville; Third Vice President—Ossian D. Knox of Manchester, [illegible] Secretary—William Edgar Springer [illegible] Treasurer—Thomas G. Lawler [illegible]ell. They will meet next year [illegible]

Drowned in a Few Inches of Water.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—G. A. Mangold, a druggist of Point Pleasant, was found drowned near the pier in the Manasquan River close to his home this [illegible] in water just deep enough to [illegible] head. He was a paralytic and co[illegible] walk. It is supposed he fell fr[illegible]

NO NOMINATIONS IN BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

A Committee to Consider Candidates for County Offices.

Citizens' Union Republicans Want an Organization Man for President of the Borough.

The Borough and County Conventions of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn were held last night at the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street. After hearing the report of the Conference Committee it was decided to refrain from nominating candidates.

The Nominating Committee of Forty-three, composed of the chairman of each Assembly district delegation and the delegates to the Borough Committee of the organization and the chairmen of the conventions, was appointed by the convention. This committee was empowered to receive and act upon the report of the Conference Committee in making up the fusion tickets.

About 500 delegates were present at the hour for which the convention had been called. The borough convention was first called to order by M. J. Flaherty, the Chairman, and Peter Aitken presented the report of the Conference Committee. He said:

"The Conference Committee is unable at present to submit to you a list of names. Its inability is due largely to the unwillingness, or shall we say the inability, of the Republican conferrees to meet our request for a conference, owing perhaps to the unsettled condition of political matters as natural, and we cannot blame them entirely for the situation. We, of course, were in doubt ourselves up to the last moment as to what action the City Convention would take last night. That action, I believe, is satisfactory to the people in general. [Applause.]

"The Republican conferrees have shown their willingness to have the conference, which has been adjourned till now, take place as soon as it can be arranged. I think it should be our earnest desire to have fusion in the borough ticket. That is the most important consideration, and the only way to succeed is by an alliance. We must have that alliance without the surrender of principle. We must get what we are entitled to, and you can depend upon your Conference Committee to get it.

"We are not ready with a list of candidates for your consideration. What shall we do? There are two alternatives. This convention has the right to make its nominations direct from the floor to-night. But I think most of you will agree with me that course would involve considerable confusion.

"There is the other alternative of adjourning this convention and appointing a nominating committee of representative men. It is unreasonable to expect our people to come together night after night only to adjourn.

"We have been pretty well tired out. I recommend the appointment of a committee of the Chairman and delegate from each Assembly district. It seems to me that this convention would be perfectly safe in the hands of a committee of that kind. And it would do away with the necessity of calling another convention."

Following the adoption of this report came a motion to add the name of Col. Willis L. Ogden to the Conference Committee; this was carried, and after adopting a resolution appointing R. Fulton Cutting of Manhattan, Abner E. Haight of Brooklyn, and Mr. Weed of Queens a committee to fill vacancies after nominations had been made, the convention adjourned.

The County Convention was then organized with the same membership and carried out the programme of the Borough Convention.

It is known that the delay was caused by the fact that the Republicans are unwilling to accept any one other than a straight-out organization man as candidate for President of the Borough.

On the other hand, the Citizens' Union men insist that the candidate shall be one of their own organization. Both the Citizens' Union conferrees and the Republicans refuse to consider the name of Rufus L. Scott, who has been proposed by ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey.

No Bronx Borough Convention.

The Bronx Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union was not held last night. It will, it is reported, meet this evening and nominate James R. Wells. A Conference Committee was yesterday appointed to meet representatives of the Republican and other anti-Tammany organizations. Mr. Wells is a real estate agent and an independent Republican in politics.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention to Nominate a Candidate for Governor Meets To-day.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Republican State Committee met at the Trenton [illegible] to-night to complete the arrangements for to-morrow's State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. As already anticipated, ex-Gov. John W. Griggs, who was Attorney General in President McKinley's first Cabinet, was chosen for Chairman of the convention. John S. Gibson of Essex, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, was selected for Secretary of the convention, with these assistants: J. Herbert Potts of Hudson, Charles R. Bacon of Camden, Alexander C. Yard of Mercer, and Franklin W. Fort of Essex.

A committee including Senator Stokes, Vice Chairman of the State Committee, Congressman Fowler, and Congressman Gardiner was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions for submission to the convention. It was decided to recommend that the convention hold but one session.

There was the usual gathering in the hotel corridors to-night and State Chairman Franklin Murphy, who will be nominated for Governor without opposition, was the centre of attraction. Mr. Murphy held a reception in the hotel and shook hands with hundreds of Republican politicians from different parts of the State. Among those present were United States Senator Kean, Congressmen Gardiner, Fowler, and Loudenslager; State Controller Hancock, Gov. Voorhees, ex-Gov. Watkins, and nearly all of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen, as well as many county officials.

HUDSON COUNTY PRIMARIES.

Democrats Nominate the Candidates Selected at the Davis Association's Outing.

The Democrats of Hudson County held primaries last night, the candidates selected at the Davis Association outing on Sept. 11 being placed in nomination and voted for directly. There was but one ticket. The result was:

For State Senator—Robert S. Hudspeth; for Surrogate—James T. Lillis. These are both renominations and are the only county officials to be chosen.

The Assembly candidates are: Jersey City—James A. Hamill, John Dennin, Carl G. A. Schumann, George G. Tennant, John J. Treacey, and Patrick H. Connolly.

Hoboken—John J. Fallon and William F. Hurley.

North Hudson—Kilian V. Lutz and Frederick Weissmann.

Bayonne—Peter Stillwell.

West Hudson—Edward J. Rice.

The Mayoralty candidates in the various cities are: Jersey City—George T. Smith; Hoboken—Adolph Lankering; Bayonne—Egbert Seymour.

Ohio Campaign Again Postponed.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—At the conclusion of a conference here to-day, attended by Senator Hanna, Gen. Dick and other well-known Republican leaders, it was announced that the opening of the Republican State campaign had again been postponed in order that the thirty days of mourning for President McKinley might be properly observed. The opening meeting of the campaign will be held at Delaware, Oct. 19. Senators Hanna and Foraker, Gov. Nash, and other prominent [illegible] will speak.

Furious Storm in North Dakota.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 25.—A furious wind, rain, and electric storm prevailed here all last night. There are thousands of acres of wheat in the shock and much of this was scattered and spoiled. [illegible] can be no more threshing [illegible] this. The storm extended all over the

SAYS "KNOCK-OUT" DROPS WERE GIVEN TO HIM.

Man Found in a Semi-Conscious Condition in the Webster Hotel.

Charged with attempting suicide, a man who says he is Edward Simpson, twenty years old, a salesman living at 46 East Broadway, is confined in the prison ward in Bellevue Hospital.

A call for an ambulance was received at Bellevue last night from the Webster Hotel, 140 East Fifteenth Street. When the ambulance surgeon arrived at the hotel Policemen Turley and Sweeney of Capt. Gannon's command were standing outside. One of them told the doctor that a man had taken carbolic acid in a room in the hotel. When the surgeon went to the room with one of the policemen he found Simpson lying on a bed with three men and a woman bending over him. Simpson was in a semi-conscious condition, and the men said that he had swallowed carbolic acid.

The surgeon made an examination of the man and found that he was suffering from chloral poisoning and immediately pumped the contents out of the stomach. There was a strong odor of chloral, and not knowing how serious Simpson's condition was the surgeon ordered him removed to the hospital.

Simpson was carried to the street and placed in the ambulance. The two detectives and Policeman Corr, also of the East Twenty-second Street Station, got on the ambulance and drove to the hospital, where Simpson was placed in the prison ward. His condition is not critical and the surgeons say that he will recover.

The ambulance surgeon who was called to attend Simpson said last night that he believed a dose of "knockout drops" had been given to Simpson in the hotel, and that he was sure the man had not taken any carbolic acid. He said the actions of the men and the woman who were in the room were very suspicious.

The Webster Hotel at 140 East Fifteenth Street is the one that was raided some weeks ago by Assistant District Attorney Garvan, where they caught Police Capt. Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

It was learned later that a false entry was made on the admission blank to the hospital. The policemen of Capt. Gannon's command told the surgeon that the prisoner's name was Albert Withaus, and it was entered on the hospital record as such. Superintendent Rickard's attention was called to that fact, and he said that the matter will be reported to Commissioner Keller. At the hospital the authorities are obliged to take the name a policeman gives when a patient is unconscious.

MOTHER'S PLUNGE TO SAVE BABY.

It Had Fallen Into the River and She Could Not Swim, but Both Were Saved.

Her love for her baby caused Mrs. Hildegarde Simpson, who cannot swim a stroke, to plunge from a second-story balcony into the North River at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street yesterday morning after her two-year-old daughter, Margaret, who had just fallen in. Her screams as she leaped brought help, though the baby was nearly dead when both were drawn to safety. She was soon revived by rolling on a barrel.

Henry Simpson, the woman's husband, keeps a boathouse, the upper floor of which is used as a restaurant. His wife and the child had preceded him to the place, and Mrs. Simpson was cleaning up the second floor, when she missed the baby and ran out on the balcony to see the little one in the water.

Simpson was coming down the gangway from the shore with two other men as the mother leaped, and quickly they pulled the pair out. The mother when they reached her had the little one in her hands and was vainly trying to lift it out of the water. If Mrs. Simpson had not leaped just when she did the child would have drifted under a float and been lost.

NO BRIDEGROOM APPEARS.

Margaret Stockwell's Wedding Feast Remains Uneaten—Joseph McDermott

SCHLEY COURT HEARS OF RETROGRADE MOVEMENT

Admiral Cotton Says Schley Knew Cervera was at Santiago.

Declares He Delivered Dispatches to This Effect May 27, and Orders to Go to Key West Were Given in His Presence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—One witness, Rear Admiral Cotton, who was Captain in command of the auxiliary cruiser Harvard during the Santiago campaign, consumed the greater part of the time of the Schley Court of Inquiry to-day. Capt. Wise, who commanded the Yale, was on the stand when the court adjourned until to-morrow.

It had been whispered for some time that Admiral Cotton's testimony would be extremely damaging to the applicant. Admiral Cotton attempted to show that he had delivered to Admiral Schley on May 27 dispatches to the effect that the Spanish fleet was in the Harbor of Santiago, and that in the face of this information and instructions to remain at Santiago Admiral Schley gave orders to proceed to Key West for coal.

In Admiral Cotton's opinion it would have been perfectly safe to coal at sea off Santiago on the day the dispatches were delivered, May 27. As to the delivery of these dispatches Admiral Cotton stated in his direct examination that he had handed several to Admiral Schley, but on cross-examination he said that there might have been only two, but one of these he was positive conveyed the information from the Navy Department that the Spaniards were at Santiago.

In the course of his redirect examination of Admiral Cotton Mr. Hanna read a dispatch from Admiral Sampson to the Harvard. This dispatch had never been made public. It was dated May 22, and stated positively that the Spaniards were at Santiago. By it Admiral Cotton was ordered to communicate at once with Schley. A copy of this dispatch, Admiral Cotton testified, "to the best of his knowledge and belief," he delivered to Admiral Schley on May 27.

Capt. Wise, when court adjourned, had stated that he received notice from the Navy Department on May 20 that Cervera was in Santiago. This, he said, he could not communicate to Admiral Schley because, when he came up with the flying squadron on May 27, the retrograde movement had already begun, and he was able to communicate only with Capt. Philip of the Texas. The Brooklyn, he said, was a mile and a half ahead and he could not proceed in the face of orders to take the Merrimac in tow.

Altogether the day served to show how Rear Admiral Schley had been confused by the intelligence he received from Washington and Key West; that he suffered anxiety because of the difficulties encountered in coaling at sea in rough weather, and leading him to conclude that he must return to Key West for coal, and that the scouts that had been at Santiago before his arrival were not sure that Cervera's fleet was in the harbor until after Schley's arrival.

Attention was directed to the differences between the original dispatches and the copies in the appendix of 1898, but no explanation of the differences was drawn out.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Admiral Cotton and Capt. Wise Tell What They Knew of Cervera's Presence in Santiago Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—When the Schley court convened at 11 o'clock, there was general comment upon the fact that the seat which had been occupied from the beginning of the sittings by Judge Wilson was vacant. He had endeared himself not only to the members of the court, but to all persons about the court, and sorrow was shown on every countenance. Comment upon his sudden death was very general throughout the courtroom. The business of the court, however, was promptly resumed at the usual hour.

Admiral Schley to-day stated that Mr. Rayner now would be the leading counsel in his case, and that he would be assisted by Capt. James Parker of New Jersey and by H. A. Teague of Baltimore, as an expert. Mr. Rayner will continue to conduct the cross-examination of witnesses, as he has been doing, and the other gentlemen will continue in the same capacity they occupied up to the time of Judge Wilson's death. Mr. Rayner stated that if it became necessary in the preparation or abstracting of the voluminous documents in the case to employ assistant counsel, or if he should be unavoidably absent at any time, that proper arrangements will be made for that purpose.

The wall back of the court was adorned to-day with a chart on a large scale showing the ground site of the battle off Santiago on July 3. The southern coast of Cuba in the vicinity of Santiago was plainly marked, and the points at which the Spanish ships went to the bottom, or to the shore, were all indicated in plain lettering. There were also a number of transparent charts, which had been prepared overnight, scattered about in the rear of the room, and which were intended to illustrate various phases of the Santiago campaign. All these had been prepared with a view of expediting the work of the court, and all were on a large scale.

The first witness called to-day was A. B. Claxton, the machinist on board the Texas, who had begun his testimony when the sittings of the court were so abruptly terminated yesterday morning by the death of Judge Wilson.

Before Mr. Claxton took the stand, Commander Heilner was recalled to make verbal corrections in the official copy of his testimony. He said there were several corrections that he desired to make. In one case he was recorded as giving the "bearing and distance" of the Brooklyn. He said he had given the bearing, and not the distance. He made various other changes, but they were not material.

TEXAS'S ENGINE REVERSED.

Mr. Claxton said on July 3, 1898, he had been on duty in the engine room of the Texas. The engine indicator had called for "full speed ahead" early in the morning, which had, within an hour after the beginning of the action been changed to "full speed astern." To his knowledge there had been no signal for the reversal of the engines. He said that he had been excused from service in the engine room, but still he knew that the engines were reversed for about two minutes. The witness had said that the engine was stopped.

"What was the next change made in the indicator of the port engine of the Texas?" he was asked.

"Full speed ahead."

"What was the next after that?"

"There was no other order given for some time afterward."

"When was a further signal received by the indicator, and what was the signal?"

"Within the first hour of engagement the direction was changed to full speed astern."

"Can you not give an estimate of the time when the signal was given for full speed astern, and how long after the beginning of the action?"

"I could say within the first hour."

"Was there any other signal given during that watch, within your knowledge, for the port engines to reverse?"

"There was none to my knowledge."

"You were on duty in the port engine room throughout that day, were you not?"

"Off and on, sir."

"Where else were you on duty, if anywhere, at the time?"

"I was excused for a time on account of the heat."

"As a matter of fact, were the engines reversed?"

"They were, for about two minutes."

Mr. Claxton was not questioned by Mr. Rayner.

COTTON CONTRADICTS SCHLEY.

Rear Admiral Cotton, now commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, who commanded the auxiliary cruiser Harvard during the Spanish war, was the next witness. He told of meeting the flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, off Santiago on May 27, 1898, and said that on that date he had delivered dispatches to Schley from Sampson and the Navy Department. He had, he said, boarded the Brooklyn about 10:30 o'clock. The weather was then moderate and he had had no difficulty in going aboard the Brooklyn from his boat. He had worn his sword.

"What conversation took place between yourself and Admiral Schley?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"It will be impossible for me to state the entire conversation," the witness replied. "I was on board, generally speaking, from about 10:30 to about noon. The conversation naturally covered a very wide range, the most important part of which was, of course, relative to the dispatches I had delivered."

"What was said about the dispatches?"

"I delivered to Commodore Schley the original cipher in which the dispatches had been received by me at St. Nicholas Mole, together with a translation of those dispatches made by Lieut. Beall of the Harvard. I handed them personally to him in his cabin in the order of their date. He received them, read them, and commented in a general way upon their purport, spoke of the difficulty he had had in getting coal on board his ships while at Cienfuegos and subsequently to the date of which I am speaking, May 27, and said it had been almost an impossibility to get coal on board on account of the weather. He questioned me relative to the practicability of coaling ships at St. Nicholas Mole and Gonaives Channel. As to St. Nicholas Mole, I said:

"'There is no question, the small ships can coal there. As to Gonaives Channel, I know of no reason why you should not be able to coal there.'

"The Commodore made some remarks upon my statements the language of which I do not recall, but he asked me:

"'How about the large ships at St. Nicholas Mole?' I said: 'You can't coal your big ships there.' I had special reference in my reply to the battleships and protected cruisers of the Brooklyn and New York class. I said, thinking of the fact that my own ship had been there and was of some 12,000 tons' displacement and nearly 600 feet in length: 'Possibly, under favorable conditions, you might be able to coal the large ships there, one at a time.'

"But the area of deep water for the anchorage of large ships is so little there it was not practicable to coal at the very utmost more than one large ship at a time there, and in case the weather became bad she would immediately have to go to sea.

"I was anxious, while I was there with the Harvard, on account of her size, and I would have left at once in case bad weather had come on. As I remember I recollect no qualification as to Gonaives Channel."

Admiral Cotton said in response to a question from Capt. Lemly that vessels of the fleet could have coaled where they were on the 27th "at some time during that day." As indicative of the condition of the sea, he said he had used a cockleshell boat in going from the Harvard to the Brooklyn, and had worn a white uniform.

"Was anything said at this time about going to Key West for coal?"

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

"Returning to what I said with reference to the difficulty which Commodore Schley stated to me he had had in getting coal on board of any of the ships at Cienfuegos, he said he was very anxious. The coal supply was getting short, the weather was bad, and it had been bad almost continuously. It was a very serious problem as to how or whether he could possibly get coal on board ships off Santiago. He said if he found the weather did not improve and he found it impracticable to coal there, he could only see one resort and that was, he would be compelled to return to Key West in order to supply his ships with coal.

"Having that question in view, he was apprehensive and especially as to one ship, the Texas. He did not even know at that moment whether she had on board sufficient coal to enable her to return to Key West. During my visit he gave an order to make signal, a general signal as I remember it, not limited to the Flying Squadron alone, to report whether the ships had sufficient coal to reach Key West. The signal was made, or at least I assume it was made.

"At all events, during my presence with Commodore Schley, he received a report to the effect that all the ships, including the Texas, had sufficient coal to return to Key West. I think the Commodore was very much relieved when he received this information. Shortly afterward, I should say within a few minutes, he directed a signal to be made preparatory for the ships to return to Key West. The order was given in a general way. I cannot give the words of the order, but what I have stated was their purport.

"While I was still there, he received a report to the effect that the signals were read. Before I left the ship he ordered signals to be made for ships to form, preparatory for steaming to Key West. To go back a bit, I had informed Commodore Schley that it was utterly impossible for the Harvard to get anywhere except to Kingston. I had not sufficient coal to get to Key West, and he verbally authorized me to proceed at once to Kingston to receive such amount of coal as I could get there, sufficient to enable me to return to the nearest United States port.

"I left the Brooklyn about noon, possibly a few minutes before. Immediately after my departure the Brooklyn commenced steaming ahead, and I noted that many of the ships at that moment, under Commodore Schley's command were in motion, presumably preparatory to taking their stations in steaming order to return to Key West. As soon as I returned to my own ship, after my boat was hoisted, I steered to the southwest for Kingston."

DISPATCHES ALTERED.

"Did you state in specific terms that you agreed with Commodore Schley as to the difficulty of coaling?"

"The question was not discussed, and I expressed no opinion."

"Did this conversation occur before or after the dispatches which you took aboard had been read by the Commander in Chief?"

"After."

"In response to further questions, Admiral Cotton said that he had the original translations of the cipher dispatches addressed to the Harvard. The dispatch of May 25 was then read to him as follows:

Washington, May 25, 1898.—Harvard, St. Nicholas Mole, Haiti: Proceed at once and inform Schley, and also the senior officer present off Santiago, as follows: All department's information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago. The department looks to you to ascertain facts, and that the enemy, if therein, does no leave without a decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago say that there are landing places five or six nautical miles west from the mouth of harbor, and that there insurgents probably will be found, and not the Spanish. From the surrounding heights can see every vessel in port. As soon as ascertained, notify the department whether enemy is there. Could not squadron, and also the Harvard, coal from Merrimac leeward of Cape Cruz, Gonaives Channel or Mole, Haiti? The department will send coal immediately to Mole. Report without delay situation at Santiago de Cuba. LONG.

Mr. Rayner called attention to the fact that there were some changes in the dispatches as printed in the official reports by the Navy Department.

Admiral Schley's reply to these dispatches, dated May 29, in which he said he could not obey the orders of the department, was then read, and Mr. Rayner pointed out various changes in the language of the dispatch, as printed in the official report. He addressed the Court briefly concerning these changes.

SCHLEY'S REPLY.

He said that Admiral Schley had spoken of the weather as "boisterous" and that that word had been omitted from the printed copy of the dispatch. He also stated that whereas the Admiral had said that 9,500 tons of coal would be necessary, the printed copy made it 10,000 tons. It was also stated in the original that the Harvard was going to Port Royal, whereas Kingston had been inserted in the printed copy. There also were other changes. Following is the text of the original dispatch sent to the Navy Department:

Received dispatch of May 26 by Harvard, off Santiago de Cuba. Merrimac's engine is disabled and she is helpless; am obliged to have her towed to Key West. Have been absolutely unable to coal the Texas, Marblehead, Vixen, and Brooklyn from collier, owing to very rough seas and boisterous weather since leaving Key West. Brooklyn is the only one in squadron having more than sufficient coal to reach Key West. Impossible to remain off Santiago in present state of coal, account of the squadron. Not possible to coal to leeward of Cape Cruz in Summer, owing to southwest winds. Harvard just reports to me she has only coal enough to reach Jamaica, and she will proceed to Port Royal; also reports only small vessels could coal at Gonaives or Mole Haiti. Minneapolis has only coal enough to reach Key West, and same of Yale, which will tow Merrimac.

It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have all striven to that end. I am forced to return to Key West, via Yucatan Channel, for coal. Can ascertain nothing concerning the enemy. Was obliged to send Eagle to Port Antonio, Jamaica, yesterday, as she had only twenty-seven tons of coal on board. Will leave St. Paul here. Will require 9,500 tons of coal at Key West.

Admiral Cotton then related a conversation he had had with Admiral Schley concerning a proposition of Lieut. Beall of the Harvard, to go ashore and put himself in communication with the Cuban insurgents. He could not, he said, recall the exact words of the conversation, but at all events Mr. Beall had not been ordered ashore. Judge Advocate Lemly then asked:

"After you delivered the order, and prior to the dispatch which he delivered to you to be sent to Kingston, what efforts did he make to locate Cervera's fleet, to your knowledge?"

"None, to my knowledge."

"Did he, with his squadron, at that time approach Santiago?"

"He did not. I will qualify that to this extent. The vessels, of course, were not at anchor; they were moving about, and there were no directions for movement toward the harbor of Santiago."

"Referring to that phrase in the dispatch, 'The Department looks to you to ascertain the facts that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action,' what, within your knowledge, did Commodore Schley do in obedience to these instructions?"

"Nothing, to my knowledge."

"On the departure of the flying squadron, supposing they departed on that day as indicated by the signal, for Key West, and the leaving of your own vessel for Kingston, what of the American force was left off Santiago to prevent the exit of Cervera's fleet from that harbor?"

"I have no personal knowledge of that fact."

Judge Advocate Lemly then started to read dispatches received by Admiral Cotton from Admiral Schley, delivered by the Scorpion. Mr. Rayner objected to the reading of these dispatches unless Admiral Sampson's dispatch No. 7 to Admiral Schley was also read, as Admiral Schley's orders, he said, were based upon that.

THE "DEAR SCHLEY" LETTER.

At this point Capt. Parker remarked that this dispatch would not be found. To this remark Capt. Lemly took exception, saying that it was out of place for counsel to make such comment. Admiral Dewey sustained the objection. The order of Admiral Sampson, which is the letter known as the "Dear Schley" letter, was then read. "The Dear Schley" letter is dated Key West, Fla., May 20, 1898. Referring to a telegram from the Navy Department, received by Sampson, advising the latter to send word to Schley to proceed to Santiago, the letter says:

After duly considering this telegram, I have decided to make no change in the present plans; that is, that you should hold your squadron off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must come either to Havana or Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba. I am, therefore, of opinion that our best chance of success in capturing their ships will be to hold the two points, Cienfuegos and Havana, with all the force we can muster. If later it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago we could then assemble off that port the ships best suited for the purpose, and completely blockade it. Until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago.

ADMIRAL COTTON POSITIVE.

On cross-examination, Admiral Cotton said that, while he had delivered four or five dispatches to Admiral Schley, he had had the original of only the one dispatch which he had given. They had all been translated by Lieut. Beall, and he had not seen the originals of any but that one. He had no record of any other dispatches.

Mr. Rayner—I think maybe I can help you if you will let me. I will see if I cannot refresh your memory. Are you not mistaken about dates, and is not the date of the delivery of these dispatches the 31st instead of the 27th of May? You did deliver the dispatches, there is no doubt."

"All the dispatches I received at St. Nicholas Mole were delivered to Commodore Schley on the morning of May 27, 1898. There is no mistake about that. The dispatches I received at Kingston for Commodore Schley were delivered on the morning of May 31. There is no mistake about that."

Mr. Rayner—Then we will go ahead and see if you can find any more. I know you delivered them as fast as you got them.

"I desire to inform counsel that I have a record of the dispatches that were received by me, or that came addressed to the Harvard or addressed to the senior officer at St. Nicholas Mole or Kingston, Jamaica. I have not a record of the dispatches that came, and which were intended for Commodore Schley, except one."

Mr. Rayner—You spoke of four or five dispatches."

"The dispatches to which I have reference are those that were received on the Harvard by me."

"Have you a record of these?"

"I have a record of the dispatches that were intended for the Harvard and were received by me as the commanding officer of the Harvard. I have not a clear record of all dispatches that were directed to or intended for Commodore Schley or the senior officer off Santiago."

The witness identified one dispatch printed in the appendix to the report of the Bureau of Navigation May 27, 1898.

The court at this point adjourned for luncheon.

COTTON LESS POSITIVE.

When the court reconvened Mr. Rayner resumed his cross-examination of Admiral Cotton. His first effort was to reconcile certain dates, saying that it was most important that they should be correct. He would admit the delivery of one dispatch on May 27, but the contention was that the other dispatches were delivered on May 31. He called the Admiral's attention to the fact that one of the dispatches which he had said he delivered on May 27 had been dated at Washington as of that day. This is the dispatch in which Secretary Long had instructed the Commander as to the importance of determining explicitly whether Cervera's fleet was in Santiago Harbor.

The Admiral said that if he had said that this dispatch was delivered on May 27 he had made a mistake—that it was delivered on May 31, after his return from Kingston. The Admiral said, however, that he was certain that he had delivered more than one dispatch to Commodore Schley on May 27. He said:

"I delivered to Commodore Schley two dispatches on the morning of May 27. I think it probable that among the dispatches which I spoke of having handed him on that date there may have been some which were addressed to me and not to him, which contained information such as I thought he should have. Of the dispatches addressed to him one was from Admiral Sampson and the other from the Navy Department."

Recurring to his conversation with Admiral Schley concerning the coal supply of the fleet on May 27, Admiral Cotton said that Admiral Schley had expressed great anxiety on that point such as any commander would have felt, he said, under the circumstances. On this point Mr. Rayner referred to the previous remark concerning coaling in the open sea on May 27. He said:

"I understood you to have said that after reading dispatches the Commodore made signals inquiring the amount of coal. Did you see the answering signal?"

"I did not," responded the witness.

"You stated you could have coaled from the Merrimac on that day. Why didn't you do so?"

"In the first place, I had not authority to coal. In the second place, I was going for coal, which I could receive within twenty-four hours, and in the third place, coal was more needed by the fleet than by the Harvard."

"Did you ask the Commodore for permission to coal?"

"I did not."

TOLD OF CERVERA'S PRESENCE.

Mr. Rayner attempted to have Admiral Cotton say that his conversation with Admiral Schley concerning Lieut. Beall's propogition to go ashore and communicate with the insurgents had occurred on May 31 instead of May 27. The witness said that this might possibly be the case, but that to his best recollection the conversation occurred on May 27. Mr. Rayner explained that Admiral Schley had, on May 31, sent another man ashore to communicate with the insurgents, which would explain Admiral Schley's declination of Lieut. Beall's proposition.

The witness said that up to May 24 he did not know of the presence of the Spanish fleet within the harbor at Santiago, nor did he know of any other officer who had that information at that time.

On redirect examination Admiral Cotton said he was satisfied that he had told Admiral Schley of Lieut. Beall's proposition on May 27, because he would have considered that he was remiss in his duty if he had not given the information at the first opportunity. He had then had before him the order of the department to Commodore Schley to ascertain the facts concerning the presence of the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

A NEW SAMPSON DISPATCH.

Mr. Hanna here introduced a copy of a dispatch from Admiral Sampson, which had been received by the Harvard and which had not been made public heretofore. It was stated that this message had been written on May 22. A notation on it showed that it had been received on May 25. The dispatch was in cipher, and was directed to the Harvard at Mole St. Nicholas. It was translated by Lieut. Beall, and as presented read:

The Spanish squadron at Santiago; if previous to May 19 went off Santiago. Communicate with Schley if he (they) moves west. Schley is expected May 24 at Santiago from Cienfuegos. Telegraph me from Nicholas Mole to Key West if he (they) moves east, and leave letter for Schley. Then go to Santiago to meet him. I shall be at Cay Francis with squadron. If two scouts are available one should keep track of the Spanish squadron.

Admiral Cotton said that the copy which he had read had been retained by him. He added that if he had ever given that dispatch to Admiral Schley it had been on May 27, and not on May 31.

Mr. Rayner here raised the point that the document read was a copy, and not the original. He also called attention to the fact that the document had not been printed in the official reports of the Navy Department. An animated controversy followed, in which Mr. Rayner commented upon the (in his opinion) inaccuracy of the department reports. He demanded the original dispatch, and added:

"This is an inquiry, and not a prosecution, and you are here to protect and vindicate Admiral Schley as much as we are."

He said that Admiral Schley had turned in all his papers, and that Admiral Sampson's papers should also be available for the purposes of the court. Capt. Lemly then produced the original cipher copy of the dispatch. He asked the witness how he had received the message, and the latter replied:

"I received from the cable office on board the Harvard at St. Nicholas Mole the dispatch of which this is a translation. Lieut. Beall made the translation."

"Is it a correct translation of the cipher?"

"I believe it to be."

"Did Beall so state to you, or did he hand it to you as a correct translation?"

"He handed that to me as a correct translation of the original dispatch in cipher, and I believe it correct."

"Now, I will ask you whether, according to the best of your knowledge and belief and your best recollection of the subject, you delivered on May 27 to Commodore Schley this dispatch?"

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, I delivered a copy of that dispatch to Schley on May 27 off Santiago, Cuba, and that is one of the dispatches to which I referred as having delivered. To the best of my knowledge I delivered a copy of that dispatch, because it was important information for him, and he was mentioned by name in the dispatch."

ADMIRAL COTTON'S "DUTY."

Ultimately Mr. Rayner consented to accept the copy as correct. This point being settled, counsel for the department passed to the point concerning the proposition of Lieut. Beall to communicate with the Cuban insurgents on shore, and in doing so caused another objection to be raised by Mr. Rayner. The question was put by Mr. Hanna, who said:

"I will ask you whether you would have considered that you had discharged your whole duty, having knowledge of this, if you had not communicated with Commodore Schley?"

Mr. Rayner indicated an objection, saying: "You are not pressing a question of that sort."

To this Admiral Dewey interjected: "The witness has already stated that very fact."

Mr. Rayner—He gave that as a reason for verifying his recollection, but the question is asked here whether he performed his duty.

Admiral Dewey—As the witness said that he considered he had done his whole duty I think he has answered that. I was struck with that very phrase, and I thought how much time we were wasting asking the same question over and over again.

Mr. Hanna was not, however, entirely satisfied with the status of the matter as thus left, and said he did not ask it for purposes of repetition, but because the question was very important and had not been precisely answered.

"We have," said he, "an order from the department saying: 'The department looks to you to ascertain facts.' We wish to know whether this was done or not as a part and an essential part, of this is the suggestion that the insurgents could have been communicated with.

"Here comes the commanding officer of the Harvard with an offer and ready made means of communication with the insurgents. We desire to know whether that offer was communicated to Commodore Schley at that time, and on the 27th of May, not on the 31st or any other day. In order to fix this witness's recollection his attention is directed to this question, and it is a very important question. Three years have elapsed, and it is necessary that such aids as we can present to witnesses be given. The Admiral has stated that to the best of his knowledge and belief he did have this conversation on May 27. Now, I wish to ask you whether you knew of this instruction of the department?"

"I did."

"I would like to know whether, knowing of that, you consider, by any possibility, you would have omitted to communicate with Commodore Schley?"

"I should think not."

WHAT CAPT. WISE KNEW.

At 3:25 Admiral Cotton was excused and Capt. William C. Wise, who was in command of the auxiliary cruiser Yale during the Summer of 1898, was called to the witness stand. He told of his reconnoitring about Santiago harbor on May 20 and May 23, previous to the arrival of the Flying Squadron. He said he had not been able to see anything of the Spanish fleet.

Capt. Wise related how he had come up with the Flying Squadron off Santiago just as it had begun its retrograde movement on the 27th of May, and told of his exchange of signals with Capt. Philip of the Texas. Mr. Hanna questioned him, asking:

"As I understand you, when you picked up the Flying Squadron, they were formed for the westward movement?"

"Yes," was the reply. "In other words, the Texas had completed her turn and the Merrimac was still in the turn."

"Did you pass near any of the vessels?"

"I passed close to the Texas and exchanged salutations with Capt. Philip. Capt. Philip asked me where the Spanish squadron was. I answered, 'Navy Department said they were in Santiago.' He asked me where we thought they were. I said, 'I firmly believe they are in there.'"

Mr. Rayner objected to this line of testimony, saying that it was in the nature of a report of a conversation between Capts. Wise and Philip, and inadmissible. The court sustained the objection, and then put some questions of its own, which, together with the answers, were as follows:

"What information had you that led you to believe the Spanish squadron to be at Santiago May 27?"

"The same information that was received from the Navy Department. I will state that if they were there on the 20th they did not leave. I am perfectly satisfied they did not leave while we were there."

Judge Advocate—I am reminded by the court that this refers particularly to information that you have.

"I received my dispatch from the Navy Department on the 26th that the Spanish squadron had arrived on the 19th in Santiago."

"Had you any personal knowledge?"

"No."

By the Court—Did you report to the senior officer present the information upon which you based your belief regarding the location of the Spanish squadron on that date?

"As stated first, I was intercepted by the order from Commodore Schley from the Vixen to take the Merrimac in tow. Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul immediately went on board. The Brooklyn was a mile and a half ahead. I immediately went to the Merrimac and made preparations to take her in tow, and, so far as my communicating with Commodore Schley, no."

The Judge Advocate, at Admiral Dewey's instance, invited attention to the dispatch, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1898.—Yale, care American Consul, Cape Haitien. Inform every vessel off Santiago de Cuba Flying Squadron is off Cienfuegos and that orders have been sent to-day to proceed with all possible dispatch for Santiago de Cuba. LONG.

"The court asks why that order was not carried out."

Capt. Wise said in reply: "I informed the St. Paul, the Harvard, and the Minneapolis, and I notified Capt. Philip the same thing."

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, saying that it would hold one session to-morrow and would take a recess in the afternoon in order to permit those connected with it to attend the funeral of Judge Wilson, recent counsel for Admiral Schley.

New Head of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Journal Officiel publishes to-day a decree appointing Gen. Florentin Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor in the place of Gen. Leopold Davout, the Duc d'Auerstaedt. This is likely to raise a storm, as the Figaro and other anti-Ministerial papers assert that the reason for the removal of the Duke is the fact that he has opposed the conferring of the decoration of the Legion of Honor upon certain persons whom the Ministers would reward in this fashion.

ANACONDA DIVIDEND CUT

Directors Omit the Usual Extra 75 Cents, Declared Since 1899.

In Line with the Action of the Amalgamated Directorate—Much Discussion as to the Copper Market Price of Metal Likely to be Maintained.

The Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, at their postponed dividend meeting yesterday, did what quite generally had been expected—declared a semi-annual dividend of $1.25 per share and omitted the usual 75 cents extra which had been declared and paid since 1899. And, as was the case with the Amalgamated Copper Directors, when they omitted the usual extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., on their stock, the Anaconda Directors—that company being an amalgamated concern—left the public and their shareholders generally in ignorance as to the reasons for their action. All information other than the mere announcement of the dividend action was refused at the offices of the company, and the stockholders are left to guess whether the condition of the raw copper market is as bad as it is said to be; whether there is a great accumulation of stock, and whether the real reason for the passing of the Amalgamated dividend was the tieing up by injunction of, certain moneys of the Boston and Montana Company, which the Amalgamated recently absorbed.

However it be, one thing is certain, that the market values of the copper stocks continuo to be seriously prejudiced. Yesterday, on dealings in 127,000 shares, Amalgamated Copper broke to 88⅜, the lowest price in months, closing but little better at 88¾, a net loss of 4½ points. Anaconda, in like manner, was distinctly weak, breaking to 34¼ and closing at that figure, a net loss of 1¾ on dealings in 25,000 shares. Not a little of this selling was for Boston account and was said to be long stock sold in the fear that the stocks might go materially lower.

During the day, Wall Street was busy discussing the actual and probable developments in the copper market. One report had it that the price of copper is to be reduced between 2 and 3 cents a pound, while, on the other hand, it was declared with some positiveness, that the leading copper interests here would make a determined effort to maintain prices at the present level.

A published interview yesterday with H. L. Casey, whose circular some days ago marked the beginning of the sharp decline in copper stocks on the Exchange because of the telling of a great accumulation of the raw material, was to the effect that it will be impossible to maintain the selling price of copper at 17 cents when the price in London is 14 cents.

On the other hand, Jesse Lewisohn of the United Metals Selling Company, during the day gave out to one of the Wall Street news agencies the following statement:

"We have been given to understand, and we feel positive that it is a fact, that stocks of copper in the hands of foreign dealers were never smaller than at present. What the movement of prices abroad will be is nothing but pure speculation. One opinion is as good as another, but we are firm in the belief that a foreign buying movement must start in the near future, and that it will be one of considerable dimensions."

In further support of the opinion expressed by Mr. Lewisohn inquiry among large consumers of copper developed the fact that the United Metals Selling Company yesterday refused very large orders for copper at prices only slightly below prevailing figures. This was taken as an indication that no break in the price of copper is likely to occur.

John Stanton, the copper market expert, stated that as far as can be seen at present, there is no likelihood of a decline in the price of copper. He pointed out the fact that the large stock of copper is held by very strong interests who are well able to hold the metal, and that this is an element of strength. In fact, the consensus of opinion among representatives of the copper trade as secured yesterday was that no material reduction from the present quotation for copper is probable.

Considerable comment was caused by the course of the London copper market during the past few days. It is explained that large copper dealers here pay little attention to the London quotations, which no longer have the influence that belonged to them years ago. The supply of G. M. B. copper (Good Merchantable Brands) in England at the close of last month amounted to a little less than 16,000 tons, and this amount has since been reduced, it is stated, by about 2,000 tons. Owing to this small amount of copper available for delivery in the London market, manipulation of that market is said to be extremely easy, and that, therefore, London quotations are not a norm of the actual conditions prevailing in the copper trade.

On the general subject The Iron Age has this to say:

"The copper trade is completely upset, and with it all its collateral branches. The question is whether the leading interests will maintain the price and curtail production to keep it within the bounds of production, or whether we are to see a twelve-cent copper market. Utterances on the part of some of the magnates point to the former course, in which case consumers will regard stocks of copper with feelings akin to those who carry dynamite."

MARQUAND & CO.'S SCHEDULES.

Liabilities of Henry Marquand, $2,094,726—Liabilities of Frank B. Poor, $258,221.

Individual schedules of Henry Marquand and Frank B. Poor, who composed the firm of Henry Marquand & Co., bankers and brokers of 160 Broadway, were filed yesterday by Frank Sullivan Smith, the assignee. Mr. Marquand has liabilities of $2,094,726; nominal assets, $98,385, and actual assets, $66,245.

The assets consist of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, $60,000; seat in the Chicago Stock Exchange, $1,185; due from a fire insurance company, $100; books, pictures, &c., $4,200, and four shares of stock of the Mount Morris Bank, $760. Of the liabilities $2,056,607 are to his father, Henry G. Marquand of 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, for money and securities advanced to the firm. This amount is due after deducting equity in real estate, 6 Malden Lane, $80,000, and equity in a third interest in 160 Broadway, $80,000. The balance of the liabilities, $38,118, is to members of the New York Stock Exchange, whose claims are preferred against his seat.

The schedules of Mr. Poor show liabilities $258,221, of which there are secured $148,808, and unsecured $109,413; nominal assets $276,682, including those pledged as collateral; actual assets $159,417, including those pledged as collateral; net nominal assets $59,473, and net actual assets $17,348. The gross actual assets consist of equities in securities pledged as collateral in the hands of creditors, $150,735; real estate, $7,200, mortgaged for $5,063; notes, $527, and cash in bank, $955. The assets which have come into the hands of the assignee are only $3,619.

Seeking to Prevent a Lynching.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—The jail at Shelbyville is being heavily guarded to prevent the lynching of Anna Field, a negro woman, and Jumbo Field and Clarence Garnett, negro boys. William Hart, a printer, was found dying in a path leading to the Field woman's house on Saturday night. The two boys have confessed to the [illegible] is just too mean for anything.

Mrs. Mainchants—Why?

Mrs. Bargen-Hunt—He advertised that he would sell thirteen stamps for 25 cents. I spent 5 cents' carfare to take advantage of his offer, and he gave me twelve twos and a one.—Philadelphia Press.

Disappointment.

"Well, I'll acknowledge I'm disappointed," said Rivers, sourly. "I asked at least fifty people to-day what I ought to take for my cold, and not one of them recommended quinine and whisky."

A $10,000 FINE REMITTED.

Contractor Penalized for Non-Fulfillment of Contract Let Off by Board of Improvement.

The Board of Public Improvements at the meeting yesterday remitted the fine of $10,000 imposed on Contractor McLaughlin, who has just finished paving the Southern Boulevard in the Bronx Borough.

Mr. McLaughlin was under contract to finish his work within a certain period, and it was provided that for each day he took over that period he was to be subject to a fine of $50 a day. As the contractor took 211 days to complete the work, more than the contracted time, he had incurred a total fine of over $10,000.

The remittance of the fine was granted by the board upon the explanation from the contractor that the cause of the delay could not be attributable to him. He urged that he had done everything in his power to complete his work within the specified period, but he said the Union Railroad Company, who operate the electric trolley road along the Southern Boulevard, were so dilatory in removing tracks so that his men could do their work, that it was impossible for him to keep his contract.

Mangled Man's Desperate Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—With his left leg severed just above the ankle, and suffering the greatest agony from shock and loss of blood, Joseph Way, a conductor on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad, clung to the truck of a car in his train for ten miles. Way got out at Hornellsville to examine the truck. The train suddenly backed up, and his leg was cut off. Realizing that his life depended on it, he grasped the framework of the truck, and clung desperately to the iron until the train finally stopped. His recovery is doubtful.

Thief Stole Policeman's Uniform.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The house of H. N. Brewster, a wealthy coal and lumber dealer of Ridgefield Park, was robbed last night. Brewster is one of the town's special policemen and was very proud of his uniform, billy, and bracelets, which were kept for the special occasions when the citizen police were called to do duty. Besides stealing some valuables, the burglar carried away this entire police outfit. Mr. Brewster seems to feel worse over this than over the loss of his more valuable possessions.

Town Omitted from the Census.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—Daleville, a town of about 1,000 inhabitants in Delaware County, is possibly the only town in Indiana which was not included in the last census. For some reason it has been entirely overlooked and is not even mentioned, although the township in which it is situated is given.

Bankruptcy Petitions at Utica.

UTICA, Sept. 25.—Petitions in bankruptcy were filed to-day as follows: L. C. Davis of New Berlin, dealer in musical instruments, debts $2,712.14, assets $40; Adolph Horn, Oppenheim, Fulton County, debts $47,293.41, assets $25; Christopher J. Evlyn, Ithaca, debts $2,347.04, assets $1,688.50.

Killed the Wrong Man.

ELKINS, West Va., Sept. 25.—Alexander Hooper to-day shot and killed William Snipes. Hooper intended the shots for Samuel Lee, who had demanded money lost to Hooper in a game of cards. Lee, however, got out of the way of the bullets and they struck Snipes.

A Kentucky Security Company Fails.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Sept. 25.—The German-American Security Company assigned here to-day. Liabilities over $150,000, with practically no assets except office fixtures. Ex-Congressman W. J. Stone is President of the concern. About 500 investors are involved.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—Zenas Crane, Dalton, Mass.; Lieut. L. Leith, Royal Navy, England; Norman Macrae, Toronto; John D'Vigne, London.

CAMBRIDGE.—Samuel H. Cramp, Philadelphia; Viscount Beughem, Belgian Minister to Mexico; Capt. N. Tauscher, Berlin.

GRAND.—Col. Thomas C. Lebo, United States Army; Capt. P. S. Strong, United States Army.

STURTEVANT.—George F. Winslow, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL.—John Brewer, Washington; John A. Calhoun, Savannah; W. B. Lowe, Atlanta; A. Priestly and the English cricket team, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Colin Thomson, Glasgow; J. Douglas Morgan, Montreal; Montague Pitkin, London; R. S. Shields, Canton, Ohio; Oliver Durant, Culpeper, Va.

VICTORIA.—Lieut. Col. Mitchell, England; Capt. W. P. Duvall, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Goodrich, United States Navy; William Barnes, Jr., Albany.

HOFFMAN—G. H. Weaver, Montreal; James Hoare, Corning, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—Congressman S.

The Wanamaker Store.

Fall Display of Dress Trimmings

From Abroad

The real beauty of the dress, whether it is made of silk, of cloth or some filmy evening fabric, depends on the garnitures that give the impressive finishing touches.

The glitter and sparkle that was so conspicuous a year ago is not seen this season.

True, there are rich threads of gilt seen among the new trimmings, and there are charming garnitures in bright colors, chiefly for evening dresses; but a sombre tone pervades the majority of the styles. Not dull, by any means, for the blacks, which are most abundant, are rich and lustrous. They express the maximum of refined elegance.

Black and black-and-white dominate all other effects. This is true in Net Robes, of which we show a sumptuous collection; in the Embroidered Silk Garnitures, in the stitched satin strappings which promise wide popularity, and in the braids which will be seen everywhere.

Strappings and appliques of velvet are widely used. Taffeta silks are appliqued on net and beautifully embroidered. There are beautiful lace Etons and embroidered Silk Collars and Revers, that promise to give rare finishing beauty to both street and evening dresses.

Just how much Parisian genius and German handicraft have provided for the garnishing of dresses it is impossible to conceive, until you see these fine new productions.

To see them is to view the best that the season has brought forth.

Tenth street.

The New Dress Goods from Paris

The fabrics on which Paris sets her seal of approval have their success assured. The rest of the world stands expectant, until the verdict, as to what the season's styles are to be, is handed down.

The verdict has been rendered, and this collection of new weaves in Dress Goods conforms to its terms. Paris has delighted to favor rich velvets and velvet pile fabrics this Autumn, along with roughly woven, effective materials, such as Zibelines and Cheviots.

The showing of these Paris fabrics is at its best just now, fruitful of suggestion and full of interest. This is the best time, both for looking and buying.

Among the hundreds of varieties, these for mention today:

At $4 a yard—Novelty Velvet, woven with a pile similar to silk velvet, in combinations of black over colored grounds.

At $3.50 a yard—Cube Figured and soutache Striped Epingline, in combinations of black with colors.

At $3.50 a yard—Silk-and-wool Undulating Crepe Novelty, in iridescent color combinations.

At $3 a yard—Novelty Velvet; cubes in black or colored grounds.

At $3 a yard—Matelasse and Velvet Figured Novelty Epingline.

At $3.50 a yard—Self-colored Silk Figured Prunella Cloth.

At $3 a yard—Silk-and-wool Plaited Venetian Cloth; plaits in bright colored silk on black grounds.

At $2.75 a yard—Silk Matelasse Figured Silk-and-wool Epingline, in combinations of black and colors.

At $2.75 a yard—Silk-and-wool Matelasse Poplin, in black with bright colored silk pin dots.

At $2.50 a yard—Silk Polka-Dot Figured Repp, in combinations of colors and black.

At $2.50 a yard—Silk Corded Venetian Cloth, in combinations of colors and black.

Rotunda.

Boys' Clothing---

The Power of $5

There's an immense deal of purchasing power in a five-dollar note, as expressed in terms of Wanamaker Boys' Clothing. Here are some of the forms of expression it may take—all planned and built especially to fit the needs of the modern, lusty boy, for his hours of school or play:

At $5—Suits with double-breasted jacket and knee trousers, double seats and knees; silk-sewed throughout. In plain blue or mixed cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $5—Sailor Suits, of blue serge or cheviot, in twenty styles; some plain, others handsomely trimmed. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $5—Three-piece Suits, with jacket, vest and trousers; handsomely made of blue cheviot. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $5—Top Coats, with yoke; of tan covert cloth, in Fall weight; sizes 11 to 16 years. Same coat, for boys of 3 to 10 years, $4.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Smart and Becoming Hats

Have Gone to Hundreds of Homes

THIS is fashion's season of good humor. She has vouchsafed the privilege to every face and figure, to select the shape, trimming and coloring that are most becoming.

Yet her mandate of beauty is very decisive. Never has there been a collection of Hats brought together that displayed such a high character of beauty all the way through the stock.

Public appreciation has been promptly expressed. The sales this season have passed far beyond all previous records; and the selling is surest proof of pre-eminence.

Paris is this year in her happiest mood, and our own experts have been inspired to produce such charming hats as we believe have never been brought out in America before.

The Walking Hats have probably made the most decisive step beauty-ward. Without in one whit departing from their distinctive character, they have yet caught beauty from the dress hats. The usual severity is relieved; and they will be found becoming to faces which have never been able to come into harmony with them before.

There are many unique novelties among them. One hat has a crown made of a hank of white yarn; another has a brim made of interwoven ribbons. One in Rebeaux-green is trimmed with two green parrots. But the styles are too varied for description. The section where they are displayed will prove attractive to lovers of smart hats.

The collection of Children's Hats is another charming feature of the display.

The same broad variety, the same high character of beauty, is seen in Children's Hats as in women's. They deserve a long story of their own; but space forbids, and sight is better than description. We hope to have you view the whole marvelous collection with your own eyes. Second floor, Tenth street.

Venetian Enameled Ware

One of the secrets of success in the kitchen is perfect cleanness and sweetness among the kettles, pots and pans. And, when they are cracked or crazed, it is so much more difficult to keep them neat, so much easier to spoil a dainty dish by using them in that condition.

But it isn't necessary, when perfect, new kitchen utensils are as low priced as these pieces of Venetian Enameled Ware. There is not a defect in any of them; the white enamel lining has not a crack nor a chip; they have a neat mottled finish outside; and are priced at less than their usual wholesale prices. And housekeepers should remember that the opportunity ends with the month.

A group of Granite Ware, too, has interestingly little prices. News of both lots:

Venetian Ware—

Cooking Pots, 12 quarts, $1.12. Covered Buckets, 6 quarts, 46c. Saucepans, 8 quarts, 85c. Pudding Pans, 12 quarts, 40c. Dish Pans, 17 quarts, 75c. Jelly Plates, 10-inch, 12c. Milk Pans, 12 quarts, 40c. Preserving kettles, 2½ quarts, 28c. Tea Kettles, 3 quarts, 68c.

Granite Ware—

Wash Basins, 10c. Pie Plates, 5c. Drinking Cups, 5c. Dippers, 10c. Basement.

An Attractive Group of Girls' Dresses

They are Sailor Suits—the most serviceable and prettiest dresses for school and every day use that girls of 6 to 12 years can wear.

And these are unusually attractive—of navy blue, red, brown, or white serge, trimmed with braid or silk in a variety of effective designs. Values run all the way up to $10, but their price is

Five Dollars Each

A timely opportunity to get a pretty school dress at much below its worth.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Low-Priced Group of Good Corsets

They are all brands you know well and favorably—"H. & S.," "H. & H.," "L. R." and "Lillian," in a variety of good models in short, medium and long waist; colors are white, drab and black.

All sizes are included in the gathering, but not in every style. But there's excellent choosing, and it is a good opportunity for women to buy reliable corsets at substantial savings. Prices were 50c to $1.50, now

40c to $1

Second floor, Tenth street.

Dress Linings

Under-Price

This offering of Dress Linings, at considerably below their real value, gains in importance because of its peculiar seasonableness—just when you are most apt to need linings in preparing your Winter wardrobe.

They are excellent dress linings, too, without fault in color or quality—poor linings would be dear at never so little a price. The secret of the low price lies in the quantity we bought of them.

These two kinds:

At 15c a yard, for 20c quality—
Fine Beetled Percaline, in black and white.

At 18c a yard, for 30c quality—
Black Mercerized Sateen. Fourth avenue.

All-wool Homespuns

75c Kind for 50c

A splendid quality of this serviceable, good-looking fabric, made by one of the best mills, which was forced to unload part of its surplus stock.

It was made from high-grade wool, thoroughly freed from animal oils by careful washing, hence will not soil by attracting dust.

This same quality of goods has sold right along at its full value, 75c a yard, but we are able to mark this lot at

50 cents a yard

Fifty inches wide, in 9 different mixtures: Five shades of gray, from the lightest to darkest Oxford, three shades of blue and brown. Tenth st.

Overcoat Time

There's a snap to the air these mornings and evenings.

Chilly without an overcoat.

You've got to have one anyhow—might as well take time this morning to pick one out, and be comfortable.

Already decided to buy? Not quite settled on where to go for it.

Then you don't know Wanamaker's.

We have the smartest overcoats that tailors know how to make.

They are made with such skill and exacting care as you would scarcely believe to be known to ready-made clothing.

But that is the distinctive character of Wanamaker clothing.

Overcoats? We suggest these:

Silk-lined overcoats in black and Oxford-mixed cheviots, at $12.

Gray worsted overcoats, stylish and serviceable, at $12.

Black unfinished worsted, silk lined and faced to edge, at $15.

Overcoats, short or long, in all the newest fabrics, at $10 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Admirable CHINA

Unmatchably Low in Price

This September China movement stands alone in supplying new Tablewares of refined character and superior quality at very decided concessions from their usual prices. No other sale moves along similar lines. Nowhere else are absolutely new goods offered on sale occasions. Hence the marked distinction between the Wanamaker China movements and all other china sales.

New York housekeepers have rendered their judgment of the merits of this sale by the greatest buying ever done in the month of September.

Yet ample supplies of many superb lines of dinner wares are still here. Five selling days yet remain.

These hints of unmatched values:

Dinner Sets—

At $5.50; regularly $8.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 2 underglaze decorations; 100 pieces; complete for 12 persons.

At $10; regularly $16.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 3 fine flower decorations; all pieces gilt; 112 pieces; soup tureen and 3 meat dishes.

At $16; regularly $25—Fine English porcelain dinner sets, in 2 good decorations, with all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 3 meat dishes; 112 pieces.

At $20; regularly $35—Charles Field Haviland dinner sets, in a fine flower decoration; all covered pieces and handles gilt; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 meat dishes.

At $22.50 and $25; regularly $35—Same china as above in richer decorations.

At $32.50; regularly $47.50—Theodore Haviland dinner sets, in a fine border decoration and all handles gilt; 118 pieces.

Basement.

Fancy China—

50c goods for 25c—Breakfast, Tea, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffees, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, all beautifully decorated; some with solid colored border, overlaid with gold and some with colored band, with festoon flower decorations.

Tenth Street elevator counter and Basement.

French China—

Reduced one-third; fine decorations on one of our best shapes:

Dinner Plates, $5 dozen, regularly $8.
Breakfast Plates, $4 dozen, regularly $7.
Tea Plates, $3.50 dozen, regularly $6.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, $3 dozen, regularly $5.
Pudding Sets, $3.50 a set, regularly $5.50.
Chop Dishes, $1.75 each, regularly $2.75.
Salads, 85c each, regularly $1.50.
Celery Trays, 85c each, regularly $1.50.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1 each, regularly $1.50.

Richly Decorated Plates—

Theodore Haviland plates, in a particularly rich decoration:

Dinner Plates, $11 dozen, regularly $18.
Breakfast Plates, $9 dozen, regularly $15.
Tea Plates, $7 dozen, regularly $12.

Basement.

Popular Books At 5 Cents Each

These are paper-covered Books that we have been selling at 10c to 33c each; but we are cleaning up stock, and have put in small lots, from various editions, at this little price.

There is a wide variety of very interesting titles to choose from, 5c each.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Bedroom Suites

$60, instead of $100

Our showing of Bedroom Suites is extremely interesting now. More than a hundred varieties are displayed. The assortment begins with a well-finished ash suite at $28, of three pieces; and the finest is a Circassian walnut suite of nine pieces, at $1850. Our collection of fine Colonial bedroom suites is unequaled. We make a specialty of suites with twin bedsteads; and of these suites there is a fine selection now on our floors.

Of immediate interest to-day is this special lot of very handsome Suites at 40 per cent. under value:

At $60, from $100—Six three-piece, quartered golden oak bedroom suites; full size, double bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; headboard, 6 ft. 6 in. high; paneled and elaborately carved; footboard has heavy moulded top rail, paneled and carved, and has claw feet. Bureau is 7 ft. high to top of standard; serpentine front with swell ends; top 58x24 in.; two large and two small drawers; pattern plate mirror, 40x32 in. Washstand to match. This suite is of selected quartered oak; is well built and highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH'S DIOCESAN CONVENTION

Bishop Potter's Denunciation of Anarchy and Protected Evil.

HIS TRIBUTE TO McKINLEY

Of the Municipal Situation the Bishop Says the Civic Mechanism Is Engaged in Trading in the Souls of the Innocent.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York was begun yesterday morning in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. It was made memorable by an address by Bishop Potter, in which he paid a tribute to President McKinley, reviewed the conventional year as one of "marked peace," made suggestions in regard to diocesan matters, and ended in an arraignment of Tammany Hall and municipal maladministration.

The proceedings opened with the celebration of holy communion by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris of Scarborough, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Parish, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Ashton of Hyde Park, N. Y.; Archdeacon Thomas of Highland Falls, Archdeacon Tiffany of this city, and the Rev. Henry Lubeck of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

Bishop Potter began his address with:

"In the name of our common Master I salute you! Grace, mercy, and peace be multiplied upon you, and upon all the Israel of God!"

IN PRAISE OF McKINLEY.

After giving the necrology of the year the Bishop paid this tribute to President McKinley:

"It is becoming that, in connection with these losses from our own immediate fellowship, I should make mention of that other, whose wide and deep shadow still covers our land, and convenes the whole civilized world a mourner at the grave of our dead President. His singularly engaging personal qualities made our late Chief Magistrate, in the judgment of many the best loved of all our recent Presidents; and those of us who came, as more than once it was my privilege to do, into personal contact with him, will concur with me, I am confident, in bearing witness to a dignity of presence and a candor, openness, and sympathy of mind which made his personality one of rare charm and lovableness.

"In his policies it is easily possible that we may not all have agreed. But concerning his conscientious purpose to discharge a great and august trust with scrupulous and unwearied fidelity no one could doubt; and added to these were personal virtues of a singularly elevated order, illustrated during all his life, and in whatever relation, in a singularly beautiful way. In the face of such a record the mind stands dazed and perplexed before the malignant spirit-ning that struck at him, and still more at the blind and perverted enmity that murdered him.

"Such malice and such blindness compel a question which, when grief is sobered a little from its first paroxysm, should most of all concern us, and an answer to which thoughtful and God-fearing men must prayerfully and persistently seek. I may not attempt, within these limits, a discussion so large and in some aspects of it so intricate as that question raises, but I ought not to refer at all to this dark tragedy in our National history without reminding myself and you that the assassination of three Presidents in less than forty years, however different may have been their immediate causes, presents a situation that practically arraigns before the bar of the world's judgment civic and social conditions that we dare not ignore. If our American freedoms, whether of speech or of conduct, mean unbridled license, and the knife or the pistol of the assassin; nay, more, if our carelessness concerning our brother means that ignorant and credulous people may be the prey and the tools of a false teaching that strikes at the foundations of our social order, then, first—bitter as it may be to a National conceit much distended with a windy self-confidence—we must own that we have erred in our primary conceptions of what liberty is, and then we must enthrone sound teaching and a just authority to their rightful place. May God show us here, as in much else, our sore need of His wisdom and guidance."

A YEAR OF PEACE.

In reviewing the conventional year that ended yesterday, Bishop Potter said that it had been one of peace and of marked and inspiring progress. He made explicit mention of the energy and judgment with which the Archdeaconry of New York, under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany and the co-operation of Treasurer James F. Cruger, a most devoted band of missionaries and lay helpers, had laid the foundations of what in the future will be self-supporting parishes. The Bishop, in treating of this department of diocesan missionary work, commended the various sisterhoods, deaconesses, women's auxiliary societies, St. Andrew's and other brotherhoods as having proved of steadily increasing value in connection with it. He lamented as a rather unfortunate tradition that no record is made of such work in the convention journals, and suggested the wisdom of giving them the opportunity of telling annually in some brief way what they had done.

"The grave imperfections of diocesan records, as ordinarily embodied in parish registers, was a subject to which the Bishop drew attention. He said that the neglect of due care, scrupulous accuracy, and promptitude in this matter is frequently disgraceful, and asserted that in cases brought to his notice of parishes making annually the canonical report of the Ordinary there had been no entry in the parish register for twenty or twenty-five years. Evidences of solemnization of marriages and the legitimacy of children have been sought for fruitlessly.

"Such negligence," said the Bishop, "deserves a term as its description which I do not care to use, and it must be stopped. Provision should be made by canonical enactment for the annual inspection by the Archdeacon or his commissary of every parish register in every Archdeaconry, and with the annual report to the Bishop in his hand, such an inspection would not be a formal one."

Suggestions were made to remedy these conditions and that failure to comply with them should carry a distinct penalty, such as forfeiture of the delinquent's seat in convention. Referring to excuses for such neglects Bishop Potter spoke of the manifold and steadily growing demands upon the parish priest, some of which are often beyond his ability, the most exacting being those in connection with the pulpit.

"The standards of culture," said the Bishop, "the average of ordinary information, the breadth and variety of our modern life have made the attitude of the pews toward the pulpit, in our day, one that is increasingly critical and exacting."

To meet this Bishop Potter expressed a wish that the custom in connection with the reading of homilies, drawing them from the best sources, might be restored. He said that if there could be selected and published in some inexpensive form, monthly, under the oversight of three experienced Presbyters or that of the Bishop and two Presbyters, four sermons which should be licensed to be read in the churches, he believed that it would be a great boon to many a parish priest and a great blessing to his people. He commended the idea as worthy of the attention of the convention.

OF THE UNEMPLOYED CLERGY.

Referring to the miscellaneous and indiscriminating employment of ministers of the Church, who maw be without curés, for occasional duty, Bishop Potter said that the custom is at present regulated by no rules and safeguarded by no sufficient restrictions. Some months ago he sought counsel of members of the New York Churchmen's Association in a letter on the subject. He set forth the method, or want of method, in the system which had grown by very gradual steps from a time when conditions were wholly different. Of this he said in his circular letter:

> When the number of the clergy was small; when their identity and record were easily known or ascertained; when strangers from other lands in holy orders were most rare, the due guardianship of the Church's interests and honor, in connection with the temporary employment of ministers not canonically recognized and settled in the diocese, was something which needed neither system nor vigilance to regulate it.

Bishop Potter further asserted in his letter that the present usage was both disorderly and dangerous. The unemployed clergy have become a considerable class, concerning whom, however, a hasty generalization would be most unjust. In the case of those obviously disqualified, the Bishop suggested that they should be aided and encouraged to seek other than clerical work.

In answer to the letter the Churchmen's Association forwarded these suggestions, the result of the study of the subject by a committee:

That the Bishop issue a pastoral letter to the clergy, requesting them not to employ any clergyman, without cure, for more than one Sunday, unless he present a written license from the Bishop authorizing him to officiate in this diocese.

That an official list should be issued every three months, of persons prepared to take supply duty, to be attested by the Bishop and one archdeacon.

That two of the archdeacons should act in turn, for each quarter, as revisers of such list.

That this list be furnished to any clergyman. That it be kept standing at the See House, and that clergy desiring occasional duty register their addresses there, with the understanding that in answer to application to the See House, the name of an available supply will be forwarded to the parish desiring such supply.

The serious thought of the convention was invoked for this matter.

The constitutional provision for the time of the annual meeting called, Bishop Potter thought, for some action by the convention. He trusted that it would enact that the Bishop, with the advice and consent of the standing committees, may, in the matter of the time of the annual meeting, exercise a discretion which this year would have been and hereafter easily might be of general convenience.

In regard to a scheme for the division of the Church in the United States into provinces, and which is to be strenuously urged at the approaching General Convention, Bishop Potter said that he had expressed himself as to the unwisdom of such action. He saw no reason to change this opinion, which he had always held.

"What we do need," he went on to say, "is not a falling apart into sectional fellowships, which will tend to foster a sectarian rather than a catholic temper, a selfish rather than a fraternal zeal, but the strengthening and tightening of our present ties."

He added that two things American churchmen will insist scrupulously upon guarding are the autonomy of the diocese and the limitation of its corporate responsibilities. The provincial system is admirably adapted to invade both, he declared.

INDICTMENT OF TAMMANY.

Bishop Potter then arraigned Tammany Hall and municipal maladministration in the following terms:

"At our last convention a resolution was adopted by this body, calling upon me to address the Mayor of this city in regard to the conduct of the police in the matter of a complaint made to them by two of our clergy. The letter sent to our local chief magistrate, in obedience to this mandate, will be found appended to this address, and the subsequent history of the whole subject to which it referred is so generally familiar that I need not attempt to recall it here.

"A corrupt system, whose infamous details have since then been steadily uncovered to our increasing horror and humiliation, was brazenly ignored by those who were fattening on its spoils, and the world was presented with the astounding spectacle of a great municipality, whose civic mechanism was largely employed in trading in the bodies and souls of the innocent and defenseless. What has been published in this connection is but the merest hint of what exists—and exists, most appalling of all, as the evidence has come to me under the seal of confidence in overwhelming volume and force to demonstrate—under a system of terrorism which compels its victims to recognize that to denounce it means the utter ruin, so far as all their worldly interests are concerned, of those who dare to do so.

"This infamous organization for making merchandise of the corruption of girls and boys, and defenseless men and women, has adroitly sought to obscure a situation concerning which all honest people are entirely clear, by saying that vice cannot be wholly suppressed. Nobody has made upon the authorities of New York any such grotesque demand. All that our citizens have asked is that the government of the city shall not be employed to protect a trade in vice, which is carried on for the benefit of a political organization. The case is entirely clear. No Mephistophelian cunning can obscure it, and I thank God that there is abundant evidence that the end of such a condition of things is not far off.

"The police force of this city, only partially tainted, I rejoice to believe, has come to abhor the situation and their own slavery far more widely than is suspected; and the people—those who dwell in the homes and who make up the households which this infamy most of all invades—are not deceived by the attempts that are made to palliate or excuse it, but rather determined that it shall come to an end. Whether their cry and prayer for help shall be answered will depend largely upon the answer which we here, and those whom we represent, shall make to it. The classes that call themselves educated and refined, the possessors of wealth and influence, gentlewomen whose moral standards, high as they are, are no higher than those of their less privileged sisters, the clergy and their people, all alike, must bear a hand here, and arise and strive for God, and our city's honor. We face a great crisis. May the Master whom we profess to serve enable us worthily to meet it!"

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris was re-elected Secretary of the Diocese and Dr. James Pott was re-elected Treasurer. Bishop Potter presented Dr. Pott with a vase, saying:

"The members of the diocese, in presenting this token of their esteem and regard, have asked me to congratulate you on your modesty, effectiveness, and excellent work in the diocese for the past forty years."

Francis Lynde Stetson, formerly law partner of ex-President Cleveland, was elected to fill a vacancy as delegate to the General Convention to be held in San Francisco Oct. 2. Henry Lewis Morris was appointed to fill the place of Seth Low, who found it impossible to attend the General Convention.

The business meeting was opened in the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Dix presiding in place of Bishop Potter, who had left New York for San Francisco to attend the General Convention, with Dr. Parks.

The report of the Trustees of the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund was accepted, and Major Gen. Charles F. Roe of the Holy Innocents' Episcopal Church of Highland Falls was elected Trustee in place of the Rev. Dr. Stokes, resigned.

FOR THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

The members elected to attend the General Convention in San Francisco are the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, J. Pierpont Morgan, W. Bayard Cutting, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Henry Lewis Morris.

At the afternoon meeting Dr. Greer introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing that an appeal be made to the delegates attending the General Convention asking them to present to the convention a petition for uniformity of practice with reference to divorce and matrimony among all religious bodies.

The reports of the following committees were accepted: Trustees of the Estate and Property of the Diocese of New York, Parochial Fund, Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, City Mission of Seamen, St. Stephen's College, Trustees of the Episcopal Fund, Trustees of the Sunday School Committee.

Discussion was provoked over the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Church, introduced by Beverly Chew of Newburg, providing for a new rule in the matter of placing the time for the Diovesan Convention. The amendment proposes that the date be placed at the option of the Bishop of the Diocese, but not later than the last Wednesday in December. It was referred to the Committee on Canons.

To-day's meeting will open at 10 A. M. The election of Standing Committees will first occupy the attention of the convention.

Harvard Overseers' Election.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College to-day Samuel Lincoln was re-elected President. C. F. Adams, II., was elected Secretary, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, who had served since 1875. C. F. Adams, Augustus Hemenway, Robert Grant, C. S. Fairchild, and Moses Williams were elected members of the board for six years, and Arthur Lincoln for five years.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

8:30 A. M.—249 Monroe Street; Bessie Mackin; damage slight.

11:20 A. M.—148 Suffolk Street; Benjamin Breen; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue; Davidson & Brothers; damage, $100.

11:50 A. M.—98 Macdougal Street; Adam Cochle; damage, $10.

5:30 P. M.—146 Sullivan Street; B. Miller; damage, $35.

6:15 P. M.—223 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; C. Schermerhorn; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WAKEFIELD, R. I., Sept. 25.—The lumber plant of W. C. Caswell, near here, was burned to-day, with a loss of $20,000; insurance, $7,000.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Fire in Westfield destroyed the Wilcox Block, The Star office, and the Haggerty Hotel last evening. The damage is $25,000 and the insurance $13,000.

DARTMOUTH HONORS WEBSTER'S MEMORY

Orations by Congressman McCall, Senator Hoar, and ex-Gov. Black.

Cornerstone for a New Building Laid—Many Honorary Degrees Conferred —Banquet in Evening.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 25.—A more perfect day than this for the celebration proper of the centennial anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster from Dartmouth College could not have been made to order. In the course of the day there were a number of special exercises, and many honorary degrees were conferred.

Among those who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws were ex-Senator William E. Chandler, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black of New York, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, ex-Senator George F. Hoar, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, the Hon. James Bryce, M. P.; Secretary John Hay, and Booker T. Washington.

The morning exercises were at the church. Trustees, Faculty, Alumni, and students marched in procession to the building. The Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., of Dorchester, Mass., offered prayer, and an address by President Tucker followed. Congressman Samuel W. McCall was the principal speaker of the morning. He said in part:

"Whether or not Webster was the greatest of all men in power of speech, he deserves a place among the half-dozen greatest orators of the world. I believe the words of Webster, nobly voicing the possibilities of a mighty nation as yet only dimly conscious of its destiny, will continue to roll upon the ears of men while the Nation he helped to fashion shall endure, or indeed while government founded upon popular freedom shall remain an instrument of civilization.

"Webster never outgrew the simple loves of his youth. At Marshfield it was his habit to rise before daybreak to watch the coming of the dawn. It was said that his cattle knew him. It gratified him to feed them with ears of corn out of his own hand. The passion for fishing never left him. He delighted to wade in some brook for trout, but of all things he loved to go out in a little skiff upon the sea. 'Marshfield and the sea, the sea!' he would cry when the burdens of political life grew heavy upon him. The farmers about his have loved him. Those who knew him best, his family and his near friends, were devoted to him. What he was as a statesman and an orator he was also as a man."

The principal event of the afternoon and one of the chief features of the celebration was the laying of the cornerstone of Webster Hall, the new college building. Fully 1,500 persons gathered for the exercises. Trustee Frank Streeter was master of ceremonies.

The stone was laid by Lewis A. Armstead of Boston, a great-grandson of Daniel Webster. The Rev. Abiel Leonard, D. D., '70, Bishop of Utah, offered the prayer of dedication, and ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, '75, of New York, delivered the oration.

EX-GOV. BLACK'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Black said in part:

"No character in the world more clearly saw the worth of substance and the mockery of show than he in whose honor this structure will be reared. The life of Daniel Webster moved upon that high, consistent plane which the surroundings of his youth inspired. Those who live to see in undisturbed perspective the grandeur of his character have realized that through all his life his purposes were honorable and high. The most enduring column on which this Union rests was fashioned by his hand.

"Through all this Nation's unexampled progress there has been no loftier motive or ideal than those his genius has inspired. And even now, when fifty years have passed, a length of time sufficient to erase the letters in which most great names are carved, the doctrines he established are still the Nation's accepted chart, the precepts he enunciated are still potent in the Nation's life.

"He believed in individual freedom, governed by tolerance and sobriety, but above all he believed in that loyal devotion to country, ever ready to be sacrificed on the altar of National permanence and success. The love of justice and fair play, and that respect for order and the law which must underlie every nation that would long endure, were deeply imbedded in his nature.

"These are the qualities that stand the test when hurricanes sweep by. Other timbers have strewed the bottom of every sea on which the ship of human government has ever sailed, but not these. Times will come when nothing but the best will save us. Without warning and without cause, out of a clear and smiling sky, may descend the bolt that will scatter the weaker qualities to the winds.

"We have seen that bolt but recently descend and fill the country and the world with universal grief. Kings and peasants, with a common impulse; the high and low of every craft and creed and station with human hearts within their bosoms have bowed their heads to the wave of overwhelming sorrow.

"There is danger at such a time. The bolt has descended. The hurricane is passing like the rushing of the sea. Now is the time to see whether government and chaos can ever be the same. Now is the time to see whether the American character can stand amid these perilous surroundings. Now is the time when justice and fair play, order and the law, must stand on guard. These are the qualities that have lately saved us from an error which many years would not obliterate.

"If in that awful wrath that recently inflamed the world, bewildered men had seized the reins of law, there is not a pulpit or a cloister from end to end of Christendom that would not have devoutly prayed that the deed should be forgiven, but if retribution had so come along that swift and fiery track, the cause of human government would have felt a staggering blow and justice would have covered up her face."

A notable company gathered in College Hall in the evening, and listened to addresses from distinguished speakers. Fully 500 were present. President Tucker was toastmaster.

Chester B. Jordan, Governor of New Hampshire, responded in behalf of the State. Other speakers were Edwin Weston Sanborn of New York, Dr. William Everett, LL. D., of Quincy, Mass.; the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, and the Hon. George F. Hoar of Worcester made addresses that were listened to with rapt attention. Senator Hoar said in part:

"How many men have there been in this country whose college would celebrate their taking their degree 100 years afterward, or fifty years after they died? It might have been done for Washington and Lincoln. But they were not college men. It might have been done for Hamilton or Jefferson. But neither Hamilton nor Jefferson got through college, and Jefferson was not in general a favorite with college men. I believe Bowdoin will do it for Longfellow, and I believe Harvard will do it for Emerson. I cannot think of any other. Yet no man will doubt the absolute fitness of the ceremonial of to-day.

"Daniel Webster died under a cloud of obloquy. But now few men can be found anywhere who think otherwise than kindly and lovingly of this illustrious son of Dartmouth. If the Republic abide, his name and fame will abide with it.

"I have been asked to speak of Mr. Webster as a Senator. He was, beyond doubt, the foremost of American Senators. His place in history is that of a public teacher, guiding the thought and inspiring the emotions of his countrymen when the issues on which hung the fate of the republic were being determined. For this function he was fitted alike by his intellect and his heart. He was a great reasoner, a great orator, and a great lover. He had the qualities which belong to humanity, by which its hold, half on earth and half on heaven, is maintained.

"It is said that other countries are founded upon force; that in the end they rest upon the bayonet and the cannon. I am not sure that this theory will bear the light of careful consideration. But however that may be, the republic is founded upon ideas. When those ideas lose their power over the minds and hearts of the people the republic will come to an end. It is the fortune of Daniel Webster, as of no other man except Jefferson, that the great ideas which lie at the foundation of the republic clothe themselves to every man's understanding in his language and rest for their sanction and vindication upon his argument.

"History is made up to us of a few memorable scenes, a few human figures, or a few sentences that have fallen from some great actor on a great occasion. To every American, certainly to every son of New England, to blot out the figure of Daniel Webster from our history, from the day Washington died till the day Lincoln took the oath of office, would be like cutting out the figure of the Virgin Mary from Raphael's great painting at Dresden. We cannot think of the Constitution or of the Union without him. His figure naturally belongs to and mingles with all great scenes and great places which belong to liberty. Emerson said his presence would have been enough, even had he refrained from speech, when the monument at Bunker Hill was dedicated. There was the monument, and there was Webster."

CZOLGOSZ SEES HIS FAMILY.

He Again Denies that He Was Assisted in Killing the President—Expresses No Regret.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—Paul, Waldeck, and Victoria Czolgosz, father, brother, and sister of Leon Czolgosz, the convicted assassin of President McKinley, were granted an interview with the prisoner in the Erie County Jail at noon. Assistant District Attorney Frederick Haller and Assistant Superintendent of Police P. V. Cusack were present, under instructions of District Attorney Penney, throughout the interview.

The interview between the assassin and his father, brother, and sister lasted thirty-five minutes, but no information leading to the implication of any one else in the Anarchist's plot to kill the President was given by the prisoner. He talked more than he has at any previous time, but even to his family he was not very communicative.

Authoritative announcement was made that Czolgosz denied absolutely that any one else was concerned in the plot to kill the President. He asserted, as he has from the outset, that he did the deed alone and unaided, and that no other person in the world was concerned in the tragedy.

Assistant District Attorney Haller said, at the close of the interview:

"We learned absolutely nothing that we did not know before. That is all that I can say. You know of his confession as testified to upon the trial, and I assure you that Czolgosz said absolutely nothing that could throw any light upon the subject other than what we had previously elicited from him."

The prisoner asked nothing about the other members of his family or his friends, and did not give any evidence of sorrow or regret over his act. The father and brother gave little outward evidence of emotion at the meeting. The sister cried all of the time, but the prisoner gave no evidence at all, aside from saying that he was glad he could see them.

At the end of thirty-five minutes the prisoner shook hands with his father and brother, and his sister tearfully kissed him good-bye. No one else will be permitted to see the prisoner until after he is sentenced to-morrow afternoon.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILROAD APPOINTMENT.

Jacob N. Barr Chosen as the Mechanical Superintendent.

It was announced yesterday that Jacob N. Barr will on Oct. 1 assume the position of Mechanical Superintendent of the Erie Railroad and its leased and operated lines. Mr. Barr will have his headquarters at Susquehanna, Penn.

Mr. Barr began his railroad career with the Pennsylvania Company. He later held a responsible position with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Lately he has been with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Barr succeeds A. E. Mitchell, whose resignation was announced last week.

TO DEAL WITH WESTERN UNION.

Pennsylvania Railroad, It Is Said, Will Not Employ Other Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The story that the Pennsylvania Railroad will take the privilege of telegraph wires over its lines from the Western Union is denied positively by Vice President John P. Green of the Pennsylvania. The contract between the Pennsylvania and the Western Union expired on Sept. 20, and has not yet been renewed, and there is said to be no idea of making a change.

The fact of five days elapsing before the contract is renewed is not taken here to be of great significance, as there is so much involved, and the term of years for which it will be made is about fifteen or twenty. The indications are that President Cassatt will endeavor to secure a concession of some sort from the Goulds and Western Union Company.

Wabash Lets Big Contract.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President of the Wabash Railroad, stated here to-day that contracts for twenty miles of track and roadbed were let last night, the cost to be $2,500,000. He expects to have the road completed into Pittsburg by next year. He stated that he had no knowledge that the Gould interests had been threatened, if the project was not abandoned.

A MEXICAN RAILROAD SOLD.

Chihuahua and Pacific Line Purchased by A. E. Stillwell.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 25.—Alonzo Fernandez of the City of Mexico, legal representative in Mexico of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company, is on his way to London, England, to join A. E. Stillwell for the purpose of realizing funds with which to complete the construction of the road, of which Mr. Stillwell is the principal promoter.

Mr. Fernandez last Saturday, acting for Mr. Stillwell and associates, concluded the deal for the purchase of the Chihuahua and Pacific Railroad concession, by paying the owners thereof $200,000 cash. This latter concession carries with it a liberal subsidy to be paid by the Mexican Government for every kilometre of road completed.

Mexican National Railroad Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 25.—The Mexican National Railway Company, which recently acquired a controlling interest in the Mexican International Railroad, has just acquired extensive wharf, warehouse, and bay front holdings at Corpus Christi, Texas. It is proposed to make that point a deep water terminus of the system. Announcement is also made that the gauge of the entire Mexican National system will be immediately widened to a standard gauge.

New York, Ontario and Western.

At the annual meeting of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, presided over by Chauncey M. Depew yesterday, almost 380,000 shares of stock were voted, and the following Directors were re-elected: O. D. Ashley, C. Ledyard Blair, Henry W. Cannon, Francis R. Culbert, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas P. Fowler, Gerald L. Hoyt, John B. Kerr, Grant B. Schley, New York; H. Pearson, Joseph Price, London, England; Albert S. Roe, New York; Charles E. Whitehead, Philadelphia. Immediately after the stockholders' meeting the Directors met and re-elected their officers, as follows: Thomas P. Fowler, President; Joseph Price, Vice President; John B. Kerr, Vice President and General Counsel; R. B. Rickard, Secretary and General Manager, and Charles S. Whalen, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

EDGAR DURYEA'S WILL VALID.

Jury So Decides in the Supreme Court at Mineola, L. I.

The will of the late Edgar Duryea, the millionaire starch manufacturer, over which there has been a contest, yesterday was declared valid by a jury in the Supreme Court at Mineola, L. I.

The will gives Walter Duryea, who is helpless from a broken spine, the use of the income of the estate for two years, and if at the end of that time he still lives the bulk of the estate goes to him absolutely. Walter's three sisters were the contestants.

THE WEATHER.

LOC… to east…

The … temp… South, ex… South Atl… able. Loc… day in po… also be sl… the Central and North Pacific States. In the West on Friday generally fair weather is indicated, although showers are likely to continue in the Northwest.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh north to northeast; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh east to southeast; on the upper lakes fresh to brisk easterly, diminishing in force and becoming variable, and on the lowe lakes fresh easterly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh north to northeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed at Sault Ste. Marie and Alpena, and over the Mackinaw and Alpena sections.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	61	59	58
6 A. M.	61	55	56
9 A. M.	69	58	59
12 M.	71	67	62
4 P. M.	75	65	65
6 P. M.	70	63	62
9 P. M.	67	63	60
12 P. M.	66	60	57

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....59½
Weather Bureau.....60
Corresponding date 1900.....67
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.64

The thermometer registered 56 degrees at 8 A. M. and 62 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 66 degrees at 3:10 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 52 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:51	Sun sets...5:52	Moon sets...3:54

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:37	Gov. Isl'd....6:04	H. Gate....8:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:00	Gov. Isl'd....6:24	H. Gate....8:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 26.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Daggry, Yucatan via Progreso	1:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	4:00 A. M. 7:30 A. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland	3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Bahamas	*12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	*12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Alleghany, West Indies	9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow, via Londonderry	9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
	*1:00 P. M.
Georgian, Liverpool	
Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Herschel, Santos and Southern Brazil	5:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Maracaibo	9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer	7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	9:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
North Star, Portland	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	
Ponce, San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	5:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney; and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 26.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Columbia, London, Sept. 11.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Sept. 19.
El Valle, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Sept. 25.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.
Servia, Liverpool, Sept. 17.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 26.
Toronto, Hull, Sept. 15.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 27.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Sept. 21.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.

El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 22.
Glaugenne, Barbados, Sept. 22.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 21.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 19.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Minneapolis, London, Sept. 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 25.
Trave, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.

Arrived.

SS Algonquin, Chichester, Jacksonville, Sept. 22, and Charleston, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:04 A. M., 26th.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston, Sept. 18, and Key West, 21st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Stormer, Bremen, Sept. 17, Southampton and Cherbourg, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Henebery, Algoa Bay, &c., Aug. 17, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 24th.

SS Etherled, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Antonio, &c., Sept. 20, with fruit and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Forest Dale, (Br.,) Cropsey, Shields, Sept. 9, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Steam yacht Varuna, owned by Eugene Higgins, from the east.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast,

HUNTING A NEGRO IN A HARLEM SWAMP

Many Police and Citizens Seek a Fugitive for Five Hours.

He Thought He Had Killed a Man and When Found Tried to Cut His Own Throat.

Harlem had a man hunt yesterday that only lacked the bloodhounds to make it as fierce and exciting as any that ever occurred in the Southern States during the slavery days. For five hours the police reserves of two precints, aided by the crew of a harbor police launch and over a hundred citizens, searched the swamps on the west shore of the Harlem River in the vicinity of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street for a negro who believed that he had murdered his rival. Five shots were fired during the chase, and the fugitive attempted to cut his own throat when captured. When finally captured he collapsed completely through fear and exhaustion and was perfectly docile while being driven to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, where he gave his name as William Clemmins, twenty-one years old, living at 107 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and employed in the caisson of the new bridge over the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue. According to the statement made by the complainant in the case, Benjamin A. Randell, a negro, twenty-one years of age, who resides at 226 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, whom Clemmins believed he had killed, the preliminary to the chase was a quarrel over a woman.

On Tuesday night a young girl went to Randell's apartments and told him that John Clemmins, a brother of William, who lives on the third floor of 220 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, wished to see him. Randell went as requested, and was only there a few minutes when William Clemmins entered, accompanied by his sweetheart, Clementina Moore. A quarrel took place between Randell and William Clemmins, which culminated in the latter drawing a razor and slashing Randell across the left cheek and throat. Believing that he had killed Randell, Clemmins jumped through the rear window of the apartment, and climbing down the fire escape disappeared in the darkness. Randell was taken to Harlem Hospital, where Dr. Mooney put fourteen stitches in the wound.

At 9:30 yesterday morning Randell reported the assault to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, and Acting Captain Porter detailed Detective Mooney on the case. As it happened, it was pay day at the caisson, and Mooney going to the firm of Rogers & Son, by whom Clemmins was employed, warned them not to pay him unless he came in person for his money. Still under the impression that he had killed his man, Clemmins made all preparations to leave town, and sent his sweetheart Clementina Moore to draw his salary, which amounted to $7.37. The money was refused her, and she left with Detective Mooney close at her heels.

He followed the woman to Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, where Clemmins awaited her. Suddenly the woman realized that somebody was following her, and shouted to the man to run for his life. Made desperate by fear the negro dashed across Lenox Avenue, cleared a five-foot fence at a bound and disappeared among the eel and sedge grass with which the swamp is overgrown. It was low tide at the time, and the grass, which is about five feet high, completely hid the movements of the negro as he crawled about on his hands and knees. Mooney summoned aid and started to search, but the soft, black mud in which one sank waist deep soon put a stop to his operations, and he realized that he had more of a chase on his hands than he had bargained for.

First he tried to coax the negro from his hiding place, then he resorted to threats and shouted until he was hoarse, but all to no purpose. Once he caught sight of the black head among the green grass and, drawing his revolver, fired five shots, but the only mark they found was the mud. It was close to eleven o'clock when Clemins disappeared and half an hour later Mooney, growing desperate, sent to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street station for aid. Detectives Carter, Meehan, Lynch, Carmody, and a patrol wagon full of reserves soon arrived on the scene, and the swamp which runs from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street was surrounded.

Later a police launch put in an appearance and then the hunt began in earnest. Hundreds of people lined the banks of the river and every few minutes there would be a shout that the negro was caught. Shortly after twelve o'clock two policemen from the Thirty-fifth Precinct in the Bronx, who had rowed across the river in a boat located the negro waist deep in the mud drawing the grass over his head to conceal himself. They rowed as close as possible and were about to seize him when he realized that he was about to be captured, drew a razor, and made a gash at his throat.

A blow from an oar wielded by one of the officers sent the razor flying from his hand. The effort had almost capsized the boat, and in the excitement of the moment Clemmins freed himself from the mud and again disappeared, the boat being unable to proceed further. Several of the policemen divested themselves of their clothing and donned overalls, in which they floundered about, but soon gave it up as a bad job and retired vanquished, disgusted, and in sad need of a bath.

As a last resort Detective Mooney offered ten dollars to any one who would go into the swamp and locate the fugitive. Thomas Kelly, a lad of nineteen years, who lives in the vicinity and knows the swamp thoroughly, accepted the offer and began his search about two o'clock. For awhile it looked as if the negro had been swallowed up in the slime, and all were about to give up the search when young Kelly discovered Clemmins under the pier at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. Sneaking up to him from behind Kelly took the negro completely by surprise, and, pouncing upon his back, caused him to sink helplessly into the mud. His shouts for aid were quickly responded to by the crew of the police launch, who threw Kelly a line with a noose on the end of it, which he placed around the shoulders of the negro.

As the crew began to haul him aboard a great shout went up from the crowd along the shore, which had grown to thousands by this time. Clemmins was nearly dead when dragged into the boat. He was taken to the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and placed in the patrol wagon. On the way to the station house Detective Mooney took compassion on the fellow and gave him a drink of whisky, which did much to revive him. Arriving there Clemmins came face to face with Randell, whose head was swathed in bandages, and the change that came over the prisoner was wonderful. It acted like an electric shock, for up to this time he believed that he had killed Randell.

The doorman took him in charge and escorted him to the cellar, where the hose was played on him for ten minutes before the last vestige of mud had disappeared. He was then supplied with some old clothes by the police.

When taken before Sergeant Delaney a charge of felonious assault was made against him by Randell.

SCOW'S CAPTAIN RESCUED TWO

Saved Girl Who Tried to Drown Herself and Man Who Tried to Save Her.

In an attempt to save a girl from committing suicide John McElroy of Williamsburg came near losing his own life yesterday. Capt. Joseph Norman of the coal scow Samuel Taxter heard the screams of the man in the water. He jumped overboard and after a hard struggle succeeded in saving both the girl and McElroy.

The girl was Pauline Muff, a stenographer employed by the New York Metal Ceiling Company of Manhattan. She lives at 337 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, with her parents. She is eighteen years old. She left home as usual Tuesday morning, but instead of going to her work went to the pier at the foot of South Second Street and jumped into the water. McElroy, who is a sugar handler, saw her and forgetting that he could not swim jumped in after her.

After her rescue the young girl was taken to the Lee Avenue Police Court, where on her promise not to attempt to kill herself again she was given into the care of her parents. When she was searched by the police in a pocket in her dress was found the following note:

Dear mother and all at home: Good-bye. I want to go to heaven and live with Christ. Heaven is my home. Love and forgive me.

PAULINE.

The girl had a quarrel with a young man a few days ago and she became despondent right after this.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

Welcome Accorded in Trieste to German Troops Pleases Press of Berlin and Vienna.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—An enthusiastic welcome has been accorded at Trieste to the German soldiers returning from China, and this has made an excellent impression in Berlin. It is also commented upon in most favorable terms by the Austrian press generally.

"Our fraternization festivals have become family festivals," says the Neue Freie Presse. "We sincerely rejoice with the Germans, because the visit is a new proof of the unshaken firmness and heartiness of the alliance with Germany."

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says:

"The close comradeship of the allied empires finds visible expression in the reception of the German soldiers. The sense of military and political solidarity is also encouraged by the excellent understanding between Germany and Russia, which supplements the significance of the festival days the returning troops spend in Austria.

The Volks Zeitung of Vienna says:

"The close alliance between the two States and the intimate friendship between the two monarchs have secured for Europe peace during nearly twenty years. This alone is sufficient to justify a warm welcome for the troops of the neighboring States. At the same time, the world is reminded that the Austro-German alliance forms the cornerstone of the European peace building."

The Vienna Extrablatt says:

"The incident has become a plain demonstration of the solidity of the Austro-German alliance, which, together with the demonstrations at Dantsic and in France, form the best peace guarantee."

The German and Austrian officers visited Miramare, and dined together. The privates walked the streets arm in arm.

COAL CARGO FOR EUROPE.

Steamer Chartered to Take 3,600 Tons of Anthracite to Germany.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The British steamship Ormesby was to-day chartered to take the first full cargo of Pennsylvania anthracite coal ever shipped to Europe from the United States. The cargo will consist of 3,600 tons, and will be shipped to Stettin, Germany, but will finally go to Berlin.

The coal will be laid down in Berlin at 31s. 6d. a ton, 2s. cheaper than Welsh Cannel coal, which is generally used on the Continent. The coal is for use in American stoves, which have been shipped to Europe lately in large numbers.

GERMAN TARIFF CONFERENCE.

Prof. Lotz, of Munich, Argues Against Increased Grain Duties.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The conference to discuss Germany's commercial policy, which began to-day in Munich, is well attended. Prof. Walter Lotz of the University of Munich, who was the first speaker, took for his theme the question, "Is an Increase in the Grain Duties Compatible With the Welfare of Germany?" He answered it in the negative, saying, in part:

"The desire for dearer grain results in a desire for dearer meat, eggs, fruit, vegetables, iron, paper, and building materials. Export is possible only when the cost of production is cheap, but the new tariff aims at a higher cost of production. While we oppose higher grain duties, we must also ask for a reduction of numerous industrial duties."

The speaker uttered a warning against a tariff war with the United States, pointing out that Germany would lose her markets in South America, Great Britain, and Eastern Asia.

Prof. Schumacher of Cologne favored a moderate increase in duties. He said he thought a duty of 6½ marks for rye and 6½ marks for wheat would be justifiable. "Full reciprocity in customs questions must be secured with the United States," he observed. "Both Germany and the United States must bind themselves."

HOW MISS STONE WAS CAPTURED.

Story Told by Missionaries Taken with Her and Afterward Released.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Details of the capture of Miss Stone, the American missionary, and Mrs. Tsilka, one of her helpers, by brigands in Turkey are given in a letter just received here by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The facts became known to one of the missionaries of the board at Samokoo, European Turkey, where members of the party with whom Miss Stone and her assistant were traveling fled, on being released by the outlaws. They could give no information as to where Miss Stone and her companion were taken, as the two women disappeared in the night, and the rest of the party were detained under guard for a time. Finally the robbers relieved these captives of their valuables and departed. The missionaries made their way at once to Samokoo.

According to the story told by the released victims, the capture was made at 4 P. M. on Sept. 3, while Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka, who is the wife of an Albanian preacher, were traveling with friends from Bansko to Djumao. There were fifteen to eighteen in the party. The bandits confronted them in a narrow valley, surrounded them, and compelled them to wade a river and ascend a wooded mountain side for about an hour. There appeared to be about forty brigands, dressed like Turks, but speaking good Bulgarian.

At length a stopping place was reached. The next morning Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka were missed, and it was apparent that the main body of the outlaws had departed, leaving only a guard. Later this guard compelled the captives to give up their watches, money, and jewelry, after which they disappeared up the mountain, leaving the missionaries free.

The authorities did not learn of the capture until nearly twenty-four hours after it had taken place, and it is thought that this gave the brigands all the chance they needed to reach a secure hiding place. It is thought that they may have entered Bulgaria, and the troops have received instructions to guard the border closely and follow up any traces of the marauders which they may find.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—In reply to the inquiry from the State Department as to whether it would pay the ransom demanded by the brigands who kidnapped Miss Stone, the American Board states that it has charged its representative in Constantinople with the ransoming, leaving the price to be arranged by him.

KAISER SNUBS BERLIN COUNCIL.

Disagreement Over Question of a Tramway to Cross Unter den Linden.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Emperor William and the Berlin City Council are again at odds. While the re-election of Herr Kaufmann as Second Burgomaster has naturally not tended to relax the strained relations, a new difficulty has arisen in connection with a proposal that another tramway cross Unter den Linden.

Emperor William insists that the line go under ground, and has refused a further audience on the subject to the Chief Burgomaster, Dr. Kirschner.

Different views are held by the papers. The Lokal Anzeiger says experts declare an underground crossing almost impossible on account of the immense cost. The Kleine Journal advises that careful consideration be given to the matter, citing the examples of Paris and London, where boulevards are not incumbered with horse or electric cars and omnibuses.

SHAFFER CHALLENGED BY GOMPERS AND MITCHELL.

They Dispute His Statement that They Neglected to Attend a Conference.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers yesterday made reply to charges by Theodore J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, that they had neglected to attend a conference with J. P. Morgan in reference to the steel strike, and that the Federation had contributed nothing to the strikers. They ask that a committee of three be named from a list which they present to consider the charges and agree to resign their offices if found guilty by this body.

Their list of judges is composed wholly of men prominent in the cause of organized labor, but none is a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation or a representative of any organization of which any member of the Executive Council is a member. Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell both sign the challenge.

What's the difference?

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GOSPEL FOR NEW CENTURY

Address by Rev. M. J. Savage at Unitarian Conference.

That Which Has Been Called the Gospel Declared to be Tidings of Disaster and Despair.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A religious service, conducted by the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd of New York City, preceded the business meeting of the National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches here to-day. Routine matters were then disposed of, after which an address on "The Gospel for the Twentieth Century" was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of New York City. In beginning his address Dr. Savage said:

"That which has been called 'the Gospel' in the past most certainly is not good news. Good news for a selected few, if those few be willing to take a partial salvation on such terms—it has been tidings of disaster and despair to the vast majority of mankind. Agnosticism is cheer and release compared with it. Yea, more. Outright atheism were infinitely better. Unwaking sleep and eternal silence—what unselfish soul would not choose them rather than a heaven with its lustre dimmed by the smoke of torment and its music broken in upon by a dreadful undertone of hopeless pain? Is this only the daring word of a radical? Not long before his death Henry Ward Beecher, in an article in The North American Review, declared in burning words that no belief at all was unspeakably better than the so-called faith which had dominated the Churches in the past.

"We will indeed rejoice that so many of the preachers and of the Churches, of all names, are now with us in the proclamation of that which is a gospel indeed. Probably most of the old creeds are cherished only as historical relics. Probably none of them would be written now. A practical way for being rid of them has not yet made itself clear. But they are gradually being outgrown. This is the way of evolution; and, though we sometimes get impatient of a process which seems slow, perhaps this is better than revolution and sudden rupture. While, then, we are so fortunately situated that logic and consistency can be our companions, let us be sympathetic and helpful toward those who are still handicapped by inherited traditions from which they find it hard to break away. Through ages of tears and blood, freedom has at last been attained; and we have entered on its inheritance."

Dr. Savage said the Gospel must be a "Gospel of hope for this world"; that God must be regarded as Father and Friend; that there must be a new ideal of human duty, the service of God and the service of man being one.

"The last and crowning word of the Gospel which the twentieth century needs," said the speaker, "is immortality. If it be true that this is only the primary school of our race, and that death is but the passage on and into the next grade, and that all failure through no matter what of necessary sorrow and discipline—are to be trained and developed into all of which they are naturally capable, then all problems of disease and pain and evil are solvable."

In the course of his address, Dr. Savage said:

"There is a certain kind of reformers who exaggerate the evils of our present social condition until, if we believed them and were logical, we should give up all hope of betterment; for if, after two thousand years of Christian history, the world is no better or is actually getting worse, it would look as if the universe were against us. And, if it is, there is little use in trying.

"But he who takes this tone shows that he is not only disheartened or bitter, but that he is ignorant. When I think where humanity started; when I trace the lines of its advance; when I see it climbing its age-long pathway sprinkled with tears and blood; when I remember its ignorance and inexperience; when I see it swept and swayed and blinded by the passions of brute ancestors not yet outgrown; when I see it terrorized and cowed by the hosts of gods and devils created by its superstitions and fears; and then when I see what it has accomplished in spite of these; when I see it sloughing off its evils and rising into the regions of true manhood, attaining slow but sure mastery of itself and of its conditions, I am amazed by the wonder of it all. It is so magnificent that one is compelled to feel in all seriousness that, in the light of past achievement, no hope is grand enough to be called extravagant. In another sense than that of the Psalmist, I cry out: 'What is man? Thou hast made him a little lower than the Elohim—than God.'

"Though we cherish a natural hope for all good things of which humanity can dream, we have faith in no panaceas which promise miraculous or sudden results. New religions may spring up, like 'Christian Science,' and promise the immediate annihilation of all evil, physical and spiritual, if we only think hard enough. Social reformers may promise the immediate abolition of poverty, while individual folly and passion and shiftlessness remain unchanged. But the kingdom we prophesy cometh not with observation.' Our kingdom, like the Christ's of old, is first 'within,' and then slowly becomes the outward expression of the inner ideals.

"But, instead of thinking that the world is old, is getting weary, and is hastening to its doom, we see the human race like the infant Hercules strangling the serpents which hiss around its cradle. His magnificent labors, which are to cleanse and glorify the earth, are still ahead of him. What has been accomplished is only promise of what is to be. Needless pain, disease, poverty, vice, crime—all these are problems naturally solvable, and which the natural man is competent to dispose of.

"All around the heavens are glimmerings of twilight, and in many places gleams of dawn. The rise of the common people, the widening of intelligence, the marvelous increase in education, the growth of a sense of responsibility on the part of the rich, the shortening of the hours of labor, and so the increasing opportunities for culture, the discoveries, the inventions, the almost incredible multiplication of man's powers of control over the earth's resources and the limitlessness of those resources, the countless movements of which these are hints and specimens—all are rays of hope and promise which foretell the sunrise of a long day of human civilization here on earth. There is nothing which man needs on this planet which he is not competent to achieve."

The Rev. William C. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., spoke on "The Minister's Adjustment to New Conditions."

Naval Retirements and Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Capts. James M. Forsyth and George E. Ide were placed upon the retired list to-day upon their own application, with the rank of Rear Admiral. Lieut. George E. Burd has been promoted to be Lieutenant Commander and Major William F. Spicer, United States Marine Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

The Launching of the Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—Senator Hanna, Miss Ruth Hanna, Miss Pheips, and a delegation from the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce leave here to-morrow for Bath, Me., where on Saturday Miss Hanna will name the cruiser Cleveland, to be launched on that day.

Capt. Courtis to Retire.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Capt. Frank Courtis has made application for retirement under the disability clause of the Revised Statutes. He will retire with the rank of Rear Admiral.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT IN A COLLISION.

One of His Cab Horses Struck by a Trolley Car and Severely Gashed.

While President Roosevelt's family were on their way through the city yesterday to their new home in Washington one of the children, Theodore, Jr., had a narrow escape from being injured in a collision between the cab in which he was riding and a trolley car. Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Theodore, Jr., and her daughters, Ethel and Edith, came to the city early in the day to do some shopping and make a few calls.

Kermit and Quentin left Oyster Bay, accompanied by a nurse, later in the day. Under the arrangements Mrs. Roosevelt was to call at the home of R. H. Munroe Ferguson, 150 Lexington Avenue, at the corner of Thirtieth Street. There she was to meet Ethel with her governess, Miss Young.

Theodore, Jr., on his arrival in the city, was to come to the house also, while Quentin went directly to Jersey City with the nurse. Ethel and her governess had been sent to Mr. Ferguson's home on their arrival with Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt kept her appointment, but did not find Theodore, Jr., at the house. She left in a short time with the expectation that he and the negro man servant who was with him would proceed directly to Jersey City. Shortly after she left the house Theodore, Jr., came driving up Lexington Avenue in a cab.

At Twenty-ninth Street the cab was on the east side of Lexington Avenue. Just then the right rein gave way in the driver's hands, and the pulling on the other rein swerved the horses directly on to the trolley tracks. A south-bound Lexington Avenue car was coming along at full speed. The motorman tried to check the car, and meanwhile the horses half turned off the track, but not soon enough to prevent one of them being severely gashed along the side.

The colored man had opened the cab door and jumped out, taking Theodore Jr., with him. They started on a run to Mr. Ferguson's house, which they entered. Richard Seery was on his way home to luncheon at 181 Lexington Avenue when the accident happened. As soon as the horse was struck by the car the team began to plunge. Seery ran into the street and seized the horses just as the President's son was about to alight.

At Mr. Ferguson's home last night no one was there except the servants, and they said that Theodore, Jr., had not even been shaken up by the accident, although it was a very narrow escape for him. He had waited at the house for another cab and was then driven to Jersey City.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the children, accompanied by Private Secretary Loeb, left Jersey City for Washington at 3:50 P. M. over the Pennsylvania Railroad in the private car of President Cassatt.

MRS. ROOSEVELT MOVES INTO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Apartments Newly Furnished and Fitted Up for the Family—The President's Day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the wife of the President, occupied apartments at the White House for the first time to-night. She reached the city about 9:30, bringing with her two of the Roosevelt children, a governess, and a housekeeper.

Col. Bingham, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, met the party at the station at the request of the President, and escorted them to the White House. President Roosevelt met Mrs. Roosevelt and the children at the door of the White House.

Apartments in the southwestern part of the building have been specially fitted up for the new Presidential family. New carpets and furniture have been bought, and some painting and varnishing done.

President Roosevelt entertained a party of men at dinner to-night before Mrs. Roosevelt arrived. They included M. C. Seckendorf of New York, Henley Luce of Boston, former Lieut. Col. Brodie of the Rough Riders, and John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam.

For two hours late in the afternoon the President enjoyed a horseback ride, accompanied by Col. Sanger, the Assistant Secretary of War.

PRESIDENT'S MOURNING PERIOD

No Official Functions to be Held at the White House Until After Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Cortelyou to-day announced that President Roosevelt would not hold any official functions at the White House until the public reception on New Year's Day. After that date they will take place as formerly.

Formal calls of organizations and officials in a body will be deferred until after thirty days from the date of the late President's death. The flag on the Executive Mansion will fly at half staff and mourning paper will be used by the heads of the departments for a period of thirty days.

CRIMES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Chaffee Displays Leniency in Many Cases—Instances of Outlawry Frequent—Official Reports Received.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A heavy mail from the Philippines was received at the War Department to-day. It included the records of many cases of crimes and misdemeanors tried by military commissions.

Four natives were tried on a charge of murdering American prisoners. They were a part of the insurgent guard of two American prisoners, George B. Sullivan and Private James L. Husketh, Company H, Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry. Their commanding officer, a Lieutenant of insurgents, issued an order that when the Corporal of the Guard, who was marching in front of the prisoners, should lift his hat, the insurgents behind the Americans should take it as a signal for the bayoneting of the prisoners. This brutal programme was carried out to the letter.

Gen. Chaffee set aside their sentences of death and set them at liberty on the ground that they were compelled to obey orders. The insurgent Lieutenant, who ordered the Americans put to death, is now awaiting the execution of sentence of death.

A band of Filipino outlaws attacked and burned the town of Uguis and killed three natives with spears and bolos. Three of them were sentenced to be hanged, but this was commuted by Gen. Chaffee to imprisonment at hard labor for life. The other native was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Another outlaw band seized Manuel Dattes, suspected of friendliness to the Americans, conveyed him to a newly prepared grave, bound him, and shot him dead from behind. One of the band, accused of firing the shot, admitted that fact, but pleaded that he was acting under orders of his superior officer. His plea did not suffice, as it was shown that no superior officer was present, and therefore, Gen. Chaffee approved the death sentence.

Thirteen natives surrounded the house of one Martin Ganancial at Rosales, P. I., and, when he failed to make his appearance in answer to their demands, the house was set on fire. Ganancial was seized while escaping, and subsequently murdered. Gen. Chaffee commuted the death sentence of four of the natives to imprisonment for life, and the sentences of the remainder were reduced from thirty to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

FILIPINOS TO BE TRIED.

Gen. Torres Must Answer for Ordering Murder of a Corporal—Alejandrino Also Accused.

MANILA, Sept. 26.—Gen. Isidoro Torres, who surrendered some months ago, was arrested yesterday, and will be tried for having ordered the murder of Corp. Fieldner of the Twelfth Infantry, at Malolos, Province of Bulacan, last October.

It is also probable that Gen. Alejandrino will be arrested soon. Acting under his orders many of his officers hanged or otherwise killed Filipinos who sympathized with the Americans.

Col. Atienza, with his entire staff, has surrendered to Capt. Pitcher, who had been in close pursuit of him since Lieut. Hazzard captured the deserter Howard in his camp. Capt. Pitcher has also been capturing small bands of insurgents, and receiving the surrender of others.

Martinez, Ana, and Villaluz, the last insurgent officers in the Province of South Camarines, have surrendered to Capt. Williams, putting an end to the insurrection in that province.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt to-day announced the following army appointments:

Colonel, Artillery Corps—E. Van Arsdale Andrus.

Lieutenant Colonels, Artillery Corps—Benjamin K. Roberts and James O'Hara.

Majors, Artillery Corps—Leverett H. Walker, William P. Duvall, Henry M. Andrews, Charles D. Parkhurst, and Benjamin H. Randolph.

Captains, Artillery Corps—Marcus McCloskey, John F. Stephens, Thomas E. Merrill, George A. Nugent, William W. Hamilton, William E. Cole, Fox Conner, Henry W. Butner, Marcellus G. Spinks, Jacob C. Johnson, Henry L. Newbold, Ernest D. Scott, Albert L. Jenkins, Robert E. Wylie, and William Forse.

Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry—John B. Rodman.

Major, Infantry—Charles Byrne.

Second Lieutenant, Cavalry—James P. Barney.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as indicated:

First Lieut. Albert S. Odell, Eleventh Cavalry.

First Lieut. John E. Lewis, Fifth Cavalry.

First Lieut. George H. White, Sixteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. John E. Morris, Tenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. John T. Sayles, Second Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Moss L. Love, Second Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Frank W. Glover, First Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Consuelo A. Sloane, Third Cavalry.

Second Lieut. George M. Holley, Fourth Infantry.

Lieut. Odell will join his regiment. Lieuts. Lewis, Sayles, Love, Sloane, and Holley will report to the commanding officer at Fort Myer for temporary duty. Lieut. White will report to the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan for temporary duty. Lieut. Morris will report to the commanding officer at Fort Logan H. Roots, for temporary duty. Lieut. Glover will report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks for temporary duty.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently appointed:

First Lieut. James A. Ruggles, to the Thirty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Lewis T. Boiseau, to the Seventh Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Myer for temporary duty.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, Nineteenth Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, Sept. 24, is announced.

Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, Quartermaster, accompanied by Mr. T. E. Humphreys, Civil Engineer, Quartermaster's Department, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Little Rock and Omaha on official business connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. John S. Mallory, Second Infantry, will proceed to Washington Barracks, and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital, at that post, for examination and treatment.

Second Lieuts. John B. Brewer and Edgar S. Stayer, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to Fort Logan, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with Companies I and M, Twenty-third Infantry, respectively.

Second Lieuts. Fred H. Turner and Collin H. Ball, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with Company F, Twenty-third Infantry.

Second Lieut. M. Stevens, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to Fort Douglas and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with Company L, Twenty-third Infantry.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Sewell, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Totten and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Henry Du R. Phelan, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila.

Second Lieut. Jesse G. Lowenberg, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifth Battery, Field Artillery, and will join the latter organization at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. George F. Barney, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Fiftieth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Wadsworth.

Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, is temporarily relieved from duty with Company K, Third Battalion of Engineers, and is assigned to temporary command of that portion of the engineer depot which will be left at Fort Totten, relieving Major William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, of so much of his present duties.

Capt. George H. G. Gale, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed for general recruiting service for a period of two years, commencing Dec. 1.

Transfers.—Capt. George H. G. Gale from the Fourth Cavalry to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop B; Capt. Cecil Stewart from the Fifth Cavalry to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop C. Capt. Stewart will join his troop.

Major Frank Taylor, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Madison Barracks and assume command temporarily of the battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry at that post.

Navy.

Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan is detached from the Naval War College on completion of course, and ordered to the New York Yard as Captain of the yard, upon detachment of Capt. Frank Wildes.

Capt. Lewis W. Robinson is placed on the retired list, from Sept. 21.

Capt. Robert E. Impey is placed on the retired list, from Sept. 21.

Commander John V. B. Bleecker is detached from command of the Marietta, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander Thomas C. McLean is detached from command of the Castine, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. William L. Littlefield is detached from the Marietta, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieuts. D. V. H. Allen and Percival J. Werlich are detached from the Castine, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. Charles F. Preston is ordered to additional duty as inspector of equipment at the Maryland Steel Works at Sparrow's Point, Md.

Lieut. Commander Alexander Sharp, Jr., is detached from the Hartford and ordered to the Secretary's Office at the Navy Department, by Sept. 12.

Lieuts. Thomas D. Parker, William H. Standley, and William A. Moffett, and Ensigns William R. White and Martin Lautz are detached from the Marietta, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensigns Henry C. Dinger, Charles J. Owens, and Alfred C. Owen are detached from the Castine, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensigns William C. Asserson, Ernest C. Keenan, and William H. Reynolds are ordered to the Indiana as watch and division officers.

Assistant Surgeon Chauncey R. Burr's resignation is accepted, to take effect Sept. 25.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel G. Beebe is detached from the Marietta, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon Eugene J. Grow is detached from the Castine, when out of commission, and ordered home to wait orders.

Paymaster Arthur Peterson is ordered to additional duty in charge of the accounts of the Michigan, Oct. 1; he will be detached, on relief, and will continue other duties.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles Conard is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Oct. 25, and ordered to the New Orleans by army transport sailing Nov. 1.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George C. Shafer is ordered to the New York yard, Oct. 15, as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Robert H. Orr is ordered to the New York yard, Oct. 1, as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John H. Merriam's order of Aug. 24 is modified; he is ordered to the Washington yard as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Assistant Paymaster Trevor W. Loutze is detached from the Washington yard, Oct. 15, and ordered to the Boston yard, Oct. 28, for duty with the Prairie.

Assistant Paymaster Franklin P. Sackett is detached from the Castine, when out of commission, and ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster George M. Stackhouse is detached from the Marietta, when out of commission, and ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster David M. Addison is ordered to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts temporarily.

Professor of Mathematics Frank B. Littell is commissioned from Sept. 20.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Topeka arrived at Port Royal Sept. 24.

The Marietta sailed Sept. 24 from Tompkinsville for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Dolphin sailed Sept. 24 from Gloucester for Boston.

The Buffalo sailed to-day from Christiania for Kronstadt.

The Alexander arrived at Montevideo to-day and sailed for Santa Lucia.

The Atlanta arrived at Rio to-day.

The Culgoa arrived at Tompkinsville to-day.

The Amphitrite arrived at New London to-day.

The address of the Dolphin will be Boston, Mass., until further notice.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. Prices Quoted Do Not Apply to Our Suburban Stores.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

We make the following attractive price for our Thursday, Friday and Saturday Sale:—

POTATOES

A BASKET

SPECIAL 12 CENTS.

Remember, the Potatoes we sell in all of our stores are the choicest stock coming to this market. They are uniform in size, fine, solid and white. In fact they are as perfect Potatoes as can be had anywhere. At the price we quote to-day we think we're making it worth your while to try them.

BAKING POWDER FREE!

During this sale we offer a ¼-pound, 5-cent can of Popular Baking Powder free to all purchasers of a 7-lb. Bag Pride of St. Louis Flour at 18c

BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP FREE!

While this sale is going on we offer a 4-cent cake of this perfect laundry soap free to all purchasers of a 3-lb Box Butler's Best Laundry Starch at 15c

Butler's Condensed Milk, special; a can	8c
French Peas, new importation, Petit Pois; a can	12c
Anderson's Soup, all varieties; a can, 7c.; or three cans for	20c
Asparagus Tips, El Dorado Brand, very fancy; a can	17c
Asparagus, Amadore Brand; a can, 2¼ lbs.	15c
Pineapple, fancy Singapore, sliced; a can	15c
Peaches, Patapsco Brand, Baltimore pack; a can	10c
California Peaches or Pears, heavy syrup; a can	15c
Lobster, new pack, Star Brand; picnic flat can	23c
Cocoa, Butler's Brand, special; ½-lb. can	17c
Prunes, Santa Clara, large size; a pound, 8c.; medium size, a pound	5c
Seeded Raisins, fancy coast packed, a pound pkg., 8c., or 3 for	25c
Liberty Jam, all fruits; a jar	8c
Southwell's Imported Jam, all fruits; a jar	15c

A Canned Goods Bargain

Can Essie Tomatoes,
Can Essie Maine Corn,
Can Hubbard Peas,
ALL THREE
For 25 Cents.

JAMES BUTLER GROCERIES

Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, finest packed; a package	7c
Olives, Manzanilla, 8-ounce bottle	9c
Pickles, Gherkin, Chow-Chow or White Onions, Liberty Brand, large bottle	10c
Jelly,

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S ANNIVERSARY

Kindly Greetings from the Newspaper Press of the Country on the Paper's Fiftieth Birthday.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.—Interest in New York newspaperdom is centred this morning in the appearance of the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a special issue to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The publishers of "All the news that's fit to print" have devoted a great deal of time and attention to this historical edition, professing to have found an excuse for it in the Book of Leviticus, xxv., 10:

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you."

But it wasn't necessary for THE TIMES to look for an excuse. A sane, clean newspaper in these "yellow" days does well to celebrate its every birthday. The public needs a good wholesome object lesson of this sort as often as it can get it.

NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS.—A good paper, with a good record of fifty years behind it, deserves more than a word of praise. THE NEW YORK TIMES is out to-day with a number commemorative of its semi-centennial anniversary. The first number of the paper, a fac simile of which THE TIMES now puts forth, was issued on Sept. 18, 1851, but the observance of the anniversary was deferred a few days on account of the country's mourning. THE TIMES of fifty years ago was a very readable paper, as THE TIMES of to-day is. That history repeats itself is indicated by the fact that THE TIMES in its first number devoted a good deal of its space to the international yacht race, in which the America had staggered the British yachtsmen and boat builders; to the affairs of Cuba, where Col. Crittenden and his men had lately been shot, and to New York politics, in which Whigs were pitted against Democrats. THE TIMES has never been a better newspaper than it is now, under its present chief owner and publisher, who has put it on its feet, as a paying commercial enterprise, and has made it an influence for good in the community and in the making of newspapers. His success is a matter for public congratulation.

NEW YORK EVENING POST.—THE NEW YORK TIMES published this morning a "jubilee issue," in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The history of this newspaper, which has played an honorable part in American journalism, throws an interesting light on our social and political life, and contains many lessons for the present moment. For example, the account of the good fight which THE TIMES made against the Tweed ring some thirty years ago is full of facts that bear pretty directly on our own struggle to overthrow the Croker ring. One of the most encouraging things in the career of THE TIMES is its present prosperity. On this topic it is appropriate to reprint a passage from an editorial in The Evening Post of May 4, 1901:

"Too many editors still make their newspapers sensational, vulgar, and verging on indecency because they suppose that their readers like that sort of thing. Happily, there is already evidence that the people are decidedly better than their reputation. THE NEW YORK TIMES, not a great while ago, adopted as its motto, 'All the news that's fit to print,' reduced its price to one cent, abolished its illustrated supplement on Sunday, and since then has furnished the public the news and the comment upon it in an unsensational and self-respecting manner. THE TIMES has made steady and rapid progress in acquiring a large circulation and a valuable advertising patronage along these lines. The fact is not only most encouraging in itself, but it also warrants the hope that so excellent and profitable an example may before long be widely imitated."

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrates to-day the fiftieth anniversary of its birth by the issue of a special supplement, which incidentally records some of the history of New York journalism during the last half century. * * * But no New York newspaper has had a more creditable record than THE TIMES. It has been a consistently clean sheet, has been distinguished from the first for the ability of its editorial discussion of public questions, and has exercised all through its history a most salutary influence on the public opinion of this city, if not also of the country at large. * * * Under its present management THE TIMES conserves the best traditions of its history, and in demonstrating that prosperity may be attained by acting on the rule of publishing "All the news that's fit to print," it presents a standing encouragement to decency and self-respect in the conduct of a popular newspaper. * * *

The demoralization of newspaper methods that New York has witnessed in the last eighteen years has consisted largely of attempts to give a factitious interest to trifles, to appeal to the baser forms of curiosity and feed the public appetite for sensation. The boasted news enterprise of the modern yellow journals is mostly sham, or reckless invention exploited in head lines half a foot long. The distinction which THE TIMES of to-day may justly claim is to have met these papers in their own field and to have demonstrated that there is a large public to be secured by pursuing the old lines of journalistic enterprise with a steady regard for sobriety, ability and conscientiousness.

BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES.—It was just fifty years ago on Wednesday last, Sept. 18, since THE NEW YORK TIMES made its first appearance among the newspapers of the metropolis. It was near the close of the transitional period in American journalism when the railroad and the telegraph and the improvements in the art of printing gave ampler opportunities for the development of the press than had heretofore existed, and the daily newspaper became a part of the necessaries of life in almost every home.

The Brooklyn Times, which is three years older than its Manhattan namesake, extends its most hearty congratulations to the latter on this pleasant occasion, and on the abundant evidences of prosperity which mark its fiftieth anniversary. More often, in that half century of work, have we been compelled to oppose THE NEW YORK TIMES than to indorse its utterances. In the twenty years of factional fight in the Republican Party in this State which culminated in 1884, the convictions of the Brooklyn Times kept it on what was first the Fenton and ultimately the Half-Breed side, and, therefore, in opposition to THE NEW YORK TIMES. But THE NEW YORK TIMES has always been a fair as well as an able fighter. It has been consistent, and it has at times made heavy sacrifices and faced heavy financial perils through its fidelity to its convictions. In its advocacy of free trade, in its fight against the application of the protection idea to American merchant shipping, it has been a formidable but always an honorable antagonist. It has never, or seldom, failed to give full credit to leaders of an opposing faith for what it regarded as worthy of commendation in their acts, and it has never stooped to tricks and devices of a dishonorable nature, either to gain a temporary popularity or political advantage. Its present prosperity is creditable to itself and not less creditable to the newspaper readers of the metropolis.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION.—The semi-centennial (jubilee) number of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, postponed on account of the National mourning a week from the actual anniversary, is a distinct credit to itself and to the best type of American journalism. It is altogether too late to tell the city and the country what THE TIMES is, what it does, or what it stands for. It is strictly within the lines of literal truth to say that it has never at any time in its long and honorable career better realized its ideals (and they are the best) than at the present time. It is doubly gratifying to its fellow-workers, who believe in the high and honorable function of journalism, in its serious responsibilities, and in its abundant and enduring though intangible rewards, to know that THE TIMES was never more firmly established in public respect and in material prosperity and that its future was never more auspicious than at the present. More, perhaps, than any of its contemporaries does THE TIMES stand for the newspaper in itself and in its making of a distinct vocation—a true "fourth estate," instead of an advocate of a political cause, a champion of a party, or a personal property. Pioneer in its line of journalism as a high and honorable calling, as definite and beneficent, as necessary to modern civilization as law, medicine or theology, THE TIMES has achieved an enviable distinction in its field, which has given it an individualism recognized throughout the world of newspapers and of affairs, and which has perhaps never been imitated successfully, though many papers have been profited by following its traditions and its example.

The great battles of THE TIMES in behalf of public service and official honesty are still gratefully remembered, and they will prove a distinct inspiration to the fight which is now on for the Fall campaign. THE TIMES expresses in itself a peculiar and distinctive metropolitan spirit, which stands for the best local government, for integrity in administration, and its aid in behalf of the anti-Tammany ticket this Fall will be invaluable, since it fights without fear or favor, but with its heart in its cause, for the welfare of the whole city.

As a contribution to municipal history THE TIMES's Jubilee Number is full of meat, and every page deserves the careful study of those who are interested not only in the growth and development of journalism, in its historic half century, but in the evolution of New York from the local and State capital to the rank of the second city of the world. On every page are interesting facts and suggestions, which should entitle the number to rank as an authoritative contribution to local history, while the intelligent spirit, self-respecting modesty, and thoroughly adequate conception and execution of an ideal semi-centennial number are a fortunate expression of those qualities which are found in every issue of this most excellent and commendable newspaper.

TOWN TOPICS, NEW YORK CITY.—Congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday. I have taken THE TIMES since its first issue, and can testify that it has fulfilled the promises of Henry J. Raymond's inaugural in its enterprise, its respectability, and its courage. I am glad to see that its new proprietors and its editor respect and conform to the traditions of this excellent newspaper.

PATERSON (N. J.) GUARDIAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. May this be one of a long series of TIMES jubilees.

ROME (GA.) TRIBUNE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by issuing a jubilee number. It has been made a great and financially successful newspaper under its present management.

SAVANNAH (GA.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. THE TIMES under the present management has become a success in New York.

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) REGISTER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. It will doubtless be an interesting historical edition of that ably conducted journal.

MIDDLETOWN (N. Y.) ARGUS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES announces that it will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by issuing a Jubilee Number. The number will contain much special historical matter and cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) AMERICAN.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. THE TIMES is now, under its careful and intelligent management, one of the finest pieces of newspaper property in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.—THE NEW YORK TIMES was fifty years old yesterday. Those fifty years cover most eventful times. THE TIMES has had its vicissitudes inseparable from human effort, but it has given to the American people great service, and it was never better or stronger than it is to-day.

MCKEESPORT (PENN.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a jubilee number. THE TIMES has just recently completed arrangements by which its already excellent cable service has been still further improved. It is a progressive paper of the right order.

ST. ALBANS (VT.) MESSENGER.—THE TIMES is one of the unhappily too few metropolitan journals that is clean, wholesome, and patriotic, and a daily reproach to the yellow pest that now disgraces American journalism. May it live many times fifty years more to publish "All the news that's fit to print," and prosper greatly in the doing of it.

YONKERS STATESMAN.—This excellent journal, THE NEW YORK TIMES, will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. The editor of The Statesman has always felt a special interest in THE TIMES for the reason that Henry J. Raymond, its founder, obtained his first employment in New York with him when a young man.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) POST.—THE TIMES has always been a splendid figure in American journalism, but it has never before touched the pinnacle which it has attained in the past few years under the present able management. Its jubilee number is sure to be a magnificent production, and will worthily mark an occasion of interest and importance in the newspaper world and to the public generally.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) TIMES.—A special historical edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be issued, which will serve to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that paper. This will be known as a Jubilee Number. The authority for using such title being found in Leviticus, xxv., 10. We are glad to see THE TIMES obeying the teaching of the Good Book, and trust that the next half century will prove quite as prosperous with it as the last.

RALEIGH (N. C.) NEWS AND OBSERVER.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has completed its fiftieth year—and they have been fifty years of public service and patriotic endeavor. THE TIMES had planned to celebrate the event by the issue of a jubilee number, but postponed it for a week on account of this being a season of National mourning and sorrow. The first issue of THE TIMES was printed Sept. 18, 1851. During its half century it has had a notable career, been edited by men of National repute, and has achieved great results.

MONTGOMERY (ALA.) ADVERTISER.—THE TIMES has always been a fair and reputable newspaper, but it has fairly eclipsed all previous records of its existence since it fell into capable hands of its present proprietor, who has developed into one of the foremost newspaper managers of the United States. It was already an exceedingly attractive and interesting newspaper, but has been made more so by a recent arrangement with The London Times, which gives it a duplicate of the service of the great English paper.

NEWARK (N. J.) SUNDAY CALL.—Reputation of a journal is its real capital, and in these days the success of the "yellow" papers only makes demand for decency greater, and the prosperity of decent newspapers the more certain where proper management is shown. One need not be dull to be respectable, as THE TIMES has shown of late. It is to-day an excellent daily newspaper. Its increase in circulation is especially apparent to those who observe the patronage of papers in public conveyances.

BURLINGTON (VT.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will observe the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a Jubilee Number. As every one knows, THE TIMES was founded by Henry J. Raymond, a graduate of our University of Vermont, and hence Burlingtonians take a special interest in its fortunes. With its up-to-date manager and its capable and accomplished editor it has entered upon a new career of usefulness and popularity, and is, indeed, the model of what a great daily newspaper should be.

LEXINGTON (KY.) HERALD.—THE NEW YORK TIMES will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by a jubilee. A special historical number will be printed. The issue will be of much value to those interested in the history of this country and of New York City, where so much of it has been centred. THE NEW YORK TIMES ranks among the best newspapers of the country. Its owner prides himself on printing strictly a newspaper according to its motto, "All the news that's fit to print." It is clean, reliable, and up to date.

TROY (N. Y.) BUDGET.—THE TIMES in these later days has earned highest commendation. It has fought a good fight for clean journalism. It gives "All the news that's fit to print." When the rage for "yellow newspapers" was at its highest THE TIMES deliberately avowed a policy opposed to sensationalism. This it has pursued consistently. The policy has not only been justified by events, but it proves that there are enough people in the metropolis to make such a policy financially successful. THE TIMES has never been so prosperous nor so widely circulated as it is to-day. Best of all, the success is clean. There's no taint upon it, and the line pursued by THE TIMES calls for neither explanation nor excuse.

PORTLAND (ME.) PRESS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is to celebrate this month the semi-centennial of its foundation, which occurred in 1851. Mr. Raymond was Mr. Greeley's assistant editor when the latter founded The Tribune in 1841, but was too able to remain long in a subordinate position. He was one of the founders of the Republican Party, and composed the "Address to the People" promulgated at the National Convention in Pittsburg in 1856, when Frémont was nominated. He was a great orator as well as a great editor, and as a member of Congress attracted more attention than Mr. Greeley had in the same capacity. THE TIMES is enjoying prosperity after a most useful career. Perhaps its greatest achievement was the destruction of the Tweed ring, which was directly due to the revelations of that newspaper.

MILWAUKEE EVENING WISCONSIN.—THE TIMES is one of the best daily newspapers in the United States—independent but fair in politics; intelligent and decent in everything. It has lived up to its motto of publishing "All the news that's fit to print." It has originated valuable innovations, like its Weekly Review of Books and Art, its Magazine Supplement, and its Weekly Financial Review, which have proved their usefulness to its subscribers and have won the highest possible tribute of admiration at the hands of newspaper contemporaries—that of imitation. The Wisconsin, which began its own career in 1847, and which witnessed the birth of THE TIMES, is glad to note its flourishing condition at the end of its first half century, and hopes to be able to make an equally favorable report of it when in September, 1951, THE TIMES shall have rounded out a century of existence.

NORDSTJERNAN, the organ of the Swedish Americans in New York.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of our country's most powerful and best-edited newspapers, issued yesterday (Wednesday) a splendid jubilee number in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary. THE TIMES is independent Democratic in its political tendencies, but it has been among the foremost in the fight against Tammany corruption as typified by Boss Tweed of days long ago or by 'Squire Croker of to-day. THE TIMES was also most influential in the fight against Bryanism and free silver. THE TIMES is to-day one of our city's ablest edited papers; its news is trustworthy, its editorials lucid, progressive, and learned, its extra features up to date, and its typographical dress neat. There is nothing cheap about THE TIMES except its price. We congratulate our colleague on its remarkable vitality and success and predict for it even greater prosperity and influence during its second half century.

MR. NAST'S KIND REMINDER.

How the Famous Cartoonist Sent His Congratulations on the Jubilee.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES was engaged in its fight against the Tweed ring it was most energetically and effectively aided by the telling cartoons of Thomas Nast in Harper's Weekly. These cartoons obtained the widest vogue, and their combined satire and humor pierced even the thick skins of the clique whose chief responded to charges of gross thefts the historic answer: "What are you going to do about it?"

A few days ago Mr. Nast saw the announcement of the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW NORK TIMES. Under the influence of a sympathetic memory he promptly forwarded his congratulations in the way herewith depicted.

TIME AND THE TIMES.

The sages picture Time as one
Whose sands of life are almost run,
A stern old graybeard, wrinkled, sad,
With keen-edged scythe, and poorly clad;
Destroying pleasures, wrecking lives,
And holding all the world in gyves.

Not thus do we conceive of Time,
But rather as a maid sublime,
Whose witching smile and subtle art
Revive fond hope and cheer the heart;
Whose lavish hand on every breeze
Flings golden opportunities.

Fair Time that flies with golden wings!
THE TIMES to thee its homage brings,
Full fifty years have passed since thou
Beheldst us make our maiden bow,
And, with the confidence of youth,
Strike our for Righteousness and Truth.

Ah, what a world of smiles and tears
Have we beheld these fifty years!
What prospects lost, what efforts blessed,
What hopes destroyed, what wrongs redressed,
What passions glow, what malice rend;
And Right triumphant in the end!

We've heard the eloquence of Clay,
Heard Webster's tongue the Nation sway,
Heard Sumner, Beecher, Lincoln plead,
Have seen the slave from thralldom freed—
The Union rent with civil war,
And Peace and Plenty reign once more.

We've seen this wondrous city rise
Through civic pride and enterprise;
Become in wealth and vast extent
The mistress of a continent.
Have helped to spread her magic name
And shared the glories of her fame.

True, Time will change, but changing brings
The impetus for nobler things;
THE TIMES has changed—it has progressed,
Eschewed the "better" for the "best,"
But through the varied years has stood
The champion of the True and Good.

Fair Mistress Time—thou maid divine!
The future like the past is thine.
As future years their records trace
Accord us still thy guiding grace;
Our pen inspire, our labors bless,
And crown our life work with Success.

MILTON GOLDSMITH.
Philadelphia, September, 1901.

MANY CONGRATULATE THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Fiftieth Anniversary of its Establishment the Occasion.

Financiers, Merchants, Officials, Clergymen, Lawyers, and Many Others Send Their Compliments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received many congratulatory letters upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. Among the expressions of approval are the following:

JAMES H. HYDE, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society—Congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, President Union Theological Seminary, New York.—I congratulate you upon the honorable history of your paper and the excellent work it is at present doing.

FRANK W. HACKETT, Assistant Secretary of the Navy—I congratulate THE TIMES on its fiftieth birthday.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS—I congratulate you on your Jubilee Number. It illustrates in itself the progress of fifty years in the making of a paper, and is a splendid example.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Tannersville, N. Y.—After fifty years of study of THE TIMES, permit me to express my appreciation of its high course, of its clear record, and to wish it godspeed and success for the future.

HENRY C. LOW, Brooklyn—Congratulations upon the fiftieth anniversary of the publishing of your valuable paper. It has been in my home daily almost ever since its first issue.

HAMBLETON & CO., Bankers, Baltimore, Md.—We congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon the successful attainment of its jubilee year and wish for it a long and useful future.

Rev. E. R. CRAVEN, D. D., Secretary Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia—I congratulate you upon the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of your paper.

JAMES BARRON & CO., 24-30 Hudson Street.—We take this occasion to congratulate you on the great success you have made.

ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, Publishers.—We desire to express our warmest congratulations on the attainment by THE NEW YORK TIMES of its fiftieth anniversary and its present great prosperity.

DAVID S. BROWN & CO., 651 West Fifty-first Street.—We read THE NEW YORK TIMES with pleasure and extend our best wishes.

E. P. DUTTON of E. P. Dutton & Co., Publishers, 31 West Twenty-third Street.—I congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on its remarkable success in these last few years.

EX-CONTROLLER ASHBEL P. FITCH, President Trust Company of America, 149 Broadway.—I beg to congratulate you on the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES and to wish a long continuance of your present prosperity.

GEORGE C. IRWIN, Investments, 140 Nassau Street—Best wishes for the success of your valuable paper.

DE WITT CLINTON MORRIS, Broker, New York—I wish you the continued success of your long established reputation. May your golden service of fifty years bequeath anew to the generations of the next century the benefit and fame of a rich inheritance that shall preserve THE NEW YORK TIMES for all time.

ISAAC S. PLATT, President Adriance, Platt & Co., 165 Greenwich Street—The year in which the first copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES appeared was also the year in which the writer first entered business life as a lad. He read the initial number, and has continued to read THE NEW YORK TIMES ever since, with necessarily varying emotions, but his early preference for it has been well maintained. The admirable quality of its early editorials under Henry J. Raymond continues to distinguish it, and it is to-day the best of New York dailies.

The Rev. JOSHUA KIMBER, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Congratulating you upon so vigorously reaching the half-century mark, you may be interested to know that as a youth I bought a copy of your first issue from a boy who was crying "the new paper" on East Broadway, and that I have never taken any other paper since that day but THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.—We wish you success.

J. G. WHITE & CO., Insurance, 29 Broadway—Congratulations on your anniversary.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Iron and Steel, 66 Broaway—I wish you continued success and prosperity, which you have so richly earned.

HENRY CLAY PETERS, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street—To-day's anniversary number is the finest ever issued by a New York daily. The typographical work is beautiful. The fac simile copy of the first issue is valuable and interesting reading at this time. May THE NEW YORK TIMES continue to have the success it so well deserves.

J. S. DATTEN, 95 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.—Your beautiful Jubilee Number is a perfect treat. The news of to-day was neglected for one hour while I skimmed through its delightful pages. But few publications could thus distract any man's attention from his daily newspaper, though it be that prime favorite of the breakfast table, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARLOS A. BUTLER, Merchant—Let me have the honor of being counted in that vast host which will congratulate you on your jubilee issue. THE NEW YORK TIMES stands without a rival for "everything that is fit to print." The exquisite taste displayed and the subtle perception of what can be appreciated by your general readers is simply in good keeping with that tact, discretion, and understanding which ought to characterize a journal, and in which so plainly appears at all times in your journalism. It is a pleasure to place daily upon the family table your pages, and a token of respectability to be seen reading them.

MALCOLM R. BIRNIE, Chairman Good Citizenship Committee, Christian Endeavor Union, New York—What a great and pleasant surprise came to me when I received my TIMES this morning. The souvenir supplement and the copy of THE TIMES for Sept. 18, 1851, are something that your many readers will prize very highly. I did not read THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1851 for the reason that I was just ten months old when the paper began its wonderful career, but I have been reading it for a number of years, and can truly say that I not only like it, but I love it. I want to congratulate you on the great success you have achieved, which I predicted when THE TIMES became a popular one cent paper for the people, but the greatest cause of congratulation, to my mind, is the fact that while nearly all other papers published in New York have become more or less sensational, THE TIMES has maintained its original purity and may be read in any home without the slightest suspicion of danger.

In the name of that large portion of the Christian public of this city, which our committee represents, I want to thank the proprietors and the editors of THE TIMES for their great influence in behalf of good government, good citizenship, the educating and uplifting of the people, the suppression of evil, the maintenance of law and order, and the downfall of corrupt office holders or office seekers. What we want in our daily newspaper is plain, sensible prose, without exaggeration. We do not want head lines two or three inches long that very often stand for nothing else than to secure a large sale of the paper on a false pretense. We do not want pictures which are neither a credit to the artist or the paper, and especially from the gaudy, silly, colored pictures which are issued with the Sunday issue of some of our papers, we would reverently pray, "Good Lord, deliver us." I would like to see THE TIMES, or a paper just like it, in every home in the country, and if all our newspapers were modeled after THE NEW YORK TIMES many homes would be better, and our Nation would be stronger and safer. Again I congratulate you, and wish you many years of successful journalism in the twentieth century.

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, Real Estate, 982 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—I congratulate you on the fine appearance of your Jubilee Number. It recalls old times when, a very young man, I used to run in and have a chat with Henry J. Raymond and furnish him an occasional contribution. THE NEW YORK TIMES is a great paper, and in the opening of the twentieth century is doing good work.

The Rev. Dr. K. KOHLER, New York—Heartiest congratulations on jubilee and steady progress for THE TIMES; may it go from strength to strength and celebrate its century.

GEORGE M. HARD, President Chase National Bank—Accept compliments and congratulations on your Jubilee Number and the record contained therein.

RICHARD JACOB, 887 Brook Avenue, N. Y.—Many prosperous returns of the day.

WILLIAM SPEIDEN, 107 East Seventieth Street, N. Y.—Sincerest congratulations. May you reach your centennial proclaiming liberty of thought and continue to print "all the news that's fit to print," and may your shadow never grow less.

FRANK RICHARDS, Associate Editor American Machinist, New York—I rejoice in THE TIMES's evident prosperity. Its readers may pride themselves that they are so numerous and so rapidly increasing.

GEORGE W. DODD, Jr., Tea Merchant—As a showing of my appreciation of the edition celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the first publication of THE TIMES, I beg this opportunity to congratulate you.

WILLIAM BAKER, 706 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn—I am a fifty-year subscriber to THE TIMES. I remember the taking away of the remains of the church where now stands the building of the finest and most patriotic journal published—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROBERT F. B. EASTON, 120 Broadway—I have read THE TIMES since "before the war." I rejoice in your recent strides making your paper second to none.

THE GLIDDEN VARNISH CO., Cleveland, Ohio.—We congratulate you upon arriving at the fiftieth year of prosperity.

A. J. SMART, Freeport, N. Y.—THE TIMES is to-day one of the best, if not the best, of newspapers published in New York City.

ALEXANDER C. REID, Jersey City—I congratulate you on your anniversary and hope you will long continue to be a power in the newspaper world. In these days of "yellow journalism," it is a pleasure to read a paper which can safely be taken into the home or schoolhouse.

The Rev. WILLIAM E. HOOKER, Wilson, Conn.—One must always recognize the high character of THE TIMES and that it stands every day for all that is best in modern journalism.

THE COCA COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.—We hope THE NEW YORK TIMES may for another fifty years increase rapidly in circulation and trust if you will furnish only "the news that's fit to print" it will exert a powerful influence for good.

WALTER W. LOW, Briarcliff Farms, N. Y.—Cordial congratulations upon the completion of your fiftieth anniversary.

FRED S. CURTIS, The Curtis School, Brookfield Centre, Conn.—My best wishes for prosperity and success of the best kind, and thanks for your contributions to a high standard of journalism.

ELEANOR G. BARRETT, Secretary Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass.—Congratulations for what has been accomplished by THE NEW YORK TIMES during the past fifty years and best wishes for its continued success.

FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY, Boston, Mass.—Allow me to congratulate you not only on your age, but upon that which is more important, the character of the paper you have been making for the past half century. THE NEW YORK TIMES has long stood for all that is best in journalism, and therefore has an influence in this country which cannot be weighed or measured. I trust that the succeeding fifty years may be even more prosperous than have the past.

BENJAMIN H. SANBORN, Publisher, Boston—I extend my heartiest congratulations. I wish to express my high opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I buy it whenever I go to New York, unless I find it upon the table of my club or hotel. I trust that the next fifty years of your most excellent paper may be as prosperous as the past and that your excellent motto, "All the news that's fit to print," may serve as an inspiration for everybody connected with the plant. THE NEW YORK TIMES is newsy, but it is clean. I like it and regard it as one of the few great and good papers of this country.

H. B. GREENING, Commercial Tribune, Cincinnati—The Commercial Tribune wishes THE NEW YORK TIMES all manner of success in its golden jubilee publication. * * * I will say that of all the exceptionally good work that has been done on THE NEW YORK TIMES there has been nothing that has advanced it more to the front and caused it to be the admiration, if not the envy, of other American newspapers than has the present management. "All the news that's fit to print" seems to have taken a firm hold on the American public, and it is as nearly familiar away out here in the West as it is in New York City.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger Agent Michigan Central Railroad Company—I beg to extend to you my cordial congratulations upon an event of so great journalistic and historical interest and upon the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES, with increasing years, carries with it all, if not more than the energy, strength, and virility of its youth.

W. J. HAYES & SONS, Bankers, Cleveland, Ohio—We wish you much success on your fiftieth anniversary and hope your success will continue for fifty years more.

PAUL DOTY, General Manager Detroit City Gas Company—I offer my congratulations and best wishes for many happy returns of the day.

ANNIE S. GIBSON, St. Mary's School, Garden City, N. Y.—I beg to congratulate you not only on the completion of your fifty years of service, but for the clean and honest pages that you have furnished to a Nation which receives so much of its training from the newspaper which it reads.

C. B. KNOX, Knox's Gelatine, Johnstown, N. Y.—Congratulations. I always take THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is my favorite paper.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.—We wish you many happy returns of the day.

MERCHANTS' GARGLING OIL COMPANY, Lockport, N. Y.—We wish to extend our congratulations on your celebration of the fiftieth anniversary.

J. P. BELL COMPANY, Lynchburg, Va.—We congratulate you and wish you continued prosperity.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY, Marion, Ala.—We hope that THE NEW YORK TIMES may live to record its one hundredth anniversary.

THE AMERICAN THRESHERMAN, Madison, Wis.—Fifty years is a good healthy age for man and a live newspaper as well, and we congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on being the latter, with all the side-dishes attached.

J. S. McLAIN, Editor The Minneapolis Journal—I take pleasure in congratulating you upon the splended newspaper which you issue.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt.—We are much interested by the announcement that THE NEW YORK TIMES will celebrate its semi-centennial and send our congratulations upon the event.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG COMPANY, New London, Conn.—We congratulate you on your fiftieth anniversary and are glad to say that we think THE NEW YORK TIMES is a strictly first-class, high grade, up-to-date publication at the present time and never growing in popularity more than during this year of 1901.

THE DAILY PICAYUNE, New Orleans—We have a huge respect for the character and the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and we much admire its journalistic methods.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, Notre Dame, Ind.—The President of the University of Notre Dame extends to THE NEW YORK TIMES best wishes for continued success.

T. L. BRADFORD of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia—I wish to tell you that I am an admirer of THE NEW YORK TIMES with its decent news. I also am a reader of the Saturday Book Review, and look for it with pleasure.

GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia—Our best wishes for a continuance of your prosperity.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY, Pittsburg—We wish THE NEW YORK TIMES a successful anniversary and trust that it may live to see many more of them.

BROWNE & SHARPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Providence, R. I.—We wish you success.

THE TRUE AMERICAN, Trenton, N. J.—We trust your future will continue prosperous and enable you to celebrate your centennial.

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS, Woodstock, Ill.—We recognize THE NEW YORK TIMES as a valuable medium for educational institutions and a great newspaper in every way. We wish it continued and abundant success.

FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y.—We congratulate you on the rounding out of fifty years of such good work. Regards and good wishes for the future.

CHARLES E. APPLEBY, 55 Liberty Street.—I congratulate you upon your long success.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS' MAGAZINE, 23 Warren Street.—We congratulate you on the success of your paper and that it may continue right along.

ARNOLD ADVERTISING AGENCY, 225 Fourth Avenue.—We take this opportunity to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon its steady yet wonderful growth and persistent efforts to get out an absolutely clean paper for the home, giving all the news in such a condition that every member of the family can read it. We know of no paper today in New York which stands higher as an ideal paper with which to reach the homes, and its value is well shown in the volume of advertising you carry.

ATMORE L. BAGGOT, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—I congratulate you on an honorable career of fifty years. There is no newspaper printed on the American Continent that is the equal of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EMIL GROSSMAN & BRO., Publishers, 395 Broadway—We take this opportunity of congratulating you on the success you have attained, and particularly on the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES is at present considered the cleanest daily in the city of New York.

BARNUM & CO., Clothiers, 30 Cooper Square.—We wish you fifty more years of prosperity.

FREDERICK A. BOOTH, Real Estate, 22 East Sixteenth Street.—I appreciate your valuable paper and wish it all success.

JOHN E. McELROY, Vice President The Albany Insurance Company, 77 William Street.—For twenty-five years THE NEW YORK TIMES has been on our desk with "All the news that's fit to print" and full of interest.

THADDEUS DAVIDS COMPANY, 127 William Street.—We wish you all the success that we are sure you deserve.

THE GRAFTON PRESS, Robert G. Cook, President, 70 Fifth Avenue.—We wish you all kinds of continued success.

D. A. KEISTER & CO., Public Accountants, 88 West Street—We congratulate you. While you are not the oldest, we consider you the best, for you are the cleanest.

CHARLES H. LUDWIG, Printer, 90 Walker Street—I have taken and read THE NEW YORK TIMES for most of the years of its existence, take it now as a home paper, and have sympathized with its policy in most things. I am glad to hail its success in the past and it has my best wishes for its most prosperous future.

JAMES H. MASON, 150 Nassau Street—I wish you the continued success which you richly are entitled to.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Freight and Passenger Agent New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company—I congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on its fiftieth anniversary.

NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL AND CATHOLIC REGISTER, 41 Park Place—THE NEW YORK TIMES is certainly deserving of great credit for the manner in which it celebrates its golden jubilee. We wish it much success.

Dr. J. H. SKINNER, President of The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street—We beg you to accept our sincerest congratulations.

G. NICHOLAS, 1,483 Broadway—I wish you good luck.

THE WILLIAM STRANGE COMPANY, Silks, 96 and 98 Prince Street—We heartily commend your paper and wish you every success.

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY, New York TIMES Building—We wish to extend our congratulations on the success that has marked your efforts for the last fifty years and hope that prosperity may still be yours in the future.

ZUCCA & CO., 235 West Street—The popularity achieved by THE NEW YORK TIMES shows that the majority of the people in New York are willing to support a clean paper and clean news.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 135 Broadway—Permit me to congratulate you on the high standing THE NEW YORK TIMES has maintained for the past fifty years.

THE HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, 61 Fifth Avenue—We have read and enjoyed THE NEW YORK TIMES nearly all the years of its life and heartily rejoice in its prosperity.

B. J. McCANN, 210 Bowery—I wish you every success.

H. P. FRENCH, President New York Education Company, Albany, N. Y.—We extend hearty congratulations to you on the completion of fifty years of service and on the great work which you have accomplished.

A. J. CROCKETT, Manager Current History Company, Boston, Mass.—We beg to offer our congratulations. We wish it were possible for us to boast of such a long and honorable career as it has been your good fortune to enjoy.

T. C. EVANS, Boston, Mass.—It may interest you to know that I well remember the date of publication of your first number in 1851. I was a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES in its early days, and for many years I have carefully preserved a file of some six or eight months of 1852, one number of which has a full account of the death of Daniel Webster. What a wonderful fifty years this has been! How vividly come to mind the days when the senior James Gordon Bennett used to speak of the editors of The Tribune and TIMES respectively in such loving terms as the 'White-Coated Philosopher' and 'The Little Villain,' while they in turn dubbed him with the endearing title of 'His Satanic Majesty.' God bless THE NEW YORK TIMES for its magnificent work against Tammany during the Tweed régime and gird its loins for an equally successful campaign against Croker this Fall.

C. E. O. NICHOLS, Cornwells, Penn.—Allow me to congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES on reaching the golden mark with such a large measure of success.

STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.—We take this occasion to express to you our hearty congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of THE NEW YORK TIMES

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UNION AGAINST TAMMANY.

The friends of Mr. COLER among the delegates to the City Convention of the Citizens' Union behaved like good citizens and men of sense and sincerity. It augurs well for the firm union of all the anti-Tammany forces that they should have shown themselves large-minded enough to waive their own preferences and accept the decision of the majority. The work of the conference proceeded on the theory and assumption that an agreement was to be reached, that union and harmony were to crown the labors of the unselfish men who took part in it. The Brooklyn friends of Mr. COLER and his supporters in other boroughs have loyally kept to the letter of this antecedent obligation. Their own disappointment, which we know to be serious, they put out of mind in their devotion to the main purpose. The unanimous acceptance by the convention of the report of the Conference Committee recommending the nomination of Mr. Low is of the highest promise for the success of the anti-Tammany campaign. It is by such sacrifices, by such exhibitions of obedience to the majority judgment, that organized parties achieve their triumphs. The Citizens' Union is fortunate in being able to show that it is not less wise than the experienced politicians in adopting the methods that everybody knows to be essential to victory.

In any combat the spirit of the contestants counts for as much as their might. Union is of the very essence of the spirit that will win in this fight. With possibly some negligible exceptions union has been effected among the parties to the conferences. They have come together in support of Mr. Low for Mayor. They can point to an accomplished work, a work well done. The candidate they have nominated is worthy of the honor they have paid him, worthy of the confidence of the public and of the office. There is not a stain upon his record, and his qualification not merely for the performance of the duties of the Mayoralty in ordinary times, but for the great labors of purification and rebuilding that at this time await a Mayor elected in opposition to Tammany is known to all men. It now remains for the voters to show that they want to turn out Tammany, to give evidence that they are united in a determination not less stern than that of their representatives in the conferences to put a stop to the conditions established and permitted by Tammany for the personal profit of its leaders.

The loyal and public-spirited conduct of the supporters of Mr. COLER in the convention that nominated Mr. Low is a fine and inspiring example for all honorable voters, whatever their disappointments, to follow from now until the day of election. It must not be a half-hearted canvass.

THE LARGER FUNCTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A very careful and suggestive review of the action of the Supreme Court in the insular cases comes to us from Porto Rico. It is contributed to the proceedings of the American Academy of Political and Social Science by Prof. L. S. ROWE of Pennsylvania, member of the commission to revise the laws of Porto Rico. The author is a student of excellent standing in his line of investigation, and what he has to say derives especial interest from the fact that he has been directly and closely engaged in the work of adjusting the relations of one of the important insular possessions to our system of government. Better than even the most careful student in this country, he must understand the practical nature of the complex problem with which we have to deal. Prof. ROWE is in active sympathy with the best aims and motives of our people. He is thoroughly informed as to the principles of our institutions; he is familiar with the agencies at our command and with their evolution and use in the course of our history. There is no trace in his mind of the reckless jingo temper, of that shallow self-confidence which ignores the lessons of experience and the presence of actual difficulties. He approaches the decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court, not merely as a lawyer, still less with indifference to the law, but soberly and with a desire to ascertain as nearly as may be what the Court has decided, and what is to be the effect on the work before us.

Prof. ROWE points out that the opinions of the various Justices "fail to separate considerations of public policy from strictly legal principles. Not," he adds, "that this is surprising; it lies in the nature of the questions involved. In passing on an issue such as this, the Court is brought face to face with the broadest of political questions—namely, the adaptation of an instrument of government to an entirely new set of problems." It is the same sort of question that presented itself with reference to the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, the charter of a United States bank, the issue of legal tender. "That the final result of a century of constitutional controversy is expressed in wider National powers and in an ever-increasing ability of the National Government to cope with great and new questions of public policy is not without significance for the question now under consideration."

Prof. ROWE calls attention to the fact that "whenever the Supreme Court has been called upon to decide questions relating to the power of the executive and legislative departments of the Government over territory belonging to the United States, but not situated within any of the States, the court has, as a rule, decided in favor of the plenary powers of the political organs of the Government."

Again,

> The consciousness that a new situation confronts the country seems particularly evident in the opinion of Mr. Justice WHITE in the Downes case. His views give evidence of a desire to formulate a principle at once simple and readily intelligible. Whether we agree or disagree with his conclusions, they furnish a clear and definite rule by which the political organs of the Government may guide their conduct in dealing with newly acquired territory. The principle of interpretation as laid down gives to them complete power over such territory until, by express legislative enactment or by acquiescence in a rule contained in a treaty of cession, such acquired territory is made a part of the United States. Until such action is taken by Congress, the territory remains subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but does not become a part thereof, and the only limitations upon the power of Congress are those prohibitions of the Constitution which go to the very root of the power of Congress to act at all, irrespective of time or place; or, as Mr. Justice WHITE says, "by those absolute withdrawals of power which the Constitution has made in favor of human liberty, and which are applicable to every condition or status."

Prof. Rowe concludes:

> The great merit of the principle as thus laid down lies in the fact that it enables the political organs of the Government to deal with the newly acquired territory in accordance with its requirements.
>
> It is fortunate, both for the immediate needs of our public policy as well as the future expansion of the country that the doctrine of immediate, irrevocable, automatic incorporation through mere cession has been repudiated. If the views of the four dissenting Justices in the Downes case had prevailed, both Congress and the Executive would have found their hands tied in dealing with our new possessions in such a way as to make efficient government almost, if not quite, impossible. No instrument of government, no matter how perfect, can long withstand such a strain. In all the crises of our National life the Constitution has been found adequate to meet new situations as they presented themselves.

We believe this to be a rational and safe and correct view of the action of the Supreme Court and of its larger function in the life of the Nation.

THE TIMES'S JUBILEE NUMBER.

The letters of hearty good-will and compliment that have come to THE TIMES upon the occasion of its fiftieth birthday and in praise of its Jubilee Number, issued yesterday, are most gratifying in their expressions and their number. Appreciation is about the most pleasant thing on earth. It is hard to get on without it, and when it is freely given the toil that wins it becomes a joy. The good-will of its readers, their words of commendation, and their greetings make THE TIMES feel that at fifty it is in the flush of favored youth and leads a life worth living.

The pains and pride that went to the preparation of the Jubilee Number have involved THE TIMES in some embarrassment. It is exceedingly pleasant to know by the best of proofs that the interesting magazine of newspaper history that accompanied yesterday's issue of this journal was appreciated and the unexpectedly active demand for copies thereof was evidence of its quality. But it is one thing to create a demand, and, at least in this case, quite another to supply it. We have had most earnest requests not only for single copies of the Jubilee Number, but single orders for hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands. It is awkward to plead limitations of cost for any good thing—and evidently the Jubilee Number was considered a good thing—but that publication cost about ten cents a copy to produce. Perhaps our friends will perceive the impracticability of supplying it in large quantities at one cent. We hope that it has done good and will continue to give pleasure and instruction, but the edition was quickly exhausted, and copies cannot now be supplied.

ANARCHIST CRIMINALS.

A person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense, or aids and abets in its commission, and whether present or absent, and a person who directly or indirectly counsels, commands, induces, or procures another to commit a crime, is a principal.—Penal Code of the State of New York, Title II., Section 29.

Probably few of our readers who have not had occasion to pay special attention to the matter are aware how sweeping and drastic is the law of the State upon this point. The intention of its framers was undoubtedly to do away altogether with the common law category of "accessories before the fact." There are now, in this State, no "accessories" except after the fact.

But every reader must have brought to his mind, by this definition, the persons who "directly or indirectly" according to his own avowal, converted the wretched murderer of President MCKINLEY into an Anarchist and thereby induced him to commit crime. It was the woman GOLDMAN that he named. He might as plausibly have named the man MOST. These two wretches are the most conspicuous of the instigators of anti-social murder in this country. They have managed, thus far, to keep their own miserable carcasses out of danger, while putting their dupes in jeopardy. We do not mean to say that either of them could be convicted as principals, even under the sweeping language we have quoted. What we do mean to say is that the language of each of them ought to be taken down hereafter, whenever they have occasion, directly or indirectly, to counsel murder. It is to be assumed that the police will be much more sharply on the watch for Anarchists hereafter than they have been heretofore. It is the business of the police to bring about the state of things in this country which has already been brought about in England. There no Anarchist meeting can be held which is not known to the police, and nobody can counsel murder and be sure that there is not a police spy overhearing him and ready to report him. Such a consciousness would markedly moderate the tone of anarchistical discussion.

It seems proper to add that there is an anarchistical sheet published in the State of Illinois which seems to owe its existence, and that of its editor, both which are entirely dispensable, to the "mail circulation" of the sheet. We beg to call the attention of the Postmaster General to this discreditable fact.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The London Times remarks, very justly, of the correspondence between the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Japan which we owe to it, that there is "nothing theatrical about it," and that it "has a ring of relative sincerity."

These qualities might be held to denote that the letter purporting to emanate from the Chinese Emperor was his own personal production. The poor "Brother of the Sun and Moon" presents one of the most pathetic royal figures in the world, not less pathetic than that of the Czar of all the Russias, trembling, from his cradle up, in fear of sudden and violent death, and organizing, of his own motion, "peace conferences," while the great brute empire of which he is the nominal head strides forward with as little scruple or regard for the rights of men or nations as if it were one of the blind forces of nature instead of an organization of men. It is no secret that the Emperor of China is himself an ardent believer in the modernization and progress of China. The modernization of Japan has excited his envy. But his intellectual perceptions go far beyond his power, which is theoretically boundless and practically nil. He has come into conflict with the embattled forces of Chinese officialism, which is the embodiment of Chinese inertia. And he has been so badly beaten that he has sunk to the condition of a puppet operated by the Dowager Empress and her staff of mandarins, who represent the opposition of China to modern ideas. No wonder that the Kaiser should have betrayed impatience the other day when the Chinese envoy told him that the Chinese Emperor had personally "held aloof" from the outrages on foreigners. That was an attempt upon the part of official China to take advantage of its own wrong.

But Japan affords not only an example but a rallying point for what there is of progressiveness in China. And, during these recent troubles, Japan has improved her position. Among the foremost in military qualities she has not abused her victory and has won the admiration and gratitude of the Chinese. So, thanks to the wise policy of our State Department, have we ourselves done. But Japan has advantages, in her instinctive understanding of the Chinese character, which no Western nation can hope to rival. The progressive party in China is doubtless known there as the "Japanese party." Happy will it be for China, happy for the world, if Japanese influence shall avail to accomplish the inevitable transformation of the most ancient and inert of the nations into a member of the family of modern nations, into which Japan herself has now without opposition been adopted, without the slaughter, the awful interregnum, the chaos, and the anarchy which threaten to retard and to embitter that consummation. It ought to be a comfort to every American that his own Government has done everything to promote and nothing to prevent a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

SOCIALISTS AT LUEBECK.

The Socialists of Germany occupy a position in the body politic which those of no other country have attained. Despite the electoral laws of Prussia, which have been twisted into monstrous shapes in order to disfranchise the laboring classes and keep Socialists out of the Reichstag; despite the power of the Church, which fills the Reichstag with Clerical members, largely from Bavaria, who are taught to regard Socialism as a danger to Christianity and morals, the Socialist Party is one of the strongest in the German Parliament and is always on the increase. The cunning and violence of BISMARCK may have delayed the advance of Socialism; the violence and fiery talk of the Kaiser have in all probability won Socialism recruits. But just now the party is in the throes of an inner revolution more perilous to its existence than Iron Chancellors or War Lords.

In the reign of BISMARCK a good many Germans were taken in by the accusation that a Socialist was only an Anarchist under a specious disguise. During the incumbencies of CAPRIVI and HOHENLOHE a keen-witted, bold, and patient press under the lead of Berlin Vorwaerts broke down this belief, showing the world that Socialists could remain patriotic without agreeing with the reactionary militarism of the Government or the mediaeval views of the Clerical Party. Now that the jovial and adroit BUELOW has the reins, now that the Socialists have to deal with a younger, subtler, and in many ways abler man in the Chancellor's chair, they have fallen on perilous days through a split in their own ranks. They are holding what their enemies call their Red Parliament in the quaint old Hansa town of Luebeck, on the Baltic, "red" because it is necessary at all odds to connect them with revolution and anarchy. This caucus is to decide whether the old war cries of KARL MARX and LA SALLE are to summon the hosts of Socialism or these are to be dropped for a new form of Socialism invented by one BERNSTEIN, an exile who has passed many years in London.

VOLLMAR, BERNSTEIN, AUER, and others believe that Socialism loses by upholding the old beliefs supported by SINGER, KAUTSKY, and other disciples of LA SALLE and MARX, such as the "inevitable breakdown of capitalistic production," the "progressive pauperization of the masses," and the "iniquity of the unearned increment." Pamphlets by BERNSTEIN have been creating great agitation in the solid ranks of Socialism. He thinks that "scientific Socialism" has been proved in error in many important points and demands that the party shall take such mistakes into account and reorganize so that it may adapt itself to the modern world. The native scoffer meets this demand with sarcasm, asking whether Socialism is molting its old feathers in order to appear in finer garb. The moment seems well chosen to introduce radical changes in the party management, because for several years the Socialists have practically retired from some of their old positions and taken active interest in measures from which they rigidly held aloof. They participate in elections to the Reichstag and debate many questions which formerly they ignored. While their press continues a thorn in the flesh of Ministers, suddenly printing the most awkward documents which in some mysterious fashion blow out of the windows of Chancelleries and into the windows of Socialist printing offices, the atmosphere has been decidedly relaxed compared with earlier days, and the merely human relations between members of their party and representatives of other parties have visibly improved. Now comes BERNSTEIN, supported by VOLLMAR and BEBEL, to force Socialism still further into the position of a live Parliamentary party, less given to worshipping the theories wrought out half a century ago, more fluid and adaptable, in order to seize any opportunity that presents itself to improve the condition of the working man, lessen the weight of militarism, and draw capital and labor together in ways that mean mutual profit. The tension in the Red Parliament at Luebeck is none the less because of the unsatisfactory condition of German manufactures. It will be a miracle if the men of progress in the party can persuade the leaders who have given their lives to the cause to accept new conditions and new party rules.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A good friend with a good memory has called our attention to the fact that while we were commenting on the reference by The London Times to the succession of Amuraths to Amuraths, it would have helped to straighten matters out if we had credited the phrase to that rather well-known author, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. The good friend doesn't say just that, but it's what he means, and as the suggestion is an excellent one, we will do late what should have been done betimes. In the fifth act of the second part of "Henry IV.," Warwick, the Princes John and Humphrey, and others are discussing the death of the old King, of which they have just heard. To them enters King Henry V., and, appreciating their anxiety as to what he may do with the power now in his hands, he says:

> This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
> Sits not so easy on me as you think.
> Brothers, you mix your sadness with some fear;
> This is the English, not the Turkish Court;
> Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds,
> But Harry Harry.

The whole passage is curiously pertinent to the situation which The London Times was discussing, and all the likenesses are not confined to the few lines quoted. It is a fact, however, that no Amurath ever did succeed an Amurath. What SHAKESPEARE apparently had in mind was a story current at the time, to the effect that on the death of AMURATH III., that Sultan's second son, who bore the same name, summoned all his brothers to a feast and had them all strangled before the news of the death had become public, thus, in all probability, anticipating some similar action on their part.

—People who like to have things adequately explained will take great pleasure in that part of President SHAFFER'S statement to the Amalgamated Association in which he tells why it was that at last he resolved to give up the hope of winning the strike and content himself with trying to save something out of the wreck he had made of the organization. He puts it thus: "Perceiving that lack of money, loss of public approval, desertion by hundreds of our own people, and neglect by other organizations would render it impossible to gain a decisive victory, we endeavored to save what we could." That certainly tells the whole story, and describes the situation as it existed just before the strike was called off with a frankness and accuracy little less than marvelous, considering that the words, coming whence they do, form a terrible confession of almost every error a leader of men can make. Mr. SHAFFER knew how much, or rather how little, money his organization had when he committed it to the great struggle; it was his business to know what the prospects were for getting financial assistance from other labor combinations; he must have been aware that the gaining and keeping of public approval were absolutely necessary if success was to be attained, and the very possibility of "desertion by hundreds of our own people" should have been eliminated before he took a single step against an antagonist so formidable. He claims, indeed, in his circular, that all was going well with the strike until "the newspapers deliberately and maliciously published statements that were replete with lies," but of course that is merely an expression of entirely explicable irritation, and is not to be taken seriously, even by the objects of the silly charge. The important point is that Mr. SHAFFER knows how, though apparently he does not yet quite know why, his plan failed, and this is enough to show that he is not such an utterly hopeless sort of person as he has seemed hitherto to be. He is still alive, and perhaps he will learn.

—What does "official" mean, anyhow? Hitherto a confiding public has ascribed to the word a significance little less than that of "authentic" or "unquestionable," but so ready have been the—well, the prosecuting attorneys in the Schley inquiry to admit both the incompleteness and the inaccuracy of the logs, charts, reports, &c., made by naval officers in the regular course of duty, that, for the moment, at least, the civilian mind is filled with an amazed, not to say an angry, distrust of everything "official." The chart of manoeuvres in a great battle, for instance, is coolly tossed aside as "worthless" by the very men who made it, the position taken by them, apparently, being that though the chart is good enough to file away in the National archives for the amusement of the student and historian, it is not good enough to refute, or even to confuse, its makers when the difference between its testimony and theirs is called to their attention! The official chart, it seems, is merely a rough-and-ready compromise between widely varying guesses. To have sifted the evidence and to have reached and recorded the facts of the case would have taken too much time and been too much trouble. The Navy Department, we read, never had an opportunity to admit all this before, else would it gladly have done so! That may be true—it must be true, since it is the statement of men who, as an officer of high rank said the other day, have a regard so profound for honor and professional obligations that civilians simply cannot understand how absurd it is to apply to them the tests and restrictions imposed on ordinary humanity. There will be no present hesitation to confess this inability frankly and promptly. When a civilian makes a record or a map, if he is honest he does it with accuracy if he can, and if he cannot he says so. Naval officers, according to these latest revelations, are different, and their logs and charts, though "official," are "worthless" as evidence in courts—of inquiry and others. 'Tis passing queer!

—There being several and important respects in which the Anarchists of these days and the pirates of others are alike, the success which attended the combined efforts of the civilized nations, as soon as they took seriously in hand the business of suppressing piracy, suggests at first thought that they will find it equally easy to put an end to anarchy by their united action. This optimistic view of the situation is hardly warranted, however, since anarchy and piracy, despite their points of resemblance, are vastly different in all essentials. For one thing, there is no difference of opinion as to what a pirate is, for the definition of the word involves the consideration, not of doctrines and theories, but of acts alone, and this was a help toward unanimity of action which is lacking in the case of anarchy. Certainly neither here nor in England can all those summarily be suppressed who are regarded as public enemies in Russia, or even in Germany. A pirate was a pirate everywhere—except, possibly, when he called himself a privateer. The moment it was generally agreed that piracy was criminality of the worst description, the pirates were without a refuge in all the world. And there never was a class of men who contented themselves with preaching piracy, trusting to others to enter upon its practice. The so-called philosophical Anarchist does nothing but talk and write, and he carefully refrains from definitely naming the individuals at whom his preaching is aimed. It is, therefore, extremely difficult legally to establish his criminal responsibility for the assassinations committed by the unrecognized pupils who carry his ideas into practical execution. It might be questioned, moreover, whether piracy actually was suppressed by the combined efforts of the civilized nations. The substitution of steam for sails had something to do with it, and so, also, did the thorough exploration of all lands, big and little, accessible by water, and the establishment of swift and regular communication between the ports of every nation.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST REASONING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If one should take a besom and sweep diligently in the dark and hidden places, the quantity and quality of dust and uselessness brought to view would astonish the careful housekeeper. So, too, the besom of patriotism, if diligently used, would reveal more anti-imperialism buried in the out-of-the-way corners and nooks that ever one imagined existed in this land.

My patriotic (?) friend, who styles himself in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES "An Anti to the Core," says that anti-imperialists are "all over the country," and furthermore, he adds, that "their name is nearer legion than their enemies could possibly imagine." All this proves, if true, that the besom of patriotism has yet good and plentiful work before it.

"Anti to the Core" holds that only "antis" have stood out for peace; that they are the only ones "who would see the 'hell of war' abolished from the earth," and to whom "all deeds of violence and bloodshed" are abhorrent. In this most sweeping statement, however, he forgets, or perhaps never knew, that most of the imperialists also object to these things, being mainly men of kindly natures—men not ruled by hysteria. Many of the truest, bravest, most earnest, and patriotic of soldiers have opposed war with might and main before war came, preferring peace at all times and almost at any price, save at the price of National honor, but when dread war came, then, for their country, and their country only, were they, not for a theory or a sentiment. The bullet wounds such men receive in battle, unlike those the antis have to show, when by a strange mishap they are caught in a fight, never leave torn, jagged, and lacerated holes in breast or abdomen.

Does not this particular Brooklyn anti know that from time immemorial rulers have been assassinated, not merely Emperors, Kings, Princes, or Presidents, but plain rulers, Governors, magistrates, overseers, and such common trash? The great Caesar was not the first, by any manner of means, to fall before the anti-imperialist's knife thrust. Brutus, although a true man and a patriot, in this being unlike John Wilkes Booth, Guiteau, and Czolgosz, had the germs of anarchy in his system—he doomed Caesar to death, not because he was Caesar, the man, but because he was Caesar, the mighty conqueror, whose eyes, Brutus held, were dazzled by a crown.

Were the eyes, the vision, of our beloved and noble President, whose memory the whole world has done honor to this day, also dazzled by a crown? for so the closing sentence of this article by "Anti to the Core" would lead one naturally to infer. Shame be upon the man who so holds.

Lincoln, the rugged and true; Garfield whose unfinished four months in the White House were so full of promise, were they also reaching out for crowns and imperial greatness—they who were each laid low by the assassin's bullet?

So melts away the assertion of our friend the "Anti to the Core," that the assassination of President William McKinley, the true and just, was "a distinction so far reserved only for the crowned heads of Europe."

As a matter of "food for reflection," one may well wonder at the strangeness and vagaries of the anti-imperialist's reasoning.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901. UTAH.

MR. WELLINGTON'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well that Senator Wellington's letter should have been given to the public to explain the original bald statement of his refusal to express his views with regard to the assassination of the President. That it does mitigate it none will deny, but it does nothing more.

A refusal to express the slightest sympathy with and for even an avowed enemy who had been the victim of a murderous attack may be the natural feeling of a very narrow and small minded man, but it would never be that of a public man who possessed anything approaching a generous spirit. But Senator Wellington is not such a man.

Elected to the United States Senate by one of those eccentric whirls in Fortune's wheel which do not often occur to place small men in great places, his head became too inflated for the exercise of sober judgment.

Judged by his conduct, immediately upon his entry into the Senate he considered that Maryland was taken out of the list of States in which the President was supposed to have any freedom of action with regard to Federal appointments, and that he, the junior Senator, was in that one State President pro tem.

Naturally the Chief Magistrate of the Nation could not assent to that novel view, and did not act upon it. But that the President ever condescended to regard Senator Wellington as a serious enemy and worthy of any consideration as such will not readily be believed by those who knew the greatness of the former and the inconsequentiality (to put it mildly) of the latter.

That he regarded him as a soured and disappointed man may well be believed.

Moreover, there are very many who also regard him as a traitor to the great party to which he owes his elevation by continuing to hold an office which a high sense of honor would have led him to resign when he found himself unable to support its distinguished nominee, whom the whole country now so truly mourns.

EX-MARYLAND.

New York, Sept. 21, 1901.

IN FAVOR OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's (Monday) TIMES, under the heading of "Butchers Fined for Selling Meat on Sunday," I note that Magistrate Cornell condemns the Sunday-closing law, saying it was a vicious law, and, while not saying so, giving one to understand that he wished the law would be repealed.

In regard to this, I would ask Magistrate Cornell if he has ever worked in a butcher's shop from 6 o'clock Saturday morning until 12 or 1 o'clock Saturday night, as a majority of the butchers do. If not, he has no idea of the amount of work a man does, or how tired he feels when he is finished, gets home, snatches two or three hours' sleep, and goes to work again at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, then works until 11:30 or 12 o'clock, when he goes home and probably sleeps until the next day. I can see no viciousness in any law which seeks to improve the butcher's welfare.

Assemblyman Adler, in the same article, calls it class legislation and blames the delicatessen dealers for it. In one sense it is class legislation, in that it does not include any other business such as the grocery and delicatessen stores, but when you consider the fact that the grocers and grocers' clerks are going to push a bill through the Legislature this coming term to include them in Sunday closing, you will say it cuts class legislation down one-half. I think it unjust to the delicatessen dealers to blame them for the law, as they had nothing whatever to do with it, some even being against it.

There is a great deal of talk going the rounds to the effect that 75 per cent. of the boss butchers are against the law. I wish to call your attention to an editorial in The Butchers' Advocate of Sept. 18, which says:

"There is no longer any doubt about the success of the Sunday-closing law."

The National Provisioner, by polling the boss butchers, shows in its issue of Sept. 14 one against and about seventy-five in favor of the law.

Regarding the hardship on the poor people—that seems to me to be a lame excuse. Just because a small, a very small, minority of butchers are not in favor of something, they must fall back on the old reliable poor people, most of whom are more in favor of Sunday closing than the so-called better class. I find it so in the neighborhood where I have my shop, which is, I think, as poor a portion of the city as any. In getting the opinion of my customers I have yet to find one who says anything against the law, all saying it is a good thing and that it does not inconvenience them in any way.

OTTO WANNAGAT.

New York, Sept. 24, 1901.

Sunday Closing of Butcher Stores.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of THE TIMES I take the liberty to make a few remarks on the law compelling butcher stores to close on Sunday. One of our Police Judges says the law is vicious. I think Gov. Odell made no mistake when he signed the bill, as it confers a great blessing on the overworked men in the butcher business and insures a quiet Sunday for people living in the vicinity of meat markets. If the Judge had a dozen butcher carts lined up in front of his house on Sunday morning I imagine he wouldn't consider the law vicious.

It seems the people on the east side of the city want a special law passed for them. I doubt if they would keep it, as some of them ignore all law in regards to Sunday. Many other kinds of work and business might be dispensed with on that day and the people would not be any the poorer.

T. J. SPRINGER.

New York, Sept. 23, 1901.

Mr. Shea and the Eastern Boulevard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on last Wednesday the matter of opening up the Eastern Boulevard was under discussion. Commissioner of Bridges John L. Shea said the money could be better used building bridges across the East River. The people of Westchester, Unionport, and vicinity have no means of reaching Harlem Bridge save by Westchester Avenue. This avenue in stormy weather is covered with mud to a depth of from eight to ten inches.

It is therefore very patent that Mr. Shea was grossly ignorant of these conditions or selfish when he voted against the resolution appropriating money for the Boulevard. His actions toward the Bronx are exemplified in the matter of Westchester Avenue Bridge. Five years ago the Legislature appropriated $100,000 to build a bridge over West Farms Creek. The awarding of the contract for the bridge was held up until a month ago, (a few months before election,) when bids were advertised for and the contract awarded. By his dilatory tactics he has compelled the people in this vicinity to walk a distance of five blocks to meet the cars.

This latest move in the matter of the Eastern Boulevard is characteristic of the intelligence he displays in matters affecting the Bronx, except in that portion known as City Island, where plans were made, contract awarded, and a bridge built within three years, all to oblige his political friend who maintains a Summer residence there.

UNIONPORT TAXPAYER.

Unionport, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1901.

Pleased with Mr. Cleveland's Eulogy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No finer tribute has been paid to our late beloved President than that spoken by ex-President Cleveland before the students at Princeton. It should be read before every school in the country. What a lesson!

"You will instead constantly hear as accounting for his great success that he was obedient and affectionate as a son, patriotic and faithful as a soldier, honest and upright as a citizen, tender and devoted as a husband, and truthful, generous, unselfish, moral, and clean in every relation of life. He never thought of those things as too weak for his manliness."

Simple, sincere, reverent, not a false note touched, such a eulogy from such a man about such another man must carry its lesson to every boy's mind.

Is it not a cause of wonder that the deluded followers of Emma Goldman, Most, et al, do not see what care these worthies take not to jeopardize their own precious necks? Instead, they incite the weak-minded among their disciples to do the deeds they counsel but have not courage enough to attempt. Why not refer to that wretched fellow as the Assassin? Why incite the vanity of possible imitators by much printing of names and pictures? This disease is largely morbid vanity. Z.

Chicago, Sept. 22, 1901.

Thinks Czolgosz Treated Too Well.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am unable to suppress a feeling of indignation when reading of the treatment accorded to the President's murderer. All accounts agree that he eats like a ravenous beast, but will his jailers give a good reason why he should be supplied with the luxury of cigars? Many poor and honest people would like to indulge themselves by smoking, but is it not placing a premium upon crime to gratify the wishes of this sneaking assassin when good people are debarred by reason of their poverty?

If the rules of the jail require it there must be exceptions to them, and this is surely one "more honored in the breach than the observance," otherwise he might also be supplied with wines—champagne and burgundy—to accompany his dinner.

L. H. ANDERSON.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 25, 1901.

Naval Officials Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent developments in the Navy Department in withholding important information, tampering with the official records, and issuing orders difficult, if not dangerous, to execute, simply indicate that some or many officials in the department imagine themselves better able to command and direct a fleet at a distance than the officer commanding.

Forty years ago such a one prevented Worden, with the Monitor, destroying the Confederate ram Merrimac by ordering him to use only a half charge of powder in his guns, fifteen, instead of thirty, pounds. The result was a drawn battle, both getting without much injury, and it was only when the order was rescinded or disregarded that our monitors became effective. The incident is referred to in Church's "Life of Ericsson." S. F. T.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1901.

The Boss and the Classics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Croker—I am working for my pocket all the time.

Cicero—Habere enim quaestui rempublicam non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium. (To manage the Government for gain is not only base, but also criminal and wicked.) Cic. de Officiis II., §77.

READER AND OBSERVER.

New York, Sept. 21, 1901.

Suggestion to Mr. Croker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 21st of September your reporter in an interview with Richard Croker quotes him as saying, "When I arrived in this country," &c., which, if correct, is equivalent to conveying the idea that he is merely paying a casual visit to some foreign country.

I should think that would settle for all time that he considers himself an Englishman.

Keep up the good work, Richard; give us a few more campaign documents; it is evident Tammany can't muzzle you!

Brooklyn, Sept. 24, 1901. P. J. M.

"THE TIMES SHOULD BE ASHAMED OF ITSELF."

Editorial of The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 25, 1901.

THE TIMES of this city takes offense at our demand that another language besides English be taught in the public schools, and in attempting to ridicule this demand it permits itself to be led into making some foolish remarks. That is not at all surprising to us, for our demand cannot be fought with arguments of sound reasoning. But the declaration that the teaching of another language would retard the Americanizing of the native-born generation is so ridiculous and so remote from the truth that a respectable paper like THE TIMES should never have asserted it, and we are convinced that it was intended simply as a cheap joke. Of the still lower level is the remark to the effect that we advocated instruction in the German language because we would like to increase the circle of our readers.

We demand instruction in a foreign language because such instruction belongs to a general education. Every thorough pedagogue knows that a child which studies another language besides its mother tongue learns to better understand and use its own language. In all the public schools of the civilized world at least one foreign language is taught, and why should this not be done here? In this country surely linguistic knowledge is of much greater value than in other countries, and it is certainly much more valuable in life's struggle than many other subjects on which overmuch time is wasted and which can neither directly nor indirectly be applied in the battle for existence. The knowledge of living languages is always of great advantage, and no one should be better aware of this than the conductors of THE TIMES, who possess it and value it.

The growth of our foreign commerce has been retarded not in slight measure by the fact that the study of foreign tongues was formerly so grossly neglected here. In other countries familiarity with at least one foreign language is required of every merchant's apprentice, and the enormous growth of Germany's commerce and industry is in a large measure due to the fact that the necessity of knowing foreign languages was recognized and advanced in every possible manner. It is a fact that to-day more Americans have their children instructed in foreign languages, and especially in German, than at any time heretofore. This is done not because it is the fashion or a passing whim, but because the importance and value of the knowledge of languages has been recognized and because they now endeavor, with the energy peculiar to Americans, to make good this existing deficit. Why should parents who cannot afford to give their children private tutors or to send them to expensive private schools be prevented from securing to them knowledge which is regarded as of the highest value by all intelligent men and also by the constantly increasing majority of the American people?

There are many other arguments for our demand, and we will no doubt have occasion to advance them. For to-day we simply inform THE TIMES that we do not stand alone in this matter, but that we are backed by a very large part of the city's population. And if the remark that the Mayor had nothing to do with this matter should have been intended to furnish the candidate of the Fusionists with an excuse, let THE TIMES be informed that it will fail in its purpose. The Mayor has the appointment of the School Board and the selection of men who will either oppose or favor instruction in languages is entirely in his hands. Therefore he will have to declare himself publicly as to what his position on this question will be.

That of all papers THE TIMES, which is directed by intelligent men, and which has more German readers than most of the other American papers printed in the English language, should not only oppose our demands, but should improve the occasion to defame and vituperate in a manner as ungraceful as it is idiotic, "Americans with a Hyphen," would be surprising if it were not known from the past that this paper forgets everything when the occasion offers to abandon itself to jingoism of the narrowest and most sterile kind.

NUGGETS.

Acme of Assurance.

"Is he conceited?"

"Conceited! Why, he actually thinks he understands women."—Chicago Post.

A Mean Thing.

He—Your singing reminds me of my first home in the city at the time of the world's fair.

She—How is that?

"It's a little flat."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Saved His Money.

"I once invented a flying machine," said the thoughtful man.

"Did you have any better luck than other inventors in that field?"

"Yes. It didn't take me as long to find out that it wouldn't fly."—Washington Star.

Woh.

He had gone to ask her father for her hand in marriage. "Well, Sir, what is it?" snapped out the old man. "Remember, I am a man of few words." "I don't care if you're a man of only one word, if it's the right one," replied the suitor. He got the girl.—Philadelphia Record.

No Model.

"I know a man whose wife never spoke a word to him about money," he said.

"What a model husband he must have been!" remarked a woman in the company.

"What a model wife, I should say rather," corrected a second man.

"I don't know as to that," said the first speaker. "She was deaf and dumb."—Salt Lake Herald.

THE WORDS I DID NOT SAY.

L. M. Montgomery in Ram's Horn.

Many a word my tongue has uttered
Has brought me sorrow at eventide,
And I have grieved with a grieving bitter
Over speech of anger and scorn and pride.
But never a word in my heart remembered
As I sit with myself at the close of day,
Has pierced with repentance more unavailing
Than have the words I did not say.

The word of cheer that I might have whispered
To a heart that was breaking with weight of woe,
The word of hope that I might have given
To one whose courage was ebbing low,
The word of warning I should have spoken
In the ear of one who walked astray—
Oh, how they come with a sad rebuking
Those helpful words that I did not say;

So many and sweet: If I had but said them
How glad my heart then would have been;
What a dew of blessing would fall upon it
As the day's remembrances gather in;
But I said them not and the chance forever
Is gone with the moments of yesterday,
And I sit alone with a spirit burdened
By all the words that I did not say.

The morrow will come with its new beginning,
Glad and grand, through the morning's gates—
Shall I not then with this thought besides me
Go bravely forth to the work that waits?
Giving a message of cheer and kindness
To all I meet on the world's highway,
So that I never will grieve at twilight
Over the words that I did not say.

MAURICE GRAU IS HERE FROM EUROPE

Will Present Paderewski's Opera With a New Tenor, Bandrowski.

"Messaline" by de Lara Another Novelty—Emma Eames, Sibyl Sanderson, and Edouard De Reszke to Appear.

Maurice Grau, the impresario, arrived from Europe yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. He is in excellent health. Within an hour after landing he was at his desk in the Metropolitan Opera House, mapping out the Fall tour of the company.

"The opera season," said Mr. Grau, "will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday, Dec. 23, and continue for eleven weeks. I have decided to present as novelties, 'Manru,' Paderewski's opera, and 'Messaline,' an opera by Isidore de Lara. One of the stipulations of my contract with Paderewski is that Bandrowski shall sing the leading rôle in "Manru." He has appeared in the opera at Lemberg and Cracow. Bandrowski is a Pole.

"He has never visited America. Paderewski had never met him until after the first rehearsals of the opera. The composer thinks he is the only tenor who can fully interpret the rôle. Bandrowski has been connected with the opera company at Frankfort. I understand he is in trouble with the management over his signing a contract to come to America.

"'Manru' will be produced about Feb. 1. In the cast will be Mmes. Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, and Fritzi Scheff and Messrs. Bispham and Blass. The performance will be in German. Paderewski said it would be impossible to obtain a French translation in time. I wanted to produce 'Manru' with a French cast.

"In 'Messaline' Mme. Calvé will sing the title rôle and Alvarez will appear as the gladiator, Helion. The cast will include Mlle. Maryili and Messrs. Scotti, Journet, and Gilibert.

"I hope to give a Verdi cycle, which will include 'Un Ballo in Maschero,' 'Otello,' 'Ernani,' 'Il Trovatore,' 'Aida,' 'La Traviata,' and 'Rigoletto.

"The revivals for the season will consist principally of 'La Gioconda,' 'L'Elisire d Amore,' 'La Navarraise,' 'Manon,' and 'Ero e Leandro.'

"The first performance on the opera company's tour will be given in Albany on Oct. 7. We then go to Montreal. In Toronto we give a state concert in honor of the Duke of Cornwall and York. Short engagements will be given through the South and West.

"During the New York engagement the company will appear twice each week in Philadelphia. A short tour will be taken in the Spring to Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and Pittsburg, returning to the Metropolitan Opera House for a farewell performance.

"Nearly all the artists will be heard in new rôles. Suzanne Adams will sing in 'La Boheme'; Mme. Breval in 'Tosca,' and as Brunnhilde; Mme. Calve in 'Messaline' and in 'Les Huguenots'; Mme. Eames in 'Il Trovatore'; Mme. Gadski in 'Les Huguenots'; Mme. Sibyl Sanderson in 'Manon' and 'Romeo and Juliet'; Mme. Sembrich in 'Ernani,' 'L'Elisire d'Amore,' and 'Lohengrin'; Miss Fritzi Scheff in 'Carmen'; Mme. Ternina in 'La Gioconda' and 'Un Ballo in Maschera'; Mme. Louise Homer in 'Lohengrin,' and Mme. Schumann-Heink in 'Il Trovatore.'

"Alvarez in 'Le Cid,' 'Salammbo,' 'Otello,' 'L'Africaine,' and 'Messaline.' Mr. Dippel in 'Tristan' and 'Tosca'; Mr. Van Dyck in 'Gotterdammerung'; Mr. Demarchi in 'Les Huguenots,' 'Aida,' and 'Tosca'; Mr. Salignac in 'Manon,' 'L'Elisire,' 'd'Amore,' and 'La Bohme.'; Mr. Campanari in 'Un Ballo in Maschera'; Mr. Scotti in 'Otello,' 'La Gioconda,' and 'Ernani'; Mr. Van Rooy in 'Lohengrin'; Mr. Plançon in 'La Gioconda'; Mr. Journet in 'Carmen,' and Edouard de Reszke in 'iDe Walkure' and 'Ernani.'

"Mme. Emma Eames will arrive on the Philadelphia on Saturday next. Suzanne Adams is due to-day on the Germanic. On La Champagne due Sunday, are Mme. Calvé and Mme. Meisster and Messrs. Salignac, Gibert, Declery, Gilibert, Pevello, Dufrische, Seppilli, and Emilio de Marchi, a new tenor who will be heard in Italian opera. On the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, which sailed to-day, are Mme. Schuman-Heink, Louise Reuss-Belce, Fritzi Scheff, and Messrs. Journet, Muhlmann, and Blass.

"Mme. Sembrich will sail next Thursday on the Auguste Victoria, and Mme. Sibyl Sanderson sails Saturday on La Savoie. Edouard de Reszke and Scotti sail on the St. Paul on Oct. 19. Alvarez will not sail until Dec. 14. Mlle. Breval is not expected until the middle of January. Mme. Ternina sails Oct. 30 in the Columbia, and Mme. Gadski on the Kronprinz Wilhelm Oct. 14.

BUY "THE TOREADOR."

Nixon and Zimmerman Acquire The London Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Nixon & Zimmerman, whose production of "The Messenger Boy" at Daly's Theatre, New York, has proved such an enormous success, have purchased "The Toreador," the reigning musical comedy success in London at the Gaiety Theatre, which followed "The Messenger Boy" at the Gaiety. They had intended to produce "The Toreador" at Daly's Theatre later in the season, but the success of "The Messenger Boy" being so great as to promise a run throughout the whole season, they will make an American production of "The Toreador" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, on Monday evening, Jan. 6, 1902.

J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr., will sail immediately for London to make preparations for the American production, and to bring back the scene models, costume plates, and scores, and attend to other details for "The Toreador" production in America.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Sousa and his band sailed for Southampton yesterday on the St. Louis.

Rehearsals of the Oratorio Society, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, begin to-night in Carnegie Hall.

Clyde Fitch began the rehearsals yesterday of his comedy, "The Way of the World," in which Miss Elsie de Wolfe is to star.

William Seymour will direct the rehearsals of the new play, "If I Were King," by Justin H. McCarthy, which E. H. Sothern will produce.

Frank Daniels held the final rehearsal yesterday of his new comic opera, "Miss Simplicity," which opens in Baltimore next Monday night.

Members of the Weber & Fields stock company attended the performance yesterday afternoon of "The Second in Command." The play is to be burlesqued by Edgar Smith.

May Irwin sold seats at the Bijou Theatre yesterday until a substitute Treasurer could be obtained. A. Campbell, the Treasurer, was taken ill suddenly while on duty in the box office.

David Lewis left the cast of "The Ladies' Paradise" last evening. Mr. Aarons, the manager, said Lewis quit because of a quarrel with other members of the company. Lewis said he left the company because his salary for the week had not been paid.

Miss Julia Marlowe arrived in New York yesterday from Europe on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. While abroad she secured the English rights for "Electra," a modern drama by Perez Galdoz, the Spanish playwright, and also obtained a poetical drama by Stephen Phillips. Miss Marlowe will produce H. V. Esmond's "Grierson's Way" at her engagement at the Criterion Theatre this season.

LEAD PRODUCERS' COMBINE.

Plan to Protect the Mining Interests as Against the Projected Manufacturers' Trust.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The lead producers of the country, stirred by the reported projection of a great $20,000,000 trust under the Whitney-Ryan-Guggenheim smelter syndicate, are planning a close combination of the producing interests.

Their object, it is stated, is to get into a position where they will not be at the mercy of the smeltering combine. The plan, as set forth, is to form a corporation of moderate capital, which shall become the selling agency of the producers.

The producers plan, also, to store their product when the conditions of the market make such action advisable, or to curtail production. It is not proposed to combine the ownership of the mining properties. Several conferences of influential producers of lead are reported to have been held in Chicago recently and it is stated that the movement has taken definite form.

PRICE OF IRON RAISED.

Phenomenal Demand for Southern Pig Sends the Rate Up Fifty Cents a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 25.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, the largest producers in the South, to-day announced an increase of 50 cents per ton in the price of all grades of pig iron. The raise was afterward made general by all the producers.

Secretary J. W. McQueen of the Sloss-Sheffield Company, says the advance is due to the large demand for iron, which is now beyond the productive capacity of the operators. He says his company sold 15,000 tons last week, and already orders for 10,000 tons have been received this week. He looks for another advance of 50 cents within the next week or two.

ALABAMA NEGROES ACT.

Not Afraid of a Suffrage Law Applying Alike to Both Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 25.—One hundred leading negroes of Alabama gathered in Jackson's Hall, in this city, to-day to take action with reference to the ratification of the new Constitution. By a practically unanimous vote it was resolved that, while the race favored a manhood suffrage, it was not afraid of limitations of the suffrage that applied alike to both colors.

The resolution declared that the negro race had no more confidence in the Democrats opposed to ratification than in those favoring it, and that the race will, therefore, not trouble itself with trying to defeat ratification at the polls in November.

The resolutions acknowledge the powerlessness of the negro race to influence the vote one way or the other in November. It was resolved that the race should await the issue in November, and that if ratification and the grandfather clause won, negroes should test the constitutionality of the new law before the Supreme Court of the United States. Failing to defeat the new law in this way, they will seek other States where the race will have an equal showing.

The word "Republican" was eliminated both from the discussion and the resolutions. The Democratic ratificationists regard the meeting as in their favor.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Dr. Henry W. Baldwin of New Brunswick Taken Seriously Ill.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Dr. Henry W. Baldwin of New Brunswick, N. J., a member of the committee investigating the affairs of the State Hospital for the Insane in this city, was stricken with paralysis to-day while entering the institution to attend a meeting which was to have been held. Consequently the meeting has been postponed for a week. The doctor's condition is serious, but the doctors say the attack will probably not prove fatal.

Dr. Baldwin is seventy-seven years of age. He has practiced medicine in New Brunswick for the last fifty years. Until his appointment by Gov. Voorhees to the Asylum Commission Dr. Baldwin had never held a public office. He was always averse to publicity, and accepted his present appointment only after much persuasion on the Governor's part.

IN THE SHOPS.

Almost every year there is some general rule which can be given for making an up to date hat, and here is one which will fill the bill for the Fall of 1901. First get your frame—almost any frame will do—and then get your cloth; cloth is stylish and is a little less difficult to manipulate than velvet, and it is quite as well to have its raw edges show. The cloth should be an oblong square, large enough to a little more than cover the frame. Now drop the cloth upon the frame, which must not have anything decided in the way of a rim. If there is an extra length to the cloth see that it is carried to the back, and that there is only enough of the cloth to cover the front. Tuck the cloth in underneath at the front and sides, for the entire frame must be covered. Next gather up whatever fullness there is left into plaits and folds, anything to hold it in place on the top of the hat, pull the long end nicely out at the back and there plait in smoothly all the cloth you have, fasten it firmly and let the end hang, and there you have your hat. Your frame is, of course, low, and on top on either side, or on both sides, put a rose or two, purple or gray, white on pale blue, or pink on sage green, or feather breasts may be used. Look in the next smart milliner's window and see if there is not a tendency to pull all the ends of the millinery left in trimming a hat to the back and leave them hanging over like the postilion ends to a basque. They must not be too long, however, not more than three inches or so.

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One great beauty of the taffeta hat, for children as well as for grown people, is that it fills in a period for which nothing else will quite answer the purpose. One beauty of the Winter has is its Winterish effect, the heavy, warm-looking beavers and velvets, with furs and trimmings. But in the Fall, late in October, and even in November, there are warm and pleasant days, straw hats are out of place, but there must be something to put on with the little reefers which the children wear before getting into their warmer coats. Here the taffeta hats come in, and are appropriate not only now, but for the Winter through, if one wishes to wear them, and they are good again in the Spring. These taffeta hats for the children come with rather low crowns and wide frill rims.

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There are also pretty little cheviot hats, trimmed with stitched bands of the taffeta, and one with two long loops standing out on either side of the front of the hat, has a big oblong buckle covered with the cloth across it. The broad low effect is good on children's as well as older people's hats.

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Simpler than these, are charming little hats, wide of rim and round of crown, made entirely of stitched taffeta, like the stitched felts that come for outing hats. They are to be found in different colors at $5 each.

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Women follow the men in the tie of their neckwear. The men are wearing now for string ties those with the broad straight ends tied in rather a large bow. That is what the smart haberdasher shows, and in the shops where neckwear is made for women the bows to the stocks are also rather large.

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On some of these stocks there is the tie in one thickness of silk about two inches wide, with a straight end simply hemmed and tying in a plain bow, loops and ends carried out on either side. This is always a stylish tie.

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Scarf pins of a long narrow oval are the best style.

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All over figured pocket handkerchiefs for men come in the mourning handkerchiefs with black hems.

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Brilliant and effective are the buttons of this season. Imitation opals, amethysts, and sapphires are set around with rhinestones and are so beautifully made as to appear like the genuine stones.

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A simple black silk waist which hooks in front has for trimming down the front stitched straps of the silk on either side, pointed, an ornamentation in a simulated buttonhole effect. Two of these straps finish the plain black stock, and are ornamented with flat, fancy buttons, two rows of which are put one on either side of the front of the waist, the only color upon it.

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An all black silk stock looks well with a brown flannel blouse striped with black.

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Separate skirts in corduroy have, some of them, the seams strapped with a wide band of the corduroy and shaped stitched flounce around the lower edge. Suits are frequently trimmed with bands of cloth the color of the corduroy.

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Plain, straight vests are put into waists this year. One black cheviot cloth gown has the vest of a black cloth of a basket weave, with clusters of tiny white, dots in it.

Kirk B. Armour Seriously Ill.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—The condition of Kirk B. Armour, the packer, who has been seriously ill at his home here for some time, has taken a turn for the worse. Although death is not expected immediately, it is understood that his chances for recovery are slight.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Every one's interest to-day is centred in the yacht race. Society has assembled in the vicinity of New York for the purpose of witnessing the contest. Many have remained on their yachts. Quite a number have come from Newport, and among these Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on the Narada. They have a very large party. The Varuna with Eugene Higgins has also dropped anchor in the East River, and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are on the Margarita and May. The yachts will make an early start this morning. Some of them will go from the landing at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street and others will take their guests from Pier 1 North River. The day will be passed on the water, and in the evening many dinners will be given at the various restaurants. There will be no formal entertaining on account of the Nation's mourning.

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Cards have been issued by the Baltusrol Club for a tea and reception on Oct. 8. This will open the golf tournament. A number of well-known women will receive. This event is one of the first of the Autumn.

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Mrs. Charles S. Whelen and Miss Whelen of Philadelphia are among the people from the Quaker City who are in town. They have come for the cup races, and are visiting Miss Clementina Furniss.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt returned on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. They have been abroad the entire Summer, and have been touring in France in a motor car. Oliver Harriman, Jr., returned by the same ship. Mrs. Oliver Harriman will remain a few weeks longer abroad. Others on the same ship were Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, F. B. Hoffman, Jr., W. W. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Hutchins, the Misses Edith and Winifred Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Ogden, E. La Montagne, F. W. Matthiessen, Mrs. Louis Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Thompson, and Mrs. P. H. Hanna, and the Vicomte de Benghem.

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Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward is passing the Summer at Bethlehem, in the White Mountains. Miss Virginia Ingraham is with her. Mrs. Ward will not return to Europe this Winter, but will go instead to Aiken, S. C.

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Miss Jennie Crocker and her grandmother, Mrs. Easton, who were to have visited Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison this Autumn, have been detained in San Francisco by the accident to their brother and to Templeton C. Crocker, the only son of the late Col. Frederick Crocker. Young Mr. Crocker was thrown out of a buggy while driving and both of his legs were broken. He is doing very well, but it will be some months before he will recover fully.

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To-morrow will be the first day of the Horse Show at Tuxedo, and preparations have been made for it. All the boxes have been taken, and James Henry Smith, who was to have come home to-day from Europe, is one of the boxholders. The show will continue Friday and Saturday.

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Philadelphia society at present is enjoying its Horse Show, which was begun on Tuesday at Bryn Mawr. There was a splendid representation from the Quaker City, and among those who were present and had boxes were Mrs. G. W. Childs Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel and party, who afterward left on the Margarita for New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener. On Oct. 1 there will be given at the Devon Inn under fashionable auspices a cake walk for the benefit of the Horses' Rest.

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At Sherry's at luncheon yesterday there were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Caroline Livingston and her fiancé, Maxwell O. Stevenson; Mrs. James Speyers, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Alice Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and Messrs. Barney, Stoddard, and others.

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At the Waldorf yesterday there were seen among others Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. George Crocker, Lady Cunard, Lady Newborough, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, Miss Atherton Blight, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Frederic Edey, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Hare and the Misses Hare, Miss Eads, Washington; Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Goudie and Messrs. Craig Wadsworth, Creighton Webb, Ralph Preston, De Courcey Forbes, Mitchell of Cincinnati, John R. Drexel and William Hude Neilson.

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The fashionable restaurants were crowded last night at the dinner hour, as few of those who have come in for the yacht races have opened their houses. At Sherry's there dined, among others, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Atherton Blight, Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Miss Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel, Lady Sarah Wilson and Capt. Wilson, Lady Cunard, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and her daughter, Miss Alberta Sturgis; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyers, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

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Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson will probably remain abroad in Germany until October, when they will return to New York.

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Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton and her daughters, the Misses Knowlton, are expected from Bar Harbor this week and will open their town house in Thirty-eighth Street.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs arrived in town yesterday morning and is stopping at the Waldorf, as are Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. They are to remain there until the races are over. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is in town, having returned from Garrison's.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 25.—Among those who left here for New York to-day were Mrs. Richard Gambrill, De Lancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Howard, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. Walker Fearn, Miss Kathleen Neilsen, Miss McAllister, Dr. W. B. Hopkins, William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. Ripley, the Rev. Roderick Terry, Miss Post, Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Francis J. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Augustus Jay, Augustus Jay, Jr., Dr. William T. Bull, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Woodbury Kane, R. P. Carroll, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, the Misses Stone, Joseph S. Stevens, Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Mrs. G. E. Webber, R. T. Wilson, Jr., George B. De Forest, Louis B. Bruguière, Mrs. Winslow M. Humphreys, Clarence W. Dolan, and Joseph Harriman.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have returned from Prouts Neck, Me., where they have spent the Summer, and are at their cottage, in Rhode Island Avenue.

William T. Richardson has returned from Europe.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by her son, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, left here to-day for a few days' stay in New York.

Mrs. William C. Emmet of Morristown, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. G. M. O'Dell, in Beach Street.

The British Embassy, which has had its headquarters in Newport during the Summer, has been transferred back to Washington, Gerard Lowthorp, Chargé d'Affaires, and the Secretaries, Herman C. Norman, A. E. Humphrey Owen, and Percy Wyndham, traveling there to-day by way of New York.

James Harriman and his family will leave Newport to-morrow for New York.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz closed his cottage to day and went to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren closed their Newport cottage to-day, and went to New York, accompanied by Mrs. Charles P. Williams.

Harry W. Purdy Has Paresis.

Harry W. Purdy, long connected with leading hotels in upper Broadway, was taken to an institution at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday. He is suffering from paresis. Mr. Purdy is very popular, and has a wide acquaintance.

NEW YORK TIMES FIFTY YEARS AGO

Looking Backward in the Historic Past to Its First Issue.

MR. FILLMORE WAS PRESIDENT

The America's Cup Had Just Been Won When The New York Daily Times Began Its Career.

Together with the Jubilee Number, which accompanied yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, there was distributed a fac simile copy of the first issue of the paper, printed on Sept. 18, 1851.

Four pages, printed without any waste of space and with much agate type, composed the initial issue of THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, which later became THE NEW YORK TIMES. On each page were six columns, and about five and a half columns out of the total twenty-four were given up to advertisements. Millard Fillmore was President of the United States at the time; the English had just lost the first international yacht race; Edwin Forrest and Charlotte Cushman were popular attractions in the New York theatres.

An announcement at the upper corner of the first page of the new paper stated that issues were to be forthcoming on only six days in a week, Sunday issues being omitted. Six cents a week was the price to subscribers in the city, in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City. THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES, established simultaneously, was to be distributed on the same terms, and the size of the sheets of each of the two daily editions were just a trifle smaller than are those of the paper to-day. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES was announced to appear for the first time on the following Saturday.

"It will be a very large paper," read the notice, "printed upon a quarto sheet, just twice as large as that of the daily edition, and will contain an immense amount of reading matter of all kinds."

Over the top of the first editorial column was an announcement that sounds strangely enough to the newspaper reader of these days. It ran as follows:

"We have received a great number of letters from gentlemen in various parts of the country, seeking employment upon THE TIMES. In all cases where it has been possible we have replied by letter, but some sixty or seventy still remain unanswered. We beg the writers to believe that nothing but incessant occupation has prevented us from paying attention to their requests. Our establishment is now full in every department."

The leading editorial, on the second page, was entitled "A Word About Ourselves," and in it acknowledgment was made that many first-class journals were already being published in the city. Nevertheless, the publishers of the new paper believed that, inasmuch as the reading public of New York had grown to double its numbers, another paper was warranted. They stated their intention of making THE TIMES as good as the best in the matter of printing news and superior in the higher utilities of the press. Much comment, favorable and otherwise, had been aroused by the previously announced plan of establishing the paper. THE TIMES, now that it had been started, was to be conservative in all matters where conservatism was essential and radical where radical treatment and reform were necessary.

TYPE AND APPEARANCE.

Minion, nonpareil, and agate were the types used in the first issue, but each kind was smaller than those of the corresponding names now set by linotype machines. The spaces between lines were minute, the result being that one's eyes were not benefited by reading the paper. Yet all the type was plain, and the "make-up" was of good appearance. The "raised line"—that is, the first line of a paragraph or article of a larger type than was the rest of the print under it—was used. Editorials proper were printed in minion, as they are to-day. One thing that a modern reader would notice was the fact that ordinary news items were often introduced in editorial style, with the "we" or "our" that are nowadays permitted only in editorials.

It was evident from the second editorial of the initial issue, headed "New York Politics," that the editors of THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES were inclined to favor the Whigs, although there was no partisan expression of policy. It was recalled that the "Hunkers" and the "Radicals" had fought each other in the State Democratic Convention of the week previous, and the article closed with a mild prophecy that the Whigs would come out the victors.

Following the two long editorials were a number of short paragraphs. Opposite the first letter of these there were, in some cases, printed hands, with the forefingers pointed toward the item. One of the paragraphs especially interesting just now was as follows:

"Too Late by Half.—The London Times, by way of a flier, promises that ere August next every English yacht will be rigged and built a la America. If so, they will infallibly be beaten again, for American progression is after the geometrical order, and we shall double our speed in a year."

One of the articles on the editorial page was headed "Cuba." Evidently, it said, the Cubans did not desire liberty, at least for the present. They had many sympathizers, though, in the United States, and they were severely oppressed under Spanish rule.

"Certain it is," the article continued, "that no struggle for liberty will ever go on in any part of the earth without enlisting the sympathy, the good-will and, if it be possible, consistently with other duties, the aid of the American people. It is not strange, therefore, that Americans should have sympathized with what was supposed to be the desire of the Cubans for liberty."

Under the head of "Snap-Shots at Books, Talk and Town," was printed a variegated assortment of gossip and news, such as one might have seen in the "Heard About Town" column that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES or in "The Man in the Street" that is now to be seen in the Sunday Magazine Supplement. Celebrities about the city were mentioned; the weather was discussed; yachting was touched upon; there was some talk of books; the negro riot at Lancaster, Penn., received comment, and a mail notice followed. In the letter it was stated:

"The hour of departure for the Southern mail, in consequence of the destruction of the Hackensack Bridge, has been altered to 2:15 P. M. instead of 3:45, as heretofore. It is to be honed the wealthy corporations who control the right of transit over that stream will take care to erect a fire-proof structure next time. Why not construct a stone arch bridge at once?"

ITS BRIEF OBITUARIES.

The obituary column was an important feature of the paper, but the different distinguished men who were commemorated therein had far less space devoted to them than would be allowed in these times. The Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, pioneer in deaf-mute instruction in this country, had one-third of a column, and even less than that was given to James Fenimore Cooper, who had died four years before the paper began publication. Supreme Court Justice Seth E. Sill, the Rev. Sylvester Graham, and Prof. Beverly Tucker of William and Mary College, in Virginia, were others of whom sketches were printed.

Under the obituaries was a notice to the effect that the first railroad train had been run between Elmira and Canandaigua, and that it was proposed to extend the line to Niagara Falls.

"Britain's Verdict" was an essay in which admissions of Britons that American mechanical skill was superior to their own were chronicled. A court proceeding followed this to the length of one paragraph, and then there came a reprint, in solid agate, from The London Examiner about "The Nicaragua Route—England and America." Business advertisements of John A. Gray's printing establishment, Genin the hatter, Wood the hatter, and a daguerreotype maker followed.

All the above-named items and articles were on the editorial page, each very much condensed. On the title page—upon which, by the way, the motto "All the News That's Fit to Print" had not yet made its appearance—were foreign letters from the different European countries and a great deal of condensed local and general news. Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland was described in the letter from England. From Dublin came the news that many Irish people were emigrating to Canada. From London came several reprints mourning the losing of the yacht race to America. In each of these some reason was suggested why the race had been lost and some method by which it was to be won the next year.

In France the Prince de Joinville's candidacy for the Presidency of the republic was under discussion, so said a letter from Paris, under the date of Sept. 3, and there was a secret plot in the French capital. From Turkey is was learned that the Sultan had decided to liberate Kossuth. Spain had had bad weather, and in Portugal they were beginning to think about road-building. Various items of lesser interest came from Bremen, Bavaria, Prussia, Italy, Lombardy, Tuscany, the Papal States, Switzerland, and Iceland.

In some of the foreign items there was no indication to show what city the news came from, the items being written just as though they had been local reports.

The fugitive slave riot in Pennsylvania was told about at length, with the explanation that other papers, already existing, had printed accounts of the affair. This article was also written without a date line. Under the head "New York City" were recorded a double hanging that was to take place in the future, the death of a missionary in a foreign land, a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, two fires, several accidents, notes about the sailing and arrivals of three coastwise vessels, the number of immigrants who had come in on some sailing ships, the departure of packets, and various other matters, each paragraph being without a separate head. One item read like this:

"The Board of Assistant Aldermen closed their session for September last evening. Our sketch of the proceedings is driven out by the foreign news, but we are consoled by the reflection that our readers will find a full record of their doings in THE EVENING TIMES, which will be published at 1 o'clock this afternoon."

It was noted briefly that the building of the fountain in Washington Square had been started. A new steamboat line had been established between the city and Flushing, touching at Astoria and Stattonport, and of this it was said:

"We hail with pleasure every new enterprise that will bind the metropolis and the quiet and beautiful rural districts in its closer contact." A woman, unidentified, had died of convulsions in Bellevue, and the case of another woman, mysteriously poisoned, was noted at only a sixth of a column's length.

TREATMENT OF LOCAL NEWS.

The following were other paragraphs of local news:

"A bloomer costume made its appearance in Sixth Avenue day before yesterday. A chowd of 'Conservatives' manifested their hostility to this progressive movement by derision. 'New ideas' are compelled to wage fierce battle in this world before they obtain recognition and favor. Two bloomers appeared in Broadway, and two in Washington Square yesterday."

"FALSE ALARM.—The Hall bell rang an alarm at 9 o'clock last evening for the Sixth District, but our item gatherer failed to discover the first spark of fire."

"ANOTHER.—About 2 o'clock there was an alarm in the Second District—but the fire was not visible."

On the third page, under the head of "News by the Mails," were items from all parts of the country, up the State, and in the city. A paragraph underneath was as follows: "We have received papers from Rio Janeiro to the 18th of July. They contain, however, no intelligence of interest." News from Philadelphia came from a special corespondent, and there was about a third of a column of it. Then came many advertisements. A restaurant wanted to serve the best variety of green turtle soup. There was a building association, as well as physicians who could cure all sorts of maladies. There were situations wanted and also help, just as there are nowadays. Many printers offered their services, also various dealers in dry goods. Few of the advertisers were people whose names are heard here now.

Nicely furnished rooms were offered for 10s. to 14s. a month. Many recently published books were advertised, among the publishers being the Harpers, the Appletons, and the Putnams. The announcements of amusements covered more than half a column. The longest single advertisement was that of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

Catherine Hayes was singing at Tripler Hall, Charlotte Cushman was at Brougham's Lyceum, in Broadway, near Broome Street; Edwin Forrest was at the Broadway, where gallery seats were offered at 12½ cents each and boxes at $5 and $6; "The Carpenter of Rouen" was being presented at the Bowery, and there was a minstrel performance at Christy's opera house, 472 Broadway.

One of the advertisements was of Selpho's Anglesey Leg, "an unerring and beautiful substitute for a lost limb."

On the last page was a two-column account of President Fillmore's tour in New England, his stay at Newport, and Fall River, the speeches he made and the festivities in his honor. There was one marriage notice and one death notice, the latter being that of a Buffalo man. To the Stock Exchange tables two "sticks" were devoted, and a similar amount of space was given to market tables. In the medical advertisements were announced Sand's Sarsaparilla and various old-time remedies. One financial notice was that of the Broadway Savings Bank, at Broadway and Anthony (now Worth) Street. Two school announcements and one copartnership notice followed, the last items in the edition.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Symphony Concert and a Rendition of Verdi's Requiem the Features.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept 25.—A symphony concert in the afternoon and the Verdi Requiem in the evening were today's music festival events. The symphony was the third of Brahms's. Other orchestral numbers were the Meistersinger overture, and Massenet's "Phedre" overture. Miss Adelaide J. Griggs made a very successful appearance in "The Captive," by Berlioz. Her voice is large and rich in quality, and she uses it with artistic discretion.

E. C. Towne sang excellently the Romanza from "Gioconda." The Requiem performance was of an unexpectedly high order. The chorus was firm and brilliant, and splendidly successful in the exceedingly subdued passages. It had not been supposed that this chorus could sing so softly. The soloists were Shanna Cumming, Clara Poole King, Ellison Van Hoose, and Carl Dufft.

In the original plan of the festival, Emma Eames was cast for the Requiem, and when she failed to keep her engagement, Mrs. Cumming was substituted. Her voice is true and sweet, and, though apparently light, it proved to be large enough for this work. Mrs. Poole King was wholly successful in her rôle. Both men were superb. Dufft has long been a favorite here, but it was Van Hoose's first appearance.

His robust voice and dramatic style won the audience at once, and his work altogether was well worth hearing. The chief event of the festival will occur to-morrow night, when Chadwick's "Judith" will be presented for the first time.

NAVAL CADETS' NEW QUARTERS.

The Building When Completed Will Be 1,278 Feet Long.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—The new quarters for the cadets at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis will be the longest building in the world. The area of ground occupied by the foundations is eleven acres, and when completed 5,100 piles will have been driven. Four hundred and seventy thousand brick will be used in the foundations alone. The length of the new building will be 1,061 feet, and the width 440 feet 6 inches.

The quarters are connected by colonnades, with the armory on one side and the boathouse on the other, making the actual length of the building 1,278 feet 4 inches, or about a quarter of a mile.

Man Dies in a Restaurant of Apoplexy.

Henry Hellburn, seventy-five years old, of 24 West Eighty-third Street, manager for J. Marsching & Co., dealers in bronze powders and mineral chemicals at 27 Park Place, died of apoplexy in Frank Holbert's restaurant, in the basement at 18 Park Place, this morning, after having breakfasted. He ate his breakfast as usual, lit a cigar, and went out and stood in the doorway of the restaurant. He seemed to be sick, and Mr. Holbert sent his headwaiter out to see if any aid was needed. Mr. Hellburn said that he was all right, but a moment later he sank to the ground and died. The body was taken to the Church Street Police Station. Mr. Hellburn was a member of the Liederkranz Society.

Sloop's Captain Dropped Dead.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Sept. 25.—While the Fire Island life-saving crew was trying to warp the sloop Annie out of a dangerous anchorage off the Surf Hotel last night the vessel's boom swung around and struck Capt. Hazen, her owner, on the head, and he dropped dead on the deck. The body was brought ashore by his son-in-law, John Valentine, with whom he had sailed but a few hours before from Patchogue, where he lived. Coroner Moore held an inquest this afternoon, which proved that heart disease and not the blow killed Capt. Hazen.

SIMON STERNE'S FUNERAL.

Many Prominent Persons Pay Their Last Respects to the Noted Lawyer.

In the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, the funeral of Simon Sterne was held yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman and the Rev. William Sparger officiating. Friends of many years were there to pay the last respects to the lawyer they had loved and the reformer they had followed.

The church was filled with men prominent in the affairs of New York, the gathering being representative of the great interests with which Mr. Sterne had been identified. The service was simple, as he had desired it should be, and the Temple Quartet rendered the music he had loved.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman, in speaking of the honored dead, said:

Each day, every hour, meant for him only another opportunity for unfolding his powers and directing them to his ends. His was a life of ceaseless energy. He was of a creative mind, and early destined for intellectual leadership. An advocate of justice, not for any ulterior motive or personal consideration, but for the sake of justice. I know of many instances in which he served the ends of justice without carrying litigation into the courts. He devoted his great intellectual powers, not to selfish purposes, but to public ends. He brought to the fulfilment of his civic duties the highest and best that was in him. He was an ideal citizen, who practiced what he preached. He was never a partisan, except upon the side of truth. He has served in his noble career as an example to the young men of the time.

The pall bearers were Justice Charles H. Truax, Oscar S. Straus, E. Ellery Anderson, Dr. Leonard Weber, Henry W. Poor, William Salomon, M. N. Forney, and N. B. Rothschild.

From the Board of Trade and Transportation there were these additional pall bearers: F. B. Thurber, William Brookfield, William H. Wiley, James Talc

YANKEE COLLEGIANS WIN

Harvard and Yale Team Defeats Oxford and Cambridge.

AMERICANS GET SIX VICTORIES

Honors Evenly Divided Between Harvard and Yale—Cambridge Scores for the English Athletes.

The combined team of Harvard and Yale athletes won the dual meet with the team representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities at the Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 6 to 3. The visitors won the three distance runs, which had been generally conceded to them, but lost the hundred-yard and the quarter-mile runs in which they were thought to have a chance of scoring, and which were necessary for them to win the match. As was expected, the American team won the two jumps, the hammer throwing, and the hurdle race, though in the latter event the victory was by but a few inches.

As between Harvard and Yale honors were almost evenly divided, as each won three of the six events scored by the joint American team. A closer comparison, however, shows Harvard to have an advantage, as Harvard men were second to Yale winners in three events, while a Yale man ran second to a Harvard winner in but one event.

The three English victories were all won by men wearing the light blue of Cambridge and three second places were all Oxford could obtain.

The games were witnessed by over 5,000 spectators, including apparently a majority of the small boys north of the Harlem River, who swarmed into the grounds through the unguarded back entrance and made periodical incursions upon the field. A large number of admission tickets also were sold, and as no places were provided for these unfortunates to stand they crowded upon the track and field and prevented a view of the finish of the runs from the stands.

AN INEXCUSABLE BLUNDER.

The most remarkable achievement of the management, however, was made in the 100-yard run, which, through an amazing blunder, was run a distance of 105 yards. The error was discovered when the time was found to be 0:10 2-5.

The first race of the day was the hundred-yard run, which was particularly interesting on account of being one of the doubtful events. The starters were Haigh of Harvard, Boardman of Yale, and Hind and Churchill of Cambridge. The latter was quickest away at the pistol and led for about half the distance, with Haigh second and Hind third. The latter, however, was coming up fast, and about twenty yards from the finish he passed the English sprinter and won out by a yard. Hind was second, only a few inches ahead of Haigh, who was third. When it was subsequently discovered that a mistake had been made at the start and that the distance had been 105 yards instead of the even 100, there was some talk of running the race over after the conclusion of the programme, but in view of the fact that it could not alter the general result it was allowed to stand.

The half-mile run, which came next, was generally conceded to Workman of Cambridge, who won easily by about twenty yards. Cleave of Oxford was second, Boynton of Harvard third, and Franchot of Yale fourth. The time, 1:55 3-5, was better than the American intercollegiate record of 1:56 4-5, but, of course, is not a record.

The quarter-mile run, which came next, was the second doubtful event. The contestants were Rust of Harvard, Boardman of Yale, Barclay of Cambridge, and Neave of Oxford. Rust made a magnificent race and won by two yards from Boardman. Barclay was third and Neave fourth.

The hammer throwing had been decided in the meantime and Boal of Harvard had proved the winner, with a throw of 136 feet 8 inches. May of Oxford was second, and Henderson of Oxford third. Sheldon of Yale, who has not yet recovered from his recent illness, made one throw, which fell short, and then retired.

The score was now three to one in favor of Harvard and Yale, with both the uncertain events decided, and the success of the American team as practically assured, as even a victory for the Englishmen in the hurdles would not win them the day, in view of the fact that they had no chance in either of the jumps.

The running high jump was the next decided, and proved a very interesting competition. The competitors were Kernan of Harvard, Spraker of Yale, Smith of Cambridge, and Henderson of Oxford. The latter has a very pretty style of side jump which lands him squarely on his feet, and which was much fancied by the spectators.

CLOSE CONTEST IN HIGH JUMP.

All four competitors cleared the bar at 5 feet 9 inches, though Spraker was the only one who got over on the final attempt. The bar was then placed at 5 feet 10½ inches, and was cleared by Kernan, Spraker, and Smith, but Henderson failed. At 5 feet 11½ inches Spraker went over with ease, but Kernan only succeeded on his third attempt, while Smith failed. Kernan and Spraker both got over 6 feet ½ inch, but the Harvard man failed at 6 feet 1½ inches, leaving Spraker the winner.

In the mile run Cregson of Cambridge set the pace from the start, and the former won by twenty yards, with the latter second. Knowles of Harvard was third, and Clark of Harvard fourth.

The hurdle race was considered safe for the American team, but it proved the closest event of the day, and Converse of Harvard won only by a superb effort at the tape. Garnier of Oxford had the lead over the sticks with Converse and Allcock, the latter a Cambridge man, close behind, and in the sprint the Oxford man looked a sure winner. Converse, however, caught him at the finish and thinking for the forward with a mighty effort breasted the tape and won by an inch or two. Allcock was third and Clapp of Yale was fourth.

The two-mile run proved an easy victory for Workman, as was generally expected. The Cambridge athlete came out on the last turn with the speed of a sprinter, despite his long run, and won by about twenty-five yards. Mills and Swan of Harvard made a good race for second place, which the former won. The time, 9:50, was better than the American intercollegiate record.

The running broad jump, which was last on the programme, was won by Spraker of Yale, with 22 feet 4½ inches. Distine of Harvard was second, and Henderson of Oxford was third. Cornish of Oxford, who injured his knee last week, made an unsuccessful attempt to jump, but was forced to retire. Summary:

100-Yard Run.—Won by N. H. Hargrave, Yale; C. A. E. Hind, Cambridge, second; J. E. Haigh, Harvard, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by H. W. Workman, Cambridge; J. R. Cleave, Oxford, second; E. B. Boynton, Harvard, third. Time—1:55 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by E. C. Rust, Harvard; Dixon Boardman, Yale, second; R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Throwing the Hammer.—Won by W. E. Boal, Harvard, with 136 feet 8 inches; E. S. May, Oxford, second, with 128 feet 8 inches; W. E. R. Henderson, Oxford, third, with 111 feet 4½ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. S. Spraker, Yale, with 6 feet ½ inches; R. S. Kernan, Harvard, second, with 5 feet 9 inch; G. H. Smith, Cambridge, third, with 5 feet 10½ inches.

One-Mile Run.—Won by F. G. Cockshott, Cambridge; H. W. Wesson, Cambridge, second; H. S. Knowles, Harvard, third. Time—4:26 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by J. H. Converse, 2d, Harvard; G. R. Garnier, Oxford, second; E. Allcock, Cambridge, third. Time—0:15 3-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by H. W. Workman, Cambridge; E. W. Hills, Harvard, second; C. J. Swan, Harvard, third. Time—9:50.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. S. Spraker, Yale, with 22 feet 4½ inches; A. W. Ristine, Harvard, with 21 feet 4 inches, second; W. E. R. Henderson, Oxford, with 19 feet 9 inches, third.

The members of the Harvard and the Yale clubs gave a dinner to the members of the Oxford and Cambridge athletic team at Sherry's last night. Senator Chauncey M. Depew presided, and the guests included the British Vice Consul, Sir Cecil Bailey, Hees Knowles, M. P., Lieut-Gov. Woodruff, Henry E. Howland, Robert C. Cornell, Francis R. Appleton, Cornelius C. Cuyler, Capt. John Hallowell of Harvard, and Capt. Richard Sheldon of Yale.

English Comment on the Games.

LONDON Sept. 26.—"It cannot be denied," says The Daily Chronicle, "that the Americans have given us a handsome beating, which cannot be explained away. The only consolation is that we excel as unanistakably in stamina as the Americans do in dash."

This is a fair sample of the comments in the morning papers to-day upon the contests at Berkeley Oval. The Daily Telegraph, which expresses itself as highly pleased at the courtesy of Franchot of Yale in yielding his place to Workman of Cambridge, which it characterizes as "an excellent example of chivalry in sport," admits that there is nothing to show that the Englishmen were adversely affected by the climate, and says:

"The two meetings already held have been so successful that a regular biennial fixture would be immensely popular."

COLUMBIA TEAM SHOWS POORLY.

In a Short Game with a School Eleven They Scored but Five Points.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—G. Foster Sanford's plan this year with the Columbia football team of working the men in hard scrimmages with preparatory school teams was again tried this afternoon, when he lined the New York eleven up against the Boardman High School of New Haven. Boardman has a heavy team of veteran players and gave Columbia a hard hour's work. Sanford was not at all pleased with the offensive work of Fisher and Boyesen, who played the half back positions, and rated them severely. The Columbia team scored only 5 points in two halves of twenty minutes each, and the Boardman's backs seemed to plow through Ward, Shaw, and Page at will.

The weakness of Columbia's rush line and in defense was most evident.

Van Hoevenburg, last year's right end, reported to-day and went through the first half with his old-time vigor. Stowe, tackle on the Oberlin College team two years ago, came to-day and went in at tackle, showing up well. Although he has been in the Columbia Law School two years he has not played before. Capt. Berrien said to-night that Bruce, last year's 'Varsity centre, will join the team as soon as it returns to New York. He arrives from Europe on Saturday.

Morley, who was reported married last night as a joke by his team, may play Saturday. Weekes and Sykes will join the squad next week.

Coach Sanford lined his men up to-day as follows:

Ends, Wolff and Van Hoevenburg; tackles, Stowe and Page; guards, Duben, Shaw, and Mortin; centre, Ward; half-backs, Fisher and Boyesen; quarterback, B. Boyesen; fullback, Berrien.

NO BASEBALL TRUST.

Freedman Denies the Reported Consolidation of Leagues and Clubs.

President Andrew Freedman of the New York Baseball Club denied absolutely yesterday that there was any truth in the statement that he was interested in forming a National baseball or athletic trust. It was said that the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall had drawn up articles of incorporation for the proposed trust, but Samuel Untermyer of the firm denied during the day that there was any truth in the story. One of the chief objects of the proposed trust, it was stated, would be to bring all the baseball players under one organization, thus reducing expenditures and making the players subject to certain salaries. By this scheme, it was suggested, the tiresome wranglings and disputes between different clubs and associations would be done away with, and the new professional sporting trust would start out unhampered by heavy expenses and internal difficulties.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—President Frank De Haas Robinson of the St. Louis Baseball Club was asked to-day what he thought of the scheme to establish a National baseball trust. He said:

"This is absolutely the first intimation I have received concerning the matter. While it may, of course, be true that such a project is under way, I feel almost sure that I would have received at least a hint of it ere this from those who are said to be behind the scheme, if any definite steps had actually been taken."

Vice President C. W. Somers of the American League, discussing the same subject, said: "It's the first word I have heard of the matter. It may be true, but I doubt it very much."

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—President Hart of the Chicago National League Baseball Club said to-day that he knew nothing about the formation of any athletic company in New York City with which his name had been connected, and that his name did not belong among the organizers.

GOLFERS AT LENOX.

Four Players Left to Compete for the Chief Trophy in the Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 25.—Two match play rounds were finished to-day in the invitation tournament of the Lenox Golf Club for the Lenox Cup, the chief trophy. There were some surprises, notable being the defeat of D. T. Dana in the afternoon by D. E. Burns. Dana won the prize yesterday in the qualifying round. Burns is a Pittsfield golfer, and he will meet to-morrow in the semi-final round, Samuel Frothingham of the home club and the present holder of the cup. The other survivors are Charles B. Cory of Boston and F. Jaques of Lenox. The results of the two rounds are:

Lenox Cup.—First Round—D. T. Dana beat N. W. Williams, 8 up and 7 to play; D. E. Burns beat Granville Kane, 4 up and 2 to play; J. Moller, Jr., beat R. C. Greenleaf, Jr., 5 up and 4 to play; Samuel Frothingham beat Sidney L. Smith, 9 up and 7 to play; J. McA. Vance beat Marshall Kernochan by default; H. Baines beat A. J. Wellington, 3 up and 2 to play; C. B. Cory beat Lindsay Fairfax, 6 up and 5 to play; Robert F. Phifer beat J. C. Greenleaf, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Round—Burns beat Dana, 3 up and 1 to play; Frothingham beat Moller, 2 up and 1 to play; Cory beat Phifer, 5 up and 4 to play; Jaques beat Vance, 8 up and 6 to play.

The qualifying round for the cup given by President William D. Sloane will also be played to-morrow.

Dyker Meadow Golf Handicap.

Over a dozen members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club took part yesterday in their regular monthly handicap on the club links near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. It was won by H. T. Whitney with a net score of 76 strokes. His gross score of 85 strokes was also the best of the day. The players who finished the event with scores are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
H. T. Whitney	85	9	76
F. J. Phillips	93	11	82
Arthur L. Norris	89	6	83
S. K. Probasco	99	12	87
F. Merritt	97	8	89
N. T. Pulsifer	105	15	90
J. D. Dorsey	110	14	96

Hudson River Golf Contest.

The first open golf tournament of the Mount Pleasant Field Club will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Oct. 3, 4, and 5, on the club links at Ossining. The competition is open only to members of clubs on the Hudson River, and the winner of the first trophy, the Mount Pleasant Field Cup, will virtually be hailed as champion golfer of the Hudson River. The opening round on the first day will be thirty-six holes, medal play. The first sixteen will qualify for the leading cup, and the second set of sixteen for a consolation cup. All the match play rounds will be at eighteen holes. The finals will come on Saturday, and in addition there will be a thirty-six hole handicap for the Briarcliff Cup. A prize will be given for the lowest gross score as well as for the low score in the qualifying round on Thursday. The tournament committee consists of Charles S. Gowen, Ralph Brandreth, Frederick B. Rogers, Richard Deming, John W. Farquhar, Charles C. Paulding, De Witt C. Weld, Jr., and Daubeney Brandreth. Entries close on Saturday with the Secretary of the club, Frederick B. Rogers, at Ossining, N. Y.

Close Golf in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—It will be Pittsburg against Philadelphia in the final round for the Philadelphia Cup in the open golf tournament of the Country Club which began yesterday at Bala and was continued to-day. J. I. Lineweaver of the Philadelphia Cricket Club and W. C. Carnegie of Pittsburg will meet in a thirty-six-hole contest to decide the question of supremacy. The winner's club will hold the trophy for a year, while the victor himself will receive an individual cup. The runner-up will also receive a cup. A conspicuous feature of the tournament has been the consistent showing of Carnegie. After disposing of A. J. P. Gallagher of St. David's, Carnegie beat C. G. Dixon of Huntington Valley. They were all square after playing four holes, and then Carnegie practically clinched the match by winning six holes in succession, and took the match by 5 up and 4 to play. The day's summaries follow:

Philadelphia Cup.—Second Round—C. P. Lineweaver, Philadelphia Cricket, beat F. O. Horstman, Chevy Chase, 4 up and 2 to play; W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg, beat C. G. Dixon, Huntington Valley, 5 up and 4 to play; J. I. Lineweaver, Philadelphia Cricket, beat H. W. Brown, Philadelphia Country, 1 up; H. B. McFarland, Huntington Valley, beat E. A. Darby, Atlantic City, 4 up and 3 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—W. C. Carnegie beat C. P. Lineweaver, 3 up and 1 to play; J. I. Lineweaver beat H. B. McFarland, 2 up and 1 to play.

ADVANCE GUARD SET BACK

Western Horse Disqualified, After Easy Victory, for a Foul.

EXPERIMENTS IN STARTING

Trials of Two Barriers Made Mixed Results for Backers at the Gravesend Race Track.

Racing at the Gravesend track yesterday went back an age or so to the experimental stage that supposedly was passed in the days of that historic turf light, Sir Tregonwell Frampton, a century or so ago. The sport became young again, however, in the doubt that prevailed as to what might be the results of the new scheme of starting, and though the indomitable bettors wagered with as much confidence as they did under the old plan of dropping the flag, the crowd at large waited in suspense to see results before becoming committed to any one style of starting. Two methods were under trial, both with the so-called "barrier," H. K. Knapp, who recently returned from abroad, having suggested the experiment. While the trial did not in any way improve the racing, it certainly served as a stimulus to the betting so far as the public was concerned, though at the same time it was a handicap to the plungers.

The weather was bright and pleasant, and the track in perfect condition, while the fields in all but one race were fairly balanced. So it was that circumstances favored the experiment that was on. The watching crowd took as much interest in the outcome as if the trial of the starting "machines" had been a race upon which there was public betting. By agreement among the Stewards, the first, second, and sixth races were started with the "McGinnis Machine," which acts automatically, upon the starter giving the signal for the start, while the third, fourth, and fifth races were started with the "Clark Machine," which consists of a barrier which must be pulled up out of the way by men at a signal from the starter. Another difference was that it had been agreed that after the McGinnis barrier arose a start was absolute, while after the Clark barrier went up other trials might be had if the starter so wished.

After the first race had been started fairly well by the McGinnis machine the crowd was for McGinnis, but the next race worked an important change of feeling, for then the McGinnis machine left at the post the popular favorite, Whiskey King, while Stuart, who was heavily backed, was off almost as badly. Thereafter the crowd changed feelings with each trial, and when all was over and it had been decided to try the McGinnis machine to-day under conditions that will require a start whenever the barrier flies up, the betting element would have been pleased to see the second race thus leaving the starter at liberty to go back to the old system of starting with a flag.

The sensation of the day as far as the racing was concerned, was the race for the fifth event, in which William C. Whitney's filly Morningside was a favorite at a short price, with the Western horse, Advance Guard, a well-backed second choice, First Whip and The Regent being the outsiders in the race, a mile and a quarter handicap. As the race was run, The Regent was the pacemaker for about a mile and a furlong of the distance after which Advance Guard who had trailed last to the turn, out of the backstretch, went on and easily outrunning The Regent and Morningside, who until then were in front of him, drew away and was first in easy style, two lengths before The Regent, who beat Morningside by a length. Unfortunately for the Advance Guard party, however, the Western horse happened to jostle both The Regent and Morningside as he passed them with a rush on the stretch, and though he was much the best horse in the race, it needed only the complaint of T. Burns, who rode Morningside, to cause the Stewards to disqualify Advance Guard and place The Regent first, with Morningside second. The decision was a tremendous blow to the Advance Guard party, and there were witnesses to the discomfiture of Alex Shields, part owner of the disqualified horse and former owner of the great old campaigner Logan.

In the single stake on the card, the Monarch, for three-year-olds, the scratching of four of the six horses named to start, left a two-horse race with Gold Heels, an odds-on favorite, and an easy winner over Dublin, who could not even make the semblance of a contest with the winner.

In the last race Price, from the stable of good things, the Albemarle, was backed from 10 to 1 down to 3 to 1, and after racing in the front rank all the way, won in a fighting finish with Pearl Finder and Early Eve, who were equal favorites with the winner, and who finished second and third as named. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Green B. Morris's Autolight, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won ridden out by a head; Dryer & McGuire's Bowen, b. c., 101, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by five lengths from J. Taylor's Satire, b. c., 103, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Belvino, Collegian, Wild Pirate, Goldilla, Lone Fisherman, and Barbetto also ran. Value to the winner, $690. Autolight the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. J. R. and F. F. Keene's Tanmasked, br. g., 4 years, by Domino-Mere Hill, 118 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won ridden out by a half length; Lewis Elmore's Belle of Lexington, b. f., 4, 100, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by four lengths from George B. Walker's Cervera, ch. g., 3, 112, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Isla, Musette, Stuart, Duellist, Whiskey King, Rowdy, Father Wentker, and Connie also ran. Whiskey King and Stuart left at the post. Value to the winner, $900. Whiskey King the post favorite at 7 to 2 and 7 to 5. Winner trained by James Rowe.

THIRD RACE.—The Monarch Stakes for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong. Fred C. McLewee's Gold Heels, ch. c., by Sir Hebert and Miss Pulsifer, (Odom,) 13 to 20 and out, won easily by ten lengths; the Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., by Athelinge-Wild Honey, 121, (McCue,) 7 to 5 and out, second. Time—1:54 4-5. Only two horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,520. Winner trained by M. M. Allen.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs. R. E. Watkins's Lacrimac, ch. f., by Rossington-Semper Eadem, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; G. H. Whitney's Star of the West, b. f., 109, (Beauchamp,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second, by a head from B. Schreiber's Schwalbe, blk. f., 99, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:08. Golden Hans Wagner, Playlike, Bridge, The Pride of Sumner, Blue Mantle, Locket, Frivol, Cassville, and Augury also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Schwalbe the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Carruthers and Shielder's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4 years, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 126 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won handily by two lengths, but was disqualified for fouling The Regent at the finish; William C. Lakeland's The Regent, b. g., 5, by Domino-Royal Gem, 99, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, was placed first, with William C. Whitney's Morningside, b. f., 3, by Meddler-Sunnyside, 105, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, second, and J. McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., by Duke of Montrose-Theora, 118, (McCue,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—2:06 4-5. Value to the winner, $820. Morningside the post favorite. Winner trained by P. Farquhar.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; special weights; about six furlongs. The Albemarle Stable's Price, ch. f., by Matt Byrnes-Miss Darebin, 110 pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a half length; The Pepper Stable's Pearl Finder, b. f., 110, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 6 to 5, second, by two lengths, from James R. Keene's Early Eve, ch. f., 110, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:12. Donna Monora, Past, Notlimah, Bijou, Ohio Girl, Bella, Pretoria, Beasie McCarthy, Satyah, and Leenie also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Price, Early Eve, and Pearl Finder equal favorites. Winner trained by P. Wimmer.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. King Hanover, 124 pounds; Smart Set, 119; Highlander and Caughnawaga, 115 each; Golden Cottage, 112; Tallsman, Goldseeker, Peninsula, and Major Daingerfield, 110 each; Fair Knight, 109; Ben Howard and Father Wentker, 107 each; Andy Williams, 106; Femesole, 103; Namtor, 102.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Intrusive, 120 pounds; Farmor, 107; Fatalist, 106; Potente, 100; Lady Chorister and Little Daisy, 89 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Cock Robin, 158 pounds; Zinzibar and Jim McGibben, 147 each; Sir Hubert, 145; Last Cord and Orman, 144 each; Cheesemite, 140; Miss Mitchell, 137; Jessie S., 136; Curfew Bell, 130.

FOURTH RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 up to date of entry; selling allowances; five furlongs. Gay Boy, 115 pounds; Leonid, 110; Mistello, Knapsack, and Anak, 105 each; Eddie Bunch, 104; Reformer, 102; Setauket, 100; Man o' War, Hindred, Jim Tully, and Presumption, 97 each; Ziri, Oclawicka, Awixa, and Ascension, 94 each; Femesole, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200 in 1901; special weights and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Alard Scheck, 106 pounds; Paul Clifford, 103; Anna Darling, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Aug. 24; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Sweet Tooth, 109 pounds; Hultzlopochtli, 108; Himself, Contend, Military, and Dr. Riddle, 106 each; Mayor Gilroy, Glenger, Cherries, Tower of Candles, Tonicum, and Templeton, 104 each; Disturber, Bastile, and Sadducee, 103 each; Glennellie, 101; Maria Bolton, 99.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The sport of this the seventh day of the Oakley Park Grand Circuit, meeting was as nearly featureless as possible. The weather was fine and the track in good condition. George Cantle, barred in the betting, won the 2:25 pace in straight heats. Cousin Madge was played against the field and the talent won. Major Chew was the choice for the 2:15 trot and he won in straight heats, but when they got to the 2:16 pace there was a split-up. The favorite, Birch Bud, got the first heat and Hal Clipper took the second easily. The third event went to Birch Bud in a hard drive with Anterose. Happy Wilkes was the freshest of the bunch and took the fourth and fifth heats after fighting it out with Birch Bud. The finish went over until to-morrow. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

George Castle, b. g., by Roseberry, (Thompson)	1	1	1
Cousin Madge, blk. m., (Benedict)	2	6	2
Tom Keene, ch. g., (Murphy)	5	2	6
Speedline, b. g., (Saunders)	4	3	4
Tommy Mc, b. g., (McCarthy)	4	4	3
Teuxberry, gr. g., (Iseman)	7	5	5
Lady Bellebrook, blk. m., (King)	6	7	7

Time—2:11¾; 2:13; 2:11¾.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Major Chew, b. g., by Orator, (Trapp)	1	1	1
Sallie Simpson, b. m., (Middleton)	2	2	5
Montie Bayard, b. g., (Hopkins)	9	9	2
Escobar, br. h., (Creech)	4	3	3
Beasie K., b. m., (Kearnes)	3	4	4
Miss Margaret H., blk. m., (Graves)	7	5	6
Ebba, gr. m., (Winnings and Hicock)	5	8	8
Campania Girl, gr. m., (Horton)	6	7	7
Oneonta, b. m., (Olney)	8	6	9

Time—2:13¾; 2:16¼; 2:13½.

2:16 Class.—Purse $1,000. (unfinished.)

Birch Bud, b. m., by Birchwood, (Ernest)	1	7	1	2	2
Happy Wilkes, b. g., (Miller)	3	8	7	1	1
Hal Clipper, b. s., (Jolly)	2	1	4	5	5
Anterose, b. m., (Cox)	5	4	3	3	3
Baron B., b. h., (Gosnell)	7	5	5	4	4
Frank McKinney, b. g., (Mayberry)	6	2	5	dis.	
John H., b. g., (McDowell)	8	6	6	dis.	
Violation, b. m., (Belt)	4	dis.			

Time—2:11; 2:16; 2:14; 2:18; 2:15.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 25.—The racing at the Granite State Park to-day was as good as any ever witnessed in this section, the finishes in nearly every event being by eyelashes. The unfinished 2:12 pace was won by Light Star. Tom Blanchard, his driver, was fined $100 to-day for laying up heats yesterday. Summaries:

2:12 Pace.—Purse, $500. (concluded.)

Light Star, ch. g., Omega-Nellie, Watchampton, (Blanchard)	3	5	1	1	1
Special Boy, ch. g.	2	1	2	2	3
Shorty, ch. g.	1	4	4	5	5
Rana, b. g.	4	3	3	4	2
Amelia, ch. m.	5	2	5	3	4

Time—2:11¼; 2:13¼; 2:18¼; 2:14¾; 2:13¼.

2:10 Pace.—Purse, $500.

Emma E., ch. m., Allandor-Emma G., Almont, (Lawrence	5	4	4	4	1	1
Louise G., b. m.	1	1	2	3	4	2
Ellen R., b. m.	2	2	1	1	2	3
John T., ch. g.	4	3	3	2	3	ro
Norvin G., br. g.	3	5	6	6	6	ro
Sclavonic, b. g.	6	5	5	5	5	ro

Time—2:10; 2:08½; 2:08¼; 2:10¼; 2:12¾; 2:16; 2:18.

2:23 Trot.—Purse, $500.

Ben Hal, by Tom L., Bluebell, (Turner)	1	1	1
Captain Haff, br. g.	7	2	2
Ginger Wilkes, g. g.	2	3	3
Alfreda, r. m.	3	4	5
Handspring, b. h.	9	5	4
Krakaw, br. h.	4	9	6
Bertha K., b. m.	5	7	6
Nellie C., b. m.	8	6	7
Bird Simmons, br. g.	10	9	8
Jack Splan, Jr., b. h.	6	10	dis
Sampson, br. s.	dis		

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¾; 2:17¼.

2:27 Pace.—Purse, $500.

Jesse H., b. g., Alcyphone-Echo, (Golding)	1	1	1
Barnard, b. g.	2	2	4
Surprise, b. g.	3	3	2
Dan T., b. g.	4	4	3
Fire King, br. g.	5	5	6
Gardner, g. g.	6	6	5

Time—2:15¾; 2:18¼; 2:19¼.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Results at Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day:

First Race.—2:24 class; trotting; purse $500.

Cardova, (Nottingham)	1	2	1
Silk Lace, (Terrell)	2	1	2
Josh, (Tyson)	2	3	3
Wyncode Maid, (Smith)	5	5	5
Hoke, Jr., (West and Greenway)	4	4	4
Happy Jack, (Jamison)	3	dis.	

Time—2:24½; 2:24¾; 2:22¼; 2:22¾.

Second Race.—2:18 class; pacing; stake of $1,000.

Dick See, (Lyman)	1	1	1
Captain Brino, (Kennedy)	2	3	2
Noah B., (Redmond)	3	2	3
Henrietta, (Kane)	4	4	5
Lucy Posey, (Terrell)	6	5	4
Golden Rod, (Parberry)	5	6	6
Don Cozino, (Nolan)	7	7	7

Time—2:11½; 2:13; 2:12¾.

Third Race.—2:19 class; trotting; purse $500.

Eloroy, (Staton)	1	1	1
C. E. J., (Aldridge)	2	3	3
Austin Boy, (Lewis)	4	10	2
Hannah D., (Rumsey)	7	2	7
Jumbo, (Lyman)	3	9	4
Rara Avis, (Smith)	9	4	6
Roberta, (Redmond)	5	6	6
Red Bird, (Street)	8	5	8
Col. Wilkes, (Byrum)	6	7	11
Windsor, (McGriff)	10	8	10
Florence Wood, (Devine)	11	11	9

Time—2:18¼; 2:17¼; 2:17¾.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 25.—The September meeting of the Holyoke Park Association was brought to a close here this afternoon with three events. The intention was to hold a three days' meeting, but the classes did not fill, owing to the numerous fairs in this vicinity. In the second heat of the 2:32 pace, won by Tommy W., Aicyella and Deerfoot were not driven to win, and the heat was run over. Driver Newcomb of Aicyella being fined $50. In the 2:17 pace Gambit went the second heat in 2:15½, the fastest time of the day. Summaries:

2:32 Pace.—Purse, $300.

Tommy W., ch. g., (Warner)	1	1	1
Aicyella, b. m., (Newcomb)	3	2	2
Deerfoot, b. g., (Fox)	2	3	3
Gayward, b. g., (Bolse)	4	4	4

Time—2:25; 2:21½; 2:21¾.

2:20 Trot.—Special.

Othmar, br. g., (Moll)	2	1	1
Parker G., br. g., (Fox)	1	3	2
Little Patsey, br. g., (Painter)	3	2	4
Little Nance, ro. m., (Coyne)	4	4	3
Bell Thomas, g. g., (Demerest)	5	6	5
Tom Jacobs, (Trembley)	6	5	dis.

Time—2:25; 2:24½; 2:22¾; 2:22¾.

2:17 Pace.—Purse, $300.

Gambit, b. g., (Bowdoin)	1	1	1
Bellmine, b. m., (Putnam)	2	2	2
Helen, b. m., (Fox)	3	3	ds

Time—2:20; 2:15½; 2:25½.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—It is estimated that 20,000 people attended the Franklin County Fair to-day. The first race, 2:25 pace, purse $500, was won by Jessie, owned by M. A. McDonald of Medford, Mass., Jessie winning the first, second, and fifth heats; best time, 2:19¼, made in two heats.

The second race, 2:21 trot, purse $500, was captured by Audacity, owned by D. H. Howe of Little Falls, N. Y., in three straight heats; best time, 2:21¼.

In the third event, 2:15 pace, for a purse of $1,000, Carthage Girl, owned by William Barnsdall of Bradford, Penn., succeeded in winning three straight heats and the race; best time, 2:15¼.

Prince Alert Equals Pacing Record.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 25.—Prince Alert equaled the world's pacing record of 2:04¾ on a half-mile track at the Semi-Centennial Allentown Fair this afternoon. The race was a special match for $3,000 between Little Boy and Prince Alert. Little Boy broke badly in the first heat and Prince Alert had to go unaided by competition. Driver Curry sent him for a record in the second heat, and Prince Alert responded nobly, moving as even as clock work and finishing in 2:04¾. Only the two heats were paced. Four races were won in straight heats.

Trotting Events at Mineola.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 25.—One of the largest crowds ever seen at the annual Queens County Agricultural Fair was present to-day on the Mineola Fair grounds. It was the second day of the exhibit, and beside the horsey attractions there were many other interesting features to hold the attention of the curious. The Horse Show awards were:

Lorna Doone, b. m., (Wheeler) ..... 1 ds.

Cob to low-wheeled single road wagon, driven by lady.—Mrs. James McKee of Stapleton, first; Mrs. T. P. Healey, second; Mrs. T. E. Smith, third.

Horse in low-wheeled single road wagon, driven by lady.—Mrs. Howard Avery, first; Mrs. John S. Warde, second; Mrs. Roemmele, third.

Four-horse trap.—Pleasure Driving Club of Brooklyn.

Surrey, one horse.—William J. Davis, first; A. Hageman, second; William McFarland, third.

Surrey, with two horses.—J. B. Kaiser, first; James J. Welsh, second.

Pony, to single wagon.—C. F. Bissinger, first; William Keenan, second.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
FAST NEW STEAMSHIP
"NORTH STAR"
LEAVES
New Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike Street,
To-day, at 9:15 A. M. Sharp,
and will follow the yachts over the course.
FARE $5.00.
Music by Lander.
REFRESHMENTS BY STEVENS.
Tickets for sale at office on Pier, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and all agents.

FOR THE
International Yacht Races.
THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH
OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,
Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., and
The Steel Twin Screw Flyer CITY OF LOWELL
OF THE NORWICH LINE,
Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, each steamer; number limited.
The PLYMOUTH and LOWELL are ideal ocean-going steamboats and are most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departures; earliest arrivals in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.
Tickets and Staterooms at Piers. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,
will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts manoeuvre for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.
Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.
Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.
A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages or Extras to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.
Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands, 261 Broadway; 1,185 Broadway; Hallman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer
MONMOUTH
of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.
$5.00 FARE $5.00
Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.
TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

YACHT RACES

THE LARGE THREE-DECK, OCEAN-GOING STEAMER
"GLEN ISLAND,"
FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET,
will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, commencing Sept. 26. This steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room, and has spacious saloons and staterooms. Meals and refreshments of first quality and at regular rates. Music by Lapitino's Band. Everything of high order, except the price.
Tickets $2. Three Trip Tickets $5.00
Staterooms $3 and $5.
Sale limited to one-half licensed sea-going capacity. Tickets now on sale at Pier, Ticket Selling Agencies, and 219 Greenwich St.; Phone, 5105 Cort.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The large three-deck ocean going
Steamers { GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC,
carrying one-half their capacity,
will accompany the yachts over the entire course.
FIRST RACE. Gen'l Slocum only.
Fare First Race, $2.00.
Leave West 20th Street 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing 9:05 A. M. Time-table changed for the second race.
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT AND MUSIC.
Tickets now on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at the Docks mornings of Race days.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

AL. FOSTER'S IRON STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.
Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:05 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Tickets limited to 400. Seagoing capacity, 900. Fare, $2; series of 3 trips, $5.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the
IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY
have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.
The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.
TO VIEW THE FINISH
Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.
TICKETS $1.00.
GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.
Tickets may be had at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship
JEFFERSON
to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26th, 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. SHARP.
Tickets limited to 700 for each day.
Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on pier.
Tickets, $6.00 for each day.
Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.
Telephone 1580—Franklin.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER
THOMAS PATTEN,
FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.
LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.....9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to
500.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
TICKETS, - - - $2.
FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer
"COLUMBIA"
(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer,)
The greatest Observation Boat in the World, Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.
Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.
Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R...8:20 A. M.
34TH ST., N. R...9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER...9:30 A. M.
Single Ticket, $1.00. For sale at Landing, Tyson's Ticket Offices, Cooks' and McBride's, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 365 West 117th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange; Telephone 762 Broad.

AUTUMN TOUR

to
GETTYSBURG and WASHINGTON,
6 DAYS, $23,
Including All Expenses from New York.
SEPTEMBER 28, 1901,
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
and ROYAL BLUE LINE.
For INFORMATION AND ITINERARY apply to City Ticket Office, 434 Broadway, or C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. New Jersey Central, New York City.

Montauk Steamboat Company, Ltd.

YACHT RACES.
THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER
MONTAUK
will leave Pier 24, E. R., N. Y., (Hartford Line Pier,) at 9:15 A. M., and Pier 14 E. R., 9:45 A. M. Capacity, 1,200; sale of tickets limited to 300. TICKETS, $2.00. On sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120 and 1,383 Broadway, 95 5th Av., Pier 13, E. R., and Pier 24, E. R., new York, 333 Fulton St. and 118 Broadway, Brooklyn; Long Island R. R. Station, L. I. City. Staterooms at Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., and on the boat.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.

YACHT RACES

TICKETS BY ALL THE BEST BOATS AT
THOS. COOK & SON.
Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.
Uptown, 1,185 Broadway, cor. 28th St., N. Y.
Uptown office open to 10 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALATIAL IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

OUTSIDE PASSENGER ROUTE

NEW YORK to BOSTON
VIA OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
(SAVANNAH LINE.)
24 HOURS OCEAN VOYAGE
TICKETS $5.00 including meals & berth
Ship sails from foot of Canal St., Pier 35, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

Thursday	Sept. 12	Saturday	Sept. 21
Tuesday	Sept. 17	Thursday	Sept. 26

Tickets, reservations, etc.,
317 BROADWAY. Pier 35, North River.
W. H. PLEASANTS, Traffic Manager.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5 America Maru...Oct. 23
Ceptic.....Oct. 15 Peking.....Oct. 31
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric....Oct. 4 Majestic....Oct. 16, 8 A.M.
Germanic....Oct. 2, noon Celtic....Oct. 22, noon
Majestic....Oct 9, noon Teutonic, Oct. 23, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Sept. 28, 8 PM Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia....Oct. 1, 7 A. M Lucania, Oct. 19, 9:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN †NORTH-GERMAN LINE to LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
†Trave.....Oct. 5 †Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenz'rn, Oct. 12, 4 PM *Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn..Oct. 19, 10 AM †Hoh'z'l'n. Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23 †F. Bismarck...Nov. 23
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12 N | Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8 | Kaiserin M. Th..Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Oct. 22 | Kaiser Wm. Gr..Nov. 19
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 62 North River.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26 | K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst.....Oct. 3 | Bremen....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon | K. Luise..Nov. 28, 11 AM
Sailing Pier 57, foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM | Columbia, Oct. 17, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM | *Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM | Penn's, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 3 PM | *Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM | Phila.....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul...Oct. 9, 10 AM | Haverford..Oct. 25.3 PM
St. Louis..Oct. 16, 10 AM | St. Paul...Oct. 30, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland, Oct. 2, noon | Westerland, Oct. 16, noon
Southwark, Oct. 9, noon | Kensington, Oct. 23, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MANITOU.....Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 5th, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED AND EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer,
MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agents, 39 and 41 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 13th St.
Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon | C. of Rome...Oct. 12, noon
Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon | Astoria...Oct. 19, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.: the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Market St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PILGRIM and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., ft. Spring St. Weekdays only 5:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days 9:00 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M.; W. 72D ST., COZZENS DOCK, WEST POINT, COZZENS DOCK, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH, Sundays leave half hour earlier.
STMR. "BALDWIN" OR "SUMMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES DESBROSSES ST. PIER, week days at 5 P. M. landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. " .....9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company
ARE DELIGHTFUL.
Special Rates to Sportsmen.
Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3410 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:59 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 3:25, 7:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,106, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and the foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train.	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express.	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited.	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier.	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	*1:30 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special.	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited.	*9:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited.	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:40 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express.	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express.	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & Chi. W. Special.	*9:30 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday, To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 238 and 726 Fulton St., and 100 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
S. L. BLODGETT, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*7:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	1:00 a. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:—
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:30 A M—10 Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †10:45 A M; 2 at †3:00 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at 11:10 A M; 2 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
P. S. BLODGETT, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Easton Local	5:45 p. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	.....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:15 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	4:45 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	.....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 p. m.	.....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, 4:30, 8:00, *10:00, *11:30 p. m., 12:00 mdt.
*3:00, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, 9:00, †9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:36, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Through to Long Branch, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00 p. m.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 125 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 1,127 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sundays only.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25, d 12.45, e 7.45, a 1.25, t 6.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., A.	Lv. N.Y., B.
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*8.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*7.40 AM	*8.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.25 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	† 2.55 PM	† 3.30 PM
Easton Local	† 5.10 PM	† 5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at offices Cheapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway, Phone, 489 Franklin, or Offices Penn. R. R.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.
*8:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans: Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.
8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.
Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at offices Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway, Phone, 489 Franklin, or Offices Penn. R. R.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEWIS W. BOYNTON, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE M. OSTEN, John Doe, and Richard Roe, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, (the said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, the real names of the heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Ernest Osten, deceased, being unknown to the plaintiff,) the People of the State of New York, and all other persons having or claiming to have any interest in the real property of which said Ernest Osten, deceased, died seized, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 23, 1901.
ROBT. LESLIE MOFFETT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
To John Doe and Richard Roe, the said names being fictitious, representing the only heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, and all other persons having or claiming to have any share, right, or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, or grantees, devisees, heirs at law, or next of kin of any person having any share or interest in said premises:
The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 12th day of September, 1901, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the object of the above-entitled action is the foreclosure of a mortgage dated August 6th, 1898, made and executed by defendant Catherine M. Osten and Ernest Osten, her husband, to Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife, to secure the payment of $1,000.00 and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 9th day of August, 1898, in Block Series (Mortgages) Section 11, Liber 67, Page 1, and indexed under Block Number 3,104 on the Land Map of the City of New York, which said mortgage was thereafter duly assigned to plaintiff herein by said Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife.
That the mortgaged premises affected by said foreclosure were, at the time of the commencement of this action, situated in the County of New York, City of New York, Borough of the B

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors, Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
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202 5th Av., cor. 25th St. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

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BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
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DEALT IN BY
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Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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BRANCH OFFICE 415 Broadway.
Buy or Sell for Cash or Margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Quotation Record on application.

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MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
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44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
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Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Office: N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.
The securities of the above Company are now ready, and will be delivered under the terms of the plan of reorganization in exchange for the certificates of deposit representing securities of the Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company upon presentation of said certificates at the office of
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

AMALGAMATED
The reason for its reduced dividend and the copper situation generally are presented only in the Boston News Bureau. Subscription $12 per annum. C. W. BARRON, Publisher, 1 to 7 Exchange Place, Boston.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 15, 32, 34, 47, 62, 89, 94, 96, 101, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 130, 173, 197.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 58, dated June 3, 1898, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held on the twenty-first day of September, 1901, it was determined, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage made by said Club to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated April Thirtieth, 1887, that all the now outstanding Bonds secured by the said mortgage be paid on the first day of November, 1901, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in the City of New York, after which time interest on such Bonds shall cease.
Dated September 23, 1901.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHERRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Certificate No. A27,877 for six shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred stock in name of Adela F. Smith; transfer stopped. Geo. S. Hendrickson, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000

Interest on Accounts Subject to Check.	Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel.	Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President — CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President — WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President — RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President — CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
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DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock.
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Frederick O. Barton, C. Ledyard Blair, Dumont Clarke, G. C. Cuyler.
Charles D. Dickey, William P. Dixon, Robert A. Granniss, G. G. Haven, Jr., Charles R. Henderson.
Gustav E. Kissel, Luther Kountze, Charlton T. Lewis, Richard A. McCurdy, Robert Olyphant.
Charles M. Pratt, Mortimer L. Schiff, James Timpson, Eben B. Thomas, George W. Young.

Dividends.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, September 25th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the First day of November, 1901, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the Fifteenth day of October, 1901.
The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on October 15th, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. N. STROTZ, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Av.,
New York, September 25th, 1901.
A dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the First day of November, 1901, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the 15th day of October, 1901.
The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A .M .
CHAS. N. STROTZ, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Av.,
New York, September 25, 1901.
Three (3) Per Cent. semi-annual interest on the Dividend Scrip of this Company, issued May 1st, 1896, will be paid on the First day of November, 1901, at The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, to the holders of such Dividend Certificates of record on the Fifteenth day of October, 1901.
The transfer books for Dividend Certificates will be closed on October 15th, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on November 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. N. STROTZ, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, September 11, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable November 5, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on October 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on October 10, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 17, 1901.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 9.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 8th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901.
The books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901, and will be reopened October 9th, 1901. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York.
September 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901. LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.
New York, September 25, 1901.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK—DIVIDEND NO. 5.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held to-day, it was
Resolved, That a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Preferred Capital Stock be declared and paid on October 1st next, to stockholders of record on September 14th, 1901. WM. H. GRAFFLIN, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co.
New York, September 17, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 38.
A quarterly dividend of 1½ upon the capital stock of this company has been declared payable October 10th, 1901, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, William and Wall Streets, New York City, to stockholders of record September 30th, 1901, and reopen October 11, 1901. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this Company will be payable October 21st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 5th, at which time ths transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened Nov. 1.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, Sept. 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in Room 201, in its general office building, in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect a Board of Directors and two Stockholders' Auditors for the ensuing year.
Dated the 12th day of September, 1901.
JOHN M. HALL, President.

Copartnership Notices.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of D. & G. HAMBURGER, dealers in fruits and vegetables, with stores at 326 Columbus Avenue and 580 Park Avenue, New York City, was dissolved by consent on the 20th day of October, 1900.
The said D. HAMBURGER continued the business at 580 Park Avenue, and the said G. HAMBURGER continued business at 326 Columbus Avenue.
DAN HAMBURGER,
GUS HAMBURGER.

The copartnership of FLECK & ALBIN, doing business as the Lion Seed-oil Works, has been dissolved.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., September 25, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., October 28, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required during six months beginning January 1, 1902: Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong, and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry, and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe, and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal; Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Dade, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Forts Banks and McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef and vegetables will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat; also at Office Chief Commissary, District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan, of fresh vegetables and REFRIGERATED beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef, (or Vegetables,) to be opened October 25, 1901," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDW. E. DRAVO, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months, from October 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three P. M. Friday, September 27, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids as it may deem for the best interests of the State.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

LISTING OF BONDS.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange listed $56,341,700 of the $158,000,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1951, $44,545,000 coupon bonds, and $11,796,700 registered bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company yesterday. The application for the listing of these bonds contained the following financial statement of the company as of Aug. 31, 1901:

ASSETS.

Cash in banks and trust companies		$20,912,129.14
Office furniture and fixtures		746.07
Secured loans		$6,044,400.00
Securities purchased and owned by company	2,982,584.50	
Interest, &c., accrued and unpaid	176,983.84	
		9,028,984.50
Total		$30,116,843.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$30,000,000.00
Accounts payable	20,350.01
Surplus, after writing off incorporating expenses, revenue stamps on stock, revenue stamps on mortgage, cost of bonds, deposit with application for listing bonds, advertising, &c	96,493.54
Total	$30,116,843.55

Other listings are as follows:
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.—$1,291,200 additional guaranteed special stock, making the total amount listed to date $22,615,100.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company.—$1,000,000 five-twenty year real estate first mortgage collateral trust 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad.—$5,000,000 capital stock.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.—$300,000 additional 5 per cent. refunding mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1947, making the total amount listed to date $3,842,000.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—$15,000,000 4 per cent. ten-year gold convertible debenture bonds of 1911.
The American Agricultural Chemical Company.—$108,100 additional preferred stock and $182,900 additional common stock, making the total amount of preferred stock listed to date $17,153,900 and of common stock $16,715,600.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.—$2,494,000 4 per cent. St. Louis and Cairo collateral gold coupon bonds of 1930.
Northern Pacific Railway Company.—$2,837,000 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1997, making the total amount listed to date $96,844,500.
Southern Railway Company.—$7,855,000 Mobile and Ohio collateral trust 4 per cent. coupon gold bonds of 1938.

National Exchange Bank.

The capital stock of the New York National Exchange Bank was increased from $300,000 to $500,000 yesterday by a vote of the stockholders at the special meeting held to act upon the resolution for increased capital previously approved by the Board of Directors. The new stock, consisting of 2,000 shares, goes out at 200 and thus increases the surplus of the bank by $200,000 as well.

Singer Company's Officers.

The Singer Manufacturing Company yesterday gave out the list of officers elected at the annual meeting held at the company's offices in this city on Sept. 18. They are: President—Frederick G. Bourne; Vice President—William F. Proctor; Second Vice President and Treasurer—Douglas Alexander; Third Vice President—Edwin H. Bennet, and Secretary—Thomas E. Hardenbergh.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased bonds as follows: $144,700 short 4s, $40,000 long 4s, $4,300 short 3s.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

International Money Box Company of New York City, to manufacture metal saving banks; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. R. Osborn, John Stafford, and J. J. Hayden, New York City.
Graham-Fox Motor Company of New York City, to manufacture motors and automobiles; capital, $500,000. Directors—Frank A. Fox and David F. Graham, Stamford, Conn.; James J. Thornley, Jr., Brooklyn; C. G. Weaver, New York City, and W. D. Blake, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.
WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 25.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:
Baltimore Petroleum Company of Baltimore, to deal in oils of all kinds; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Clarence C. Payne, New York; Edwin J. Faber, Baltimore; William M. Pyle, Wilmington.
Escambia Oil Company of Pensacola, Fla., to deal in oil rights; capital, $1,000,000.
San José Mining, Milling and Railroad Company of Pittsburg, Penn., to develop lands in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—N. B. Pasco, L. B. Cook, and John Rebman, Jr., Pittsburg.
Perfect Combustion Company of America of Philadelphia; to manufacture earthenware under patents secured by Edwin C. Brice; capital, $600,000.
Insurance Agency and Trust Company of Washington; capital, $200,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

F. S. McDaniel has been appointed Ohio special agent of the Manchester Assurance Company.
Frank C. McElroy has been appointed sole Columbus agent of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
W. Bayard Cutting has been elected a Director of the United States branch of the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 25	779,840
To date this year	214,611,455
Corresponding date last year	80,536,111

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 25	$2,024,500
To date this year	$761,222,520
Corresponding date last year	$350,543,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Nat. Salt	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	3	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Peoria & East.	½
Lake Erie & W.	1	St. J. & G. I.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	4¼	Great North. pf.	¾
Bicycle pf.	¾	Hocking Valley	¾
Am. Bicycle pf.	1	Illinois Central	1¼
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Ice	⅞	Iowa Central	1
Am. Ice pf.	1	Lake E. & W. pf.	1½
Am. Locom.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Manhattan	2⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Smelting	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	M. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar	1⅝	Mo. K. & T.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	5	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	5½
Ann Arbor pf.	4	Nat. Biscuit	½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	2
Balt. & Ohio	2⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	4⅝	Norf. & West.	1
Canada South	½	Pacific Mail	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Penn. R. R.	2½
Cent. of N. J.	1	People's Gas	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & Alton	¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	1¾
Chi. Great West.	1½	Pullman Co.	1⅞
Chi. G. W. pf.	1¾	Reading	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅜	St. L. S. W.	3½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1⅛	Southern Pacific	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1⅛	Southern Railway	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Col. Southern	⅞	Texas & Pacific	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Consol. Gas	3	Twin City R. T.	2½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1⅛	Union Pacific	2½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Del., L. & W.	3	U. S. Steel	1½
Den. & Rio Gr.	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	Wabash	1¼
Det. City Gas	1	Wabash pf.	¾
Erie	1½	West. Union Tel.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Wis. Central	1⅛
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	2
Evans. & T. H.	½		
Glucose Sugar pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	2	So. Ry., Mem. Div., 4-5s	5
Det. City Gas 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div., 6s	1
Louis. & N. coll. tr. 4s	1		
So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	9½	N. Y. Cent. M. C. coll. 3½s	1
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1	Int. & G. N. 1st & 2d, ex. & Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
Minn. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s	1¼	Norf. & W., ex. & imp. 6s	1½
		Union Pac. conv. 4s	1
		Wabash deb., B	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Pronounced weakness developed in the stock market yesterday under the influence of a variety of unfavorable and depressing developments, with the result that at the close of the day many substantial declines appeared throughout the list. In fact, outside of the Vanderbilt group and a few manipulated specialties, there was so little strength and support that the market, once the decline began—which was about a half hour after the comparatively steady opening—continued to go down almost steadily with scarcely any semblance of a rally. Hence it was not only that final figures showed serious declines, but were practically the low for the day. Among the conspicuous losses were:

Amalgamated Copper, 4¼; Anaconda, 1⅞; American Sugar, 1¾; Atchison, 1½; Baltimore and Ohio, 2⅜; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1½; St. Paul, 2⅜; Northwest, 3; Rock Island, 2⅝; Chicago Terminal preferred, 1⅞; Consolidated Gas, 3; Lackawanna, 3; Delaware and Hudson, 1¼; Erie, 1½; Manhattan, 2⅝; Metropolitan, 2¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1½; Missouri Pacific, 5½; New York Central, 2; Pennsylvania, 2¼; People's Gas, 2⅝; Reading first preferred, 1¼; St. Louis Southwestern, 3½; Union Pacific, 2½; United States Steel, 1¼; Wabash preferred, 1¼; Western Union, 1¼; Wisconsin Central preferred, 2.

On the other hand, the only stocks to advance more than fractionally were Des Moines and Fort Dodge, Lake Erie and Western, and Iowa Central preferred, while of those stocks which showed fractional gains the leader was Nickel Plate common, bought in connection with the Vanderbilt readjustment plan.

As for the influences contributing to this marked market weakness they may be summed up briefly, as follows: The continued depressing developments in the copper situation as evidenced by the omission, at a meeting held during the day, of the usual extra dividend on Anaconda Copper and a consequent decline in the market values of both Amalgamated and Anaconda stocks on the Stock Exchange; current reports of a demoralized condition in the Western railroad business, due to alleged rate cutting, though best authority is that these reports are not well founded; uneasiness felt over the anthracite coal trade situation, growing out of the conferences between the officials of the Erie Railroad and the Mine Workers' Union; continued talk of a clash between Pennsylvania and Gould interests in the face of what seem to be final denials to the contrary; fresh reports of damage to the corn crop; another sharp advance in sterling exchange effectually removing all possibility of any further gold imports at this time; and, lastly, the usual batch of rumors that the Standard Oil and other large interests are opposed to any advance in the market at this time.

Under the circumstances the general comment was, after the close of the trading, that such declines as occurred, in view not only of the liquidation in evidence but of the aggressive selling for the short account, were neither unnatural nor abnormal.

It probably will develop before very long that, apart from the unfavorable developments in the copper situation savoring decidedly of the meanest kind of stock jobbing, the only really deterring influence in the market is the possibility of a rise in money rates were any excessive speculation to set in at this time. Those people, in other words, who were counting on gold imports to relieve the situation, really counted without their host, and were either unmindful or ignorant of the fact that $5,000,000, a part installment of the American subscription to the British loan, is payable on Oct. 10. Yesterday's rise in exchange was due solely to the demand for remittances by American subscribers to this loan. This being known, and the further fact being borne in mind that shipments of currency to the interior must continue for some time, it is pointed out as not a difficult matter to see that any wild speculation now might seriously impair the position of the associated banks and work ultimately to the serious detriment of the stock market.

That yesterday's decline in prices signifies, however, a turn in the tide looking to lower prices for a long time—that is to say, means that the high tide of prosperity has been reached—is, though advanced in some pessimistic quarters, regarded as highly ridiculous by conservatives. One of the best evidences of the folly of such a view was presented yesterday when a number of important railroad systems published earnings for the third week of September, showing such increases as: Missouri Pacific, $32,000; Canadian Pacific, $156,000; St. Paul, $30,200, and Denver and Rio Grande, $20,600. Indeed, even the bears on the market are frank in their declarations that such declines as are being forced or are appearing are simply in the nature of "turns," the prevailing idea being that after the artificial support given the market in consequence of President McKinley's assassination a reaction is now logically due.

As for the stocks themselves there is nothing to say of any of them in particular, their downward movements being due solely to general market conditions.

In the early trading, London, which had sent over somewhat higher prices, sold about 10,000 shares, only later to turn buyer on the decline, taking about 15,000 shares.

ROCK ISLAND'S DECLINE.

Pool selling in Rock Island was a conspicuous feature yesterday, the sales which broke the stock below 140 being by the broker who some days ago bid $150 a share for 100,000 shares of the stock, the impossible proviso being added that the stock must be presented in one block, and that the bid did not hold good for any part of the 100,000 shares, but only for the total. Inasmuch as no one outside the pool holds any such amount of the stock—for the security is practically cornered, with the public almost entirely out of it—the offer to buy was a very safe one.

When it appeared that even this bidding did not induce to any public buying the effort to put up the stock ceased, and there has since been steady selling of it whenso-ever any market was to be had.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S BREAK.

The weakest stock on the list yesterday was Missouri Pacific, which broke at one time within a fraction of seven points and closed very little above the low figure for the day. The selling of the security was very persistent, not a little of it apparently being long stock.

There was no known reason for the extraordinary decline, but in some quarters the talk was that the damage to the corn crop would seriously affect the earnings of the road and therefore imperil dividends.

Another story was to the effect that because of money market conditions the project for a greater Missouri Pacific system has been abandoned for the time being.

The report of a clash between Pennsylvania and Gould interests persisted, but was given little heed to in well-informed circles, the authoritative denials on the day previous of any clash being accepted as final.

STOCKS THAT ADVANCED.

In respect to the stocks that advanced yesterday on the Stock Exchange, Des Moines and Fort Dodge was run up by pool manipulation; Iowa Central was bought on further talk of probable Illinois Central control, while the Nickel Plate and Lake Erie and Western were absorbed by brokers usually acting for Vanderbilt interests.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE.

Figures of the net earnings of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago for the month of August, made public yesterday, showed a total of $107,100, as compared with $72,892 in the corresponding month last year, a net increase of $34,208.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

A stronger feeling is developing. The leading Southern pig iron makers have advanced prices on all grades 50 cents per ton, making the price on the basis of $11 for No. 2 at Birmingham, Ala. Sales in moderate lots have been widely distributed, both territorially and as to consuming interests, thus showing a widespread demand, the buyers naming early delivery almost unanimously. It is intimated that under certain circumstances a further hardening of prices may follow. It is, of course, too early to judge to what extent buyers will respond to this change in the situation, but there is evidence that on the whole consumers' yards are bare, and that their commitments are light.

In the Central West the Valley Association has sold 40,000 tons of Bessemer pig and 15,000 tons of basic pig to the leading steel interest, while malleable foundries have purchased about 40,000 tons of malleable Bessemer pig.

Prompt steel is very scarce, and premiums are being paid. There has been some inquiry for next year, and prices named are materially lower than those now current.

Some light is thrown on the puzzle where all our enormous production goes to by some figures on steel rails. It appears that the total orders booked by the rail mills for 1901 delivery have aggregated 2,700,000 gross tons, including seconds, but excluding export sales. The export shipments for the first seven months were 231,000 tons, so that the year will not be less than 300,000. This means that a total of over 3,000,000 tons of rails were booked, which is 650,000 tons in excess of the product of 1900, the banner year. There is no doubt that the mills will be quite unable to deliver this huge tonnage, and it is estimated that 300,000 to 400,000 tons will be carried into next year.

That in itself is a pretty good start for 1902, and the delays in deliveries may have something to do with the fact that many railroads are even now placing orders for 1902, a fact otherwise difficult to explain, since the price is $28. Thus far the Western and Southwestern railroads have been buyers. The Gould system has closed for 50,000 tons, about one-half of the total requirements for 1902, while the Union Pacific has purchased 30,000 tons. Other large systems had previously entered their orders. The indications so far as they

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In sympathy with the uncertain condition of the Stock Exchange market prices on the curb yesterday were generally weak. In practically all of the copper stocks quotations fell considerably, and these declines naturally unfavorably affected the rest of the market. Transactions were not on a large scale in any part of the list, and the day's changes were brought about on much smaller dealings than prevailed last week. In view of the declining general market there was no disposition to buy outside stocks, and only a few of the active issues succeeded in maintaining the prices established at the close of the previous day.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was one of the weakest of the copper stocks. It sold down to 10½, and closed at that price, showing a net loss of 2⅜ points. This decline occurred in the face of the announcement that it had been determined by the Directors of the British Columbia Copper Company to increase the capital stock of the company by an issue of 50,000 shares of the par value of $5. Half of this amount has already been underwritten at $15 a share, or nearly $5 a share above the price of the stock in yesterday's market. The purpose of this new issue of stock is to increase the smelting plant so that its capacity will be 1,200 tons a day, as compared with 400 tons, which is its present daily capacity. Officers of the company state that they have already blocked out much more than 3,000,000 tons of ore, so that they have practically an unlimited supply.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were active to the extent of nearly $400,000. All these transactions were made between 67⅛ and 66¾. The bonds closed unchanged at 67⅛. These bonds were yesterday admitted to the Stock Exchange.

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AMERICAN CAN followed the general tendency of the market and sold off fractionally. The common ended the day at 24 bid and the preferred at 74 bid.

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UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s sold at 89¾. Nearly all the transactions in these bonds recently have been at this price.

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DOMINION SECURITIES was traded in to the extent of 300 shares, between 78¼ and 77½.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24	24½	24½	25
American Can pf.	74	74¾	74½	75¼
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	83	86	83	86
Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	7	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33¾	35	33¾	35
American Malt 6s	94½	95¼	94	95
*American Thread pf.	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	64	55	64
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2¾	4
Aberdeen Copper	27	31	27	31
*British Columbia Copper	10½	11	12⅝	13½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Camden Land	¼	1	¼	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88¼	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	12	14	13½	15
Con. Refrigerator	5	5½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	66⅞	66¾	66⅞	66¾
Continental Tobacco deb. 4s	106¼	104	106¼	106⅜
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South., w. i.	15	15¾	15½	16¾
Detroit South., pf., w. i.	40½	41½	40½	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	77¾	78	78½	..
Electric Boat	..	20	..	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	49	..	49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4¼	5½	4¼	5½
Electric Vehicle pf.	8	11	8	11
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	..	1	1¼	1½
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100¼
German Treasury 4s	101	101¾	101	101¾
Hall Signal	..	38	35	40
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77½	77¾	77½	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86¼	86	86¼
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	..	2	2½	2
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10¼	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf.	95½	98	95¼	98
Pec. Pec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	101	100	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	26½	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	100¼	101	100¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	89	94½	92¾	94½
Seaboard Air Line	27	27½	27¼	27⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	50¼	51	50¼	51
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	22	29	22	29
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	748	755	752	760
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	14	15	14½	16¼
Tidewater Coal	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4½	5	4¾	5½
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89½	90	89¼	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82	82¾	82	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¼	28	31¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	39¼	40	39¼	40
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	64	66	64	66
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	53	..	53
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	8	7	8	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	16	15	16¾
Worthington Pump pf.	114	116	115	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242½	245	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¼	108½	108¼	109¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	195	205	195	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	175	..	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
23th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	90	93	89½	93
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	58	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds.	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¼	108	107¼	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54	56	54	56
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	88	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 6s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	60	62	60	62
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry bonds	97	98	97½	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
88¾	89	130,688	Amalgamated Copper	93	93¾	88⅝	88¾	-4½
..	2	700	American Bicycle	2⅛	2⅛	1½	1½	-⅝
9	14	174	American Bicycle pf.	13	13	13	13	-1
28¾	29	1,550	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29½	29¼	28¾	28¾	-½
83½	84¾	1,400	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	84	84¼	84	84	-½
27½	28⅛	800	American Ice Co.	29	29¼	27⅞	27⅞	-⅛
66½	67	173	Am. Ice Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	-1
24	24½	200	American Locomotive	24½	24½	24	24	-1
85	86	400	Am. Locomotive pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85	85½	-1
24	27	175	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	-1⅛
44	44½	6,580	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45	45	44	44	-½
96	96¾	450	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	96¾	97	96½	96¾	-½
122¼	122½	5,250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124½	124⅝	122	122½	-1½
..	..	4,150	Am. Sug. Ref. Co., rts.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	-⅛
..	..	1,100	Am. S. R. Co. pf., rts.	3½	3½	3	3	-⅛
..	..	100	American Tel. & Tel.	160½	160½	160½	160½	-5
34¼	34½	25,600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	36	37	34¼	34¼	-1⅞
50	52	400	Ann Arbor pf.	51	51	50	50	-4
74½	74⅝	44,000	At., T. & S. F.	76	76⅛	74⅛	74⅝	-1½
95⅞	95½	5,600	At., T. & S. F. pf.	95¾	95¾	95	95⅜	-⅜
100¼	100½	4,650	Baltimore & Ohio	102¾	103⅛	99¾	100	-2⅜
65¾	66	6,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67½	67½	65¼	66	-1½
208	216	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	212	212	212	212	-4
81	82½	600	Canada Southern	82¼	82¼	80¼	81	-½
109½	110	500	Canadian Pacific	110	110	109½	109½	-½
162	165	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162	162	162	-1
44	45½	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46	45	45	-½
37½	37¾	1,300	Chicago & Alton	38⅜	38⅞	37½	37⅞	-¾
17½	18	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	18	18	18	18	+1⅛
22½	22⅞	400	Chicago Great West.	23½	23½	22	22	-1½
84	86	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	85	85	85	85	-1½
41½	42	2,100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	-½
74½	74⅞	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	75¼	75¼	74½	74½	-½
159	159¼	32,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	162	162	158⅝	159	-2¾
187	188	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	187½	187½	187½	187½	-½
193	193	300	Chicago & Northw.	193	193	192	192	-3
140	140½	1,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	143	143	139¾	139¾	-3⅞
22¼	23	1,800	Chi. Term. Trans.	23½	23½	22⅛	22⅛	-1⅛
41½	42	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42	42	41	41	-1⅞
97	97½	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	98¾	98¾	97¼	97½	-1¼
94½	95	2,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95⅝	96	95	95	-1
13¾	14¼	1,500	Colorado Southern	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
54½	54⅝	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	54⅜	54⅜	54½	54½	-⅛
24½	25	700	Col. Southern 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	-⅛
216½	217	3,253	Consolidated Gas	219½	219½	217	217	-3
115	116	700	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117	115½	115½	-1⅞
162½	163½	600	Delaware & Hudson.	162½	162¾	162½	162¾	-1¼
225	227	300	Del., Lack. & West.	222	224	224	224	-3
46	46⅞	100	Denver & R. G.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	-⅜
92	92½	1,100	Denver & R. G. pf.	93½	93⅝	92¼	92¼	-1⅜
41¾	42	7,900	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	37¾	41¾	37	41¾	+3
7¼	7⅜	15	Dist. of America	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
27	27⅝	485	Dist. of America pf.	25	28	27¾	27¾	-⅛
..	..	100	Detroit City Gas	73	73	73	73	-1
41	41⅛	30,350	Erie	42¼	42¼	40⅝	41	-1½
69¼	70	6,899	Erie 1st pf	70	70¼	69⅛	69⅜	-⅛
55	55½	1,000	Erie 2d pf	56¼	56½	55	55	-1½
58	59	100	Evans. & T. H.	58½	58½	58½	58½	-½
..	..	15	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	30	30	30	30	.....
55	56	310	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55½	55½	55	55	.....
103	105	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	104	104	104	104	-1
183½	184½	1,200	Great Northern pf.	185	185½	183½	183½	-½
52½	52⅝	600	Hocking Valley	53½	53½	52⅝	52⅝	-⅝
143	144	1,700	Illinois Central	144¾	144¾	143½	143½	-1¼
22½	23	700	International Paper	24	24	23	23	-1
94½	94⅞	600	Internat. Power Co.	95	95	95	95	.....
..	..	350	International Silver.	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	.....
40½	41	1,800	Iowa Central	41½	42½	40½	40½	-1
77½	78¼	4,020	Iowa Central pf.	78	80	78	78	+1½
45¼	45½	600	International Pump	46	46	45½	45¾	-⅜
33½	34½	400	Kanawha & Michigan.	34	34	34	34	-¼
67½	68½	1,500	Lake Erie & Western.	68½	69¼	68½	69	+1
128	131	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	131	131	130	130	-1½
102½	103¾	5,500	Louisville & Nashville.	103⅞	104	102½	102½	-2
8	18	100	Manhattan Beach	8	8	8	8	-1½
122¼	122½	72,550	Manhattan Elevated.	125¼	125½	122⅜	122⅜	-2⅝
164½	165	4,125	Met. Street Railway.	166¼	167½	164½	164½	-2½
23½	24	1,215	Mexican Central	23½	23⅞	23½	23½	-½
13¾	13⅞	3,100	Mexican National ctfs.	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	-½
107	109	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	107	107	107	107	-1
115	118	300	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	117	117	116	116	-1¼
25	26	200	M., S. P. & S. M.	25½	25½	25	25	-½
27⅜	28	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	28	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	-1½
53¾	54	715	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	55¼	55⅝	54	54	-1½
96⅞	97	62,430	Missouri Pacific	97	97	96⅜	96⅝	-⅝
43¼	43½	500	National Biscuit Co.	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼	-1
19½	19½	200	National Lead Co.	19¼	19½	19½	19½	-1
41	42	100	National Salt Co.	42	42	42	42	+2
143	145	100	New York Air Brake.	143	143	143	143	-2
155	158	8,000	New York Central	158	158	155¼	155¼	-2
51½	52	9,750	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	52	53½	51⅞	51⅞	-4⅛
89	90	1,000	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	91½	89	89	-1
33⅝	34	3,300	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	34¾	34¾	33⅝	34	-⅝
53⅜	53⅝	8,900	Norfolk & Western.	54⅞	54⅞	53⅜	53⅜	-1
95½	97	200	Northern Pacific	97	97	96½	96½	-⅜
40¼	41	500	Pacific Mail	40¼	40¼	40	40	-1
142½	142⅝	13,630	Pennsylvania R. R.	144⅜	144⅜	142¼	142¼	-2
105	105¼	5,950	People's Gas, Chicago.	107⅜	106	105	105	-1⅝
..	..	5,670	People's Gas, Chi., rts.	..	1⅞	1	1	-⅛
43½	44	3,020	Peoria & Eastern.	43½	45	43	43	-4⅛
39	40	100	Pressed Steel Car.	40	40	40	40	-½
79	80	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81	81	80	80	-1
210	212	300	Pullman Company	214	214	210½	210½	-1⅞
40⅞	41	7,500	Reading	42	42	40¾	41	-1
75	75½	1,600	Reading 1st pf	76	76	75	75	-1¼
51⅛	52	1,500	Reading 2d pf	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52	-½
15½	15⅝	2,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	15½	15½	15½	15½	-½
67½	67⅝	2,600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	67⅛	67⅛	66	66½	-1
120	120¼	1,000	St. L. & Adirondack.	120	120	120	120	.....
12⅜	12⅝	1,000	St. J. & G. I.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+⅛
46	46	100	St. L. & San Fran.	46	46	44⅝	44⅝	-⅛
67⅛	68	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67⅛	68	67	67	-½
30¼	30¾	2,000	St. Louis Southw.	30¼	30¼	27	27	-3½
62¼	62½	1,000	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62¼	62½	62¼	62¼	-½
57¼	57⅝	23,205	Southern Pacific	57¼	57⅝	56¾	56¾	-1¼
34⅛	34⅜	35,800	Southern Railway	34⅛	34⅜	32¾	33	-1
88	88½	2,600	South. R. R. pf., ex d.	88	88½	86½	86½	-1
41¼	41⅜	225	Standard R. & T.	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41¼	.....
62¼	62⅝	1,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	62¼	62½	60¾	60¾	-1⅝
42¼	42½	6,100	Texas Pacific	42¼	42½	40¾	40¾	-1⅝
20¾	21¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	-⅜
99½	100	550	Twin City R. T.	100¼	100¼	99½	99½	-⅝
96¾	96¾	64,000	Union Pacific	98½	98½	95¾	96¼	-2¼
87½	87¾	200	Union Pacific pf.	88	88	87½	87½	-⅜
42	42½	24,585	United States Steel.	43¼	43¼	42	42	-1½
92	92¼	11,338	U. S. Steel pf.	93	93⅛	92	92	-⅜
12¼	12½	2,100	United States Leather.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	-⅜
79⅜	80	1,650	U. S. Leather pf.	80¾	80¾	79¾	79¾	-⅝
21⅝	21⅞	2,700	Wabash	22⅜	22⅜	21¾	21¾	-1⅛
39½	39⅝	2,100	Wabash pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39¼	39¼	-⅝
90	90¼	5,900	Western Union Tel.	91¼	91¼	90½	90½	-1¼
18½	19	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	19½	19½	18½	18½	.....
49	50	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	-1
21¼	22	400	Wisconsin Central	22¼	22¾	21½	21½	-1¼
41	44	800	Wisconsin Central pf.	42¾	43	42	42	-2
Sales.....		779,840						

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$187,791,059
Gold	103,213,233
Silver	21,500,301
United States Notes	9,298,366
Treasury notes of 1890	71,769
National bank notes	9,234,684
Total receipts this day	1,987,882
Total receipts this month	36,207,493
Total receipts this year	133,921,964
Total expenditures this day	1,595,000
Total expenditures this month	27,775,000
Total expenditures this year	119,434,088
Deposits in National banks	124,804,232
National bank notes received for redemption	849,477

Government receipts—

Internal revenue	902,212
Customs	1,067,435
Miscellaneous	15,234

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$305,119,689
Silver dollars	441,942,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,065,725
Silver bullion of 1890	42,334,275
Total	$790,461,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$305,119,689
Silver certificates outstanding	441,942,000
Treasury notes outstanding	43,400,000
Total	$790,461,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$72,164,183
Gold certificates	31,049,050
Silver coin and bullion	14,236,978
Silver certificates	7,263,223
United States notes	9,298,366
Other assets	19,288,027
Total in Treasury	$153,300,328
Deposits in National banks	124,804,232
Total	$277,604,561
Current liabilities	89,813,501
Available cash balance	$187,791,059

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	338
3d week Sept.	$126,685	$115,417	$95,595
From July 1	1,559,090	1,322,877	965,226
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,563	7,438	6,952
3d week Sept.	762,000	606,000	604,000
From July 1	8,131,455	6,929,153	.....
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,722	1,675	1,673
3d week Sept.	256,200	235,600	214,200
From July 1	2,803,600	2,663,900	2,138,400
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Sept.	6,765	7,221	7,697
From July 1	81,608	82,248	89,694
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	167
3d week Sept.	26,120	29,536	27,254
From July 1	848,782	834,562	843,539
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	509
3d week Sept.	46,914	46,458	55,994
From July 1	522,944	493,215	581,122
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,186	2,054	2,016
3d week Sept.	238,374	324,105	233,484
From Jan. 1	12,456,289	12,507,085	11,696,403
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,822	1,823	1,266
3d week Sept.	132,574	133,352	114,138
From Jan. 1	5,463,928	5,696,542	4,940,972
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	643	643	508
3d week Sept.	66,076	66,801	65,112
From July 1	820,687	698,702	667,563
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Fine Dwellings on the Upper West Side Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Beverly Ward has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 304 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Dr. J. V. S. Woolley has sold to a Mr. White the five-story American basement dwelling 34 Riverside Drive, 25.6 by 104.5.

Collins & Collins have sold for Henry and George W. Seligman, trustees of the estate of David J. Seligman, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, 74 East Fifty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Louise Schwegler has bought through Maclay & Davies and Abram Hyatt & Co. the five-story apartment house 508 Manhattan Avenue, 27.11 by 85, together with the similar adjoining properties 510 and 512 Manhattan Avenue, each 36.6 by 95.

Jeremiah Curtis has sold to C. D. Wetmore the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 35 East Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.

M. Jacoby is the buyer of the dwelling 333 West Seventy-sixth Street, sold recently for Thomas F. White through S. Osgood Pell & Co.

Fritz Achelis is the buyer of William C. Tefft's house, 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, the sale of which through Henry D. Winans & May, was recently reported.

Brettell & Jackman have sold for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for $51,000, the five-story double flat 408 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 30 by 90 by 100.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Jessie Houston and Jennie Stevens the two-story frame dwelling 690 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 16.8 by 90.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

108 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5; four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ferdinand R. Minrath.....$19,600

Tiebout Avenue, Southwest corner of Clark Street, 200 by 235 and irregular, six two-story frame dwellings and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ferdinand R. Minrath..... 34,592

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, John G. Gillig and John Ochs, executors 5,000

By James L. Wells.

Barker Avenue, Fulton Street, Bleecker Street, and the easterly line of Bronx Park, the block, 188.7 by 414.6 by 180 by 425.6; foreclosure sale, to C. A. Becker.. 14,356

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

838 Madison Street, south side, 75.5 feet east of Seammel Street, 20 by 86.11 by 37, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Albert Stevane 8,375

18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederic de P. Foster..... 19,000

621 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 274.6 feet west of Broadway, 15.6 by 99.10 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John R. Sparrow.. 8,160

202 Morris Avenue, east side, 98.8 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 31.9 by 111.10, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 14,000

2,056 Ryer Avenue, east side, 407.5 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 99.7 by 25 by 99.5, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah Oakley 4,000

By John T. Boyd.

534 East Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 210.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Martin Weiss..... 5,200

By Solomon De Walltearss.

934 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 60.1, four-story brick flat, with store; together with 167 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 17.4 by 25.5, two-story brick building; together with 165 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 22.6 by 25.5, four-story brick flat, and 163 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 100.5 and irregular, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; assignee's sale, to Mary F. Stanley..... 63,780

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 445 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,091.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, and running through to the latter, thoroughfare, 18 by 72.9 by 19.1 by 79.1, three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,056.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Wood, referee, 456 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 142 feet west of Convent Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,220.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Joseph L. Hance, referee, 621 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 255 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,879.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delehunt, referee, 737 and 737 1-2 Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 17.11 and 18, respectively, by 88, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $19,059.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 625 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 305 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,914; subject to another mortgage for $8,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,301.

By D. Phoenix Ingrahaam & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 433 West Fortieth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,251.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 80x100, six story brick flat. Due on judgment, $38,504.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 127 Elizabeth Street and 359 and 361 Broome Street, for a one-story brick church, 26.1 by 94 and 47.6 by 102; Italian Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, premises, owner; Hoppin & Koen of 244 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

King's Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Beach Street, for a two-story frame bathouse, 15 by 20; Joseph B. Glasier, City Island, owner and architect; cost, $175.

Clay Avenue, west side, 614.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 46; Charles H. Thornton of 2,011 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,849 Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling with store; Julius Frick, premises, owner; R. Werner of 1,597 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 42 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, premises, owner; Covell & Smith of 2,152 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 390 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to a one and a half story frame dwelling; Elizabeth Byron, premises, owner; Gustav Kaestner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Crotona Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 236 West Fiftieth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A. Hallett, premises, owner; William C. Mott of 225 Reid Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Summit Avenue, east side, 75 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a one and a half story frame dwelling; John F. Kaiser, premises, owner; William A. Gorman of 1,059 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 170 feet east of Valentine Avenue, to two two-story brick dwellings; C. Weyman, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets and Madison and Fourth Avenues, to a brick amphitheatre; Madison Square Garden Company, premises, owner; Thomas W. Reynolds of 149 East Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 440 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement with store; Hermann Vetter of 696 Tenth Avenue, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage, and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage, plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

AVENUE B, 237, e s, 20x98; Joseph M. Stone to Johanna Born, (mtg $7,000, R S $5).....$1

CANAL ST, 172½, s e s, 15.11x50.2; Benno Lewinson, referee, to Harry Wolfe, (mtg $12,771)..... 1,250

CHRISTOPHER ST, 26 to 30, s e corner of Waverley Place, 78x38.11, and Waverley Place, 157, with strips adjoining; William V. Lawrence and others to the Waverley Realty Company, all liens, (R S, $50)..... 60,000

CROTONA AV, 2,099, w s, 24.11x99.1; Rowland W. Thomas to Fredericka Landsberg, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 100 ft s of King St, 33.6x31.11 to White Plains Road x38.2x34.9, Westchester; George R. Schroder to William A. Cameron, (R S $25)..... 100

FOREST AV, e s, 116.4 ft s of 163d St, 18.1x96; William S. Miller to Charles Reisgman, ½ part, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 139 ft s of 168th St, 20x97.3; R. Clarence Dorsett to George J. Lauten, (R S 75 cents, mtg $3,500).. 7,400

FULTON ST, n w corner of 169th St, 16.6x186; William E. Roberts to N. Emerson Mead, (R S $6)..... 6,000

GRAND AV, w s, 312.9 ft n of St. James St, 75x106 to old Croton Aqueduct; Joseph Kronacher, referee, to Augustine J. Smith, (mtg $3,500, R S $1.25)..... 6,000

HUGHES AV, e s, 204.8 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x95; Louis Elckwort to Lizzie Barber, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

INWOOD AV, e s, 300 ft s of Wolf Place, 50x150; John Swift to Edward D. Kennedy, ½ part, all liens..... 1

LAFAYETTE AV, s e s, Lot 115, map of Monterey, 50x100; Charles D. Robinson, as receiver, to Rowland W. Thomas, (R S $33)..... 8,200

MADISON AV, s e corner of 113th St, 25.2x60; Francis J. Schnugg to Joseph Toch, (R S $2, mtg $26,000)..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 121st St, 100.11x95; Walter W. Law, Sr., to Paula M. Arnold, (R S $50)..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 121st St, 100.11x95; Paula M. Arnold to Louise Schwegler, (mtg $35,000, R S $15.50)... 100

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Macy Place, runs s 125.6x e 80x n 25x n e 63.1 to place x n w 108.11; Theodore M. Macy and others to New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (R S $6).. 14,500

SPRING ST, w s, at s s of Lot 338, map of North Melrose; Caleb Wright and others to Alexander G. Black, B. and S. 1

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 165th St, 100 x73.6; Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, to James T. Barry, (mtg $46,000, R S $2.25) 7,000

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s s, Lots 653 and 654, map of the land of George F. and H. B. Opdyke, 50x100; Charles Plank to Philip Morris..... 100

VANDAM ST, 2 to 8, s w corner of Macdougal St, 87.1x107x35.10x118.4; Harry M. Nally and others to William H. Schmohl 1

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 25.2x100; Bessie Ruth to Margaret McCabe, (mtg $22,000)..... 1

2D AV, (or St,) n s, e ½ of Lot 733, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Evan G. Ellis to George T. Ballard..... 3,000

3D AV, e s, 106.6 ft n of William's Bridge Road, runs e 103 ft to William's Bridge Road x n w 66.9 ft to 3d Av x n 106.6; Georgianna Briggs to Ida B. McTurck, (R S 50 cents) 1

3D ST, 50 and 52 East, 37.6x101.7x37.6x101.9; Louis Nieberg and another to Max D. Steuer, (R S $8, mtg $50,000)..

4TH ST, 28 and 30 East, 50.8x84.8; Louis Lemaire to Frank Borsody, (R S $24.75)

12TH ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 901, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Martin Ritz to Frank Gass, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

21ST ST, 340 West, 25x61.11; George Monk and another to Berry E. Simone and another, (R S $5)..... 1

45TH ST, 63 West, 18.9x100.5; Donald McLean, referee, to Margaret D. Hopper, (R S $12.50)..... 27,500

47TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Joseph Dillon to Gussie McKee, (mtg $8,500, R S $6.25)..... 23,500

52D ST, 324 and 326 East, 38x100.5; Alexander Haft to Joseph Horowitz, (R S $1,) all liens 100

57TH ST, s s, 124.7 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x90; interior lot, 106.5 ft w of Avenue A and 90 ft s of 57th St, runs w 36 x s 35.9 x e 36.1 x n 38.3; Charles Schlecht to Martha Biese, (mtg $3,000, R S $5)..... 8,500

85TH ST, 329 to 333 West, 60x102.2; Merritt L. Pike to Mary Harrison and another 1

88TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; Elizabeth Muller, widow, to Margarethe Boehm, (R S $1.50)..... 100

95TH ST, n s, 101 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Unique Bachelor Apartment Company to Raymond L. Hershman, (mtg $18,000) 1

107TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 75x122x 84x84; Alexander Haft to Joseph Horowitz, all liens, (R S $1)..... 100

114TH ST, 606 West, 14x100.11; H. Ward Leonard to John Purdon, (mtg $9,000, R S $4)..... 57

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 31.6x100.11; Delmar W. Heath to Melissa J. Heath, mtg $36,500)..... 100

120TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 24.11x 100.11; Berry E. Simons and another to George Monk and another, (mtg $20,000, R S $3)..... 1

121ST ST, 348 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Rosuck to Fanny Krakower, (mtg $9,500) 1

126TH ST, 323 and 325 West, 33.4x74.5; Garrett C. St. John, executor, to William Colgate, (R S $6.50)..... 15,500

127TH ST, 65 to 69 West, 50x99.11; Louis Lese to Samuel Strasbourger, (mtg $18,000, R S 25 cents)..... 1

135TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; William F. H. Herrman to Joseph Clemens and another, all liens, (R S $1.25)..... 5,000

141ST ST, 517 East, 15x100; Smith Williamson to Mary J. Johnston, all liens, (R S 75 cents)..... 100

149TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Morris Av, 33.4x86.6; Henry Freedman to Lillian Weber, (R S $1.25)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

GRAND ST, 416 and 418; Wolf Brandt to Max Bakst and another, 2 years 10 months $1,000

GREENWICH ST, 364, s w corner of Franklin St; Michael Duff to William H. Kuhiken, 3 years..... 2,200

JEROME AV, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, runs s w 31.6x n w 90x n e 19.6 to s s of Fordham Road x e 64.2 x s e 53.8; Elizabeth C. Smith to James O'Rourke, 9 8-12 years..... $1,000 2,500

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 107th St, 100.11x212.6; Henry H. Jackson and others, executors and trustees, to William T. Keogh Amusement Company, 21 years $7,000 11,250

LEXINGTON AV, 1,360; John D. Strahman to Lizzie Wolters, 10 years..... 2,800

LOT 1338, on Lot 1395, map of Morrisania No. 2; Charles Woelk and another to Louis Rosenthal, 5 years..... 600

SULLIVAN ST, 144; Louis Nieberg and another to Salvatore Conti and another, 2 years 4,200

2D ST, 246; David Rosenkranz to Hyman Rosenberg, 3 years..... 3,375

6TH AV, 77, n w corner of Waverley Place; Carsten Gerkin to John C. Niemeyer and another, 10 years..... 3,300

11TH ST, 347 West; Frederick Knubel to Bernard Walsh, 4 9-12 years..... 1,500

18TH ST, 19 to 23 West, and 22 to 28 West 19th St; Henry Korn to Max Cohen and others, 5 years..... 12,000

27TH ST, 207 and 209 East; administrators of Catharine A. Smith to George Maughan, 5 years..... 1,900

107TH ST, 109 and 311 East; Abraham J. Dvorsky to Alfonzo Mistretta, 3 years 3,550

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARNOLD, Paula M., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; Manhattan Av, 508 to 512, 3 mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... $85,000

BALLARD, George F., and wife to Evan G. Ellis; 2d Av, (or St,) n s, being e ½ of Lot 733, map of Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,300

BARBER, Lizzie, to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, e s, 304.8 ft n of 181st St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 500

BLOCK, Emil, to Alexander Walker; 7th Av, n w corner of 113th St, demand, 6 per cent 14,500

BORSODY, Frank, to Louis Lemaire; 4th St, 28 and 30, s s, 170.8 ft e of Lafayette Place, building loan, (two mortgages) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 107,000

CHEBRAH, Poel Zedek Anschel Illia, to the Greenwood Cemetery; Forsyth St, 126 and 128, 5 years..... 50,000

CHEBRAH, Poel Zedek Anschel Illia, to Haskel Silverman and others; Forsyth St 126 and 128, (prior mtg $50,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

CLEMENS, Joseph, and another to William F. H. Herman; 135th St, s s, 250 e e of Lincoln Av, 1 year, 4 per cent... 4,500

CRAWFORD, Alexander, and others to the Gansevoort Bank; 17th St, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, (re-recorded, demand, 6 per cent.)..... 5,000

FANNING, Joseph E., to George Ringler & Co.; West Broadway, 560, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,244

HATTRICK, John, and wife to Owen Murphy; Rosedale Av, Lots 126, 127, and 128, Block C, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 80

HECHT, Ferdinand, to William R. Rose; Trinity Av, w s, 90 ft n of 156th St; Trinity Av, n e corner of 156th St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 29,225

HIRSCH, Jacob, and another, to the German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 190, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

HOEPFNER, George, to Joseph Stickney; 163d St, 100 ft w of Trinity Av, 2 mortgages, 5 years, each, gold..... 7,000

HOFER, Isaac A., and wife to the United States Life Insurance Company; 45th St, 59 to 63 West, due May 27, 1902 202,500

HURST, Stephen, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 9th Av, 562, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,500

JOHNSTON, Mary J., to Mary E. Johnston; 141st St, 517 East, 3 year, 4 per cent..... 1,500

KEATING, William H., to George Hill; White Plains Av, s w corner of 12th St, 6 months, 6 per cent., gold..... 1,500

KUHLKEN, William H., to Beadleston & Woerz; Greenwich St, 364, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LAUTEN, George J., to R. Clarence Dorsett; Forest Av, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, (prior mtg $3,500,) due Sept. 1, 1904. 1,500

LAUTEN, George J., to R. Clarence Dorsett; Forest Av, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, (prior mtg $3,500,) due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,400

LIPMAN, Max, and another to Arabella B. Lewis; Monroe St, 121, 5 years, 4½ per cent 33,000

MAXEY, Mary A., to Frances C. O'Connor; 161st St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6% per cent..... 9,000

McALLISTER, Frank V., to Carrie A. Taneyhill; Elizabeth St, 129, (½ part,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MEKEE, Gussie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, 118 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

MONK, George, and another to Frida Moerafelder; 120th St, s s, 250.1 ft w of 8th Av, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; Pitt St, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

RINGE, Gustav, to George Ehret; 9th Av, 695, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. note 6,000

ROLLMANN, John, to Alexander Walker; Columbus Av, e s, 26.5 ft n of 97th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 14,500

ROTHSCHILD, David, to Samuel Kuhle; Madison Av, n e corner of 99th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and another to George Wyner; 102d St, 64 and 66 East, due March 25, 1902, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SCHWEGLER, Louise, to Paula M. Arnold; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 121st St, secures note, 3 months..... 5,000

SMITH, Mary L., to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; 73d St, s s, 216.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold 12,000

STEUER, Max D., to Louis Nieberg and another; 3d St, 50 and 52 East, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

THE NEW YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENSION and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Theodore M. Macy and others; Prospect Av, s e corner of Macy Place, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

THOMAS, Rowland W., and wife to Augusta Larned; Lafontaine Av, e s, 207.8 ft s of 179th St, 3 years 2,500

THOMAS, Rowland W., to August Larned; Lafontaine Av, e s, 190.10 ft s of 179th St, 3 years..... 2,500

THOMAS, Rowland W., and wife to Maria Bredt; Lafontaine Av, e s, 224.4 ft s of 179th St, 3 years 2,500

TOWNSEND, Ralph S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 88th St, 330 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

WILLIAM T. KEOGH AMUSEMENT Company to Eugene G. Blackford; 107th St, n w corner of Lexington Av, leasehold, secures notes, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 35,000

WOLTERS, Lizzie, to Jacob Ruppert; Lexington Av, 1,360, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lilly W. Churchill and others, as trustees..... Nom.

COHEN, William M., to Elizabeth Stemmler ..... Nom.

EGAN, Michael J., to George Hill..... $1,000

GLASSER, Christian, to Henry W. Neubeck ..... Nom.

HAMBURGER, Jacob S., to Bertha Salinsky ..... Nom.

HIGGINS, Mary L., formerly Breeze Guard, to Mary L. Higgins, as Guard... 39,500

LATERMANN, Lizzette, to Henry W. Neubeck ..... Nominal

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Nannie S. Vanderpoel..... 40,000

MILLER, Jacob F., and another to Guy Withaus..... Nom.

MOMMER, Ewald, to the Trust Company of America..... 7,541

MULLER, George A., and another to Middleton S. Borland..... 6,500

NIEBERG, Louis, and another to Isaac Shiman..... Nom.

SCHEINKMAN, Bernard, and another to Henry De F. Weekes..... 7,000

SCHERDING, Christian, and another, executors, to Catherine Hoffman..... 3,000

STEIN, Margaretha, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 14,000

THE PARK MORTGAGE COMPANY to Andrew J. Lockwood..... 6,500

THOMPSON, Mary G., to Henry F. Daly. 307

TOWNSEND, Ralph S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 6,000

WALKER, Alex. to Adolphus F. Quick.. 3,000

WATSON, William, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr. .....Omitted

WITTHAUS, Guy, to Ewald Mommer... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ELIZABETH ST, 90; W. H. and S. J. Griffen against Hannah M. Thomas and George D. Waring, owners and contractors 450

LENOX AV, and 138th St, n w corner, 100 x125; Jackson Mantel and Grate Works against Alexander Haft, owner and contractor 700

3D AV, 4,006 to 4,010; Wilson & Visscher against John M. Redmond, owner; Martin J. Barron, contractor..... 300

54TH ST, 153 West; Gorham F. Smith against —— Smith, owner; Robert McArthey, contractor 527

114TH ST, 123 East; Morris Goldstein against Sarah Offner, owner and contractor 100

138TH ST, 488 ft e of 7th Av, 187x99.11; Bradley & Currier Company against Jane E. Schuyler, owner; George L. Schuyler & Co., contractors..... 57

138TH ST, 488 ft e of 7th Av, 187x99.11; Adam Hoffel against Jane E. Schuyler, owner; George L. Schuyler & Co., contractors..... 685

163D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Trinity Av, 50x 50; Joseph Stickney with George Hoeffner 1,633

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

163D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Trinity Av, 50x 50; Joseph Stickney with George Hoeffner $7,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 157th St, s e corner, 24.11x100; Alberene Stone Company against William C. Schmidt, April 25, 1901..... $121

CHATHAM SQUARE, 7 and 8; Max London and David Moffinson against Peter Herter & Son, July 6 1901..... 175

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 209.6x 100; John McGrath against Samuel Ginsberg, Sept. 5, 1901..... 350

112TH ST, 338 to 339 East, and 336 to 342 East 113th St; Bennett Sanberg against Louis Lese and another, Sept. 20, 1901.. 220

156TH ST, 982 and 984 East; Edmund B. O'Connell against Charles Holdorf, Dec. 7, 1900..... 40

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 125 ft s of 133d St, 25x 100; Annie J. Gruner and another, executors, against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

LOTS 42 to 45, map of Perot estate, 24th Ward; Mary E. Ahrens, executrix, against John E. Thrall and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Bates.

MADISON AV, 418; Sherwood M. Hard against Henry E. Woodward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. H. & F. L. Crawford.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of 187th St, 37.6x98x irregular; Thomas Phillips against Johanna A. Noonan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Klinker.

45TH ST, 106 East; Carrie Heyman against Carrie Hunter and another, (action to declare conveyance void, &c.;) attorneys, Hamilton, Griffing & McLaughlin.

62D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100.5; the Roosevelt Hospital against William Crockett and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

83D ST, n s, 279.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Agnes Cook and another against Leopold Schmeidler and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

104TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Frederick Brandt and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

114TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Joseph S. Marcus against Louis Levy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Weinberg.

116TH ST, 328 East; R. Temple G. Kilpatrick against Charlotte M. Bullwinkel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

131ST ST, 273 West; John W. Cooney against Owen Branigan and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moore, Bleecker & Wheeler.

132D ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11, two actions; Germania Life Insurance Company against Jacob Wirth and another, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JOHN A. DAVIES
RICHMOND HILL
Real Estate Dealer
High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

Cozy Home!—Attractive cottage, 4th St., near Jackson Av., Woodside, Long Island City; near trolley; pretty surroundings; seven rooms, water, gas, stationary tubs; sweet and clean outside and inside; $400 cash down; must sell. Jewell, 39 East 42d St., Manhattan.

A good ten-room house, furnace, porcelain bath, all improvements; broad piazza; high grounds; good neighborhood; near trolley and Murray Hill Railroad station; shrubbery; lot 60x100. 253 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES O'BRIEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James O'Brien of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said James O'Brien was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 25th, 1901.

NO. 2,474.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH RAPEPORT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Rapeport, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 23d, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 25th, 1901.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
281 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 72D ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARGAINS TO QUICK PURCHASERS:
303 WEST 105th STREET,
Five-Story American basement, absolutely fire-proof. Steel construction, only one left of the row.
315 WEST 107th STREET,
4½ Story American basement, decorated.
9 WEST 95th STREET,
4 Story high stoop, beautifully decorated.
341 WEST 84th STREET,
5 Story American basement.
All houses are open for inspection at all times, contain all the modern improvements, and are new. Particulars on the premises or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 70 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

At greatest reductions, West 75th St., near Central Park; 4-story brownstone, 20x88x100; price, $42,500; West 74th St., 20x77x100; price, $47,000; Riverside Drive, superb, full-sized corner house, near 72d St., cost $130,000, price $85,000; 5th Av., near 50th St., elegant residence, $50,000; East 47th St., near 5th Av., price, $15,000; several others. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

BIGGEST BARGAINS BRONX
$7,750, $1,000 cash, balance to suit, 3-family houses, 7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; best locations, Jerome Av. O'GORMAN or NORMOYLE, Boston Av., corner 164th St.

A Bargain.—For sale or to let, 7-story factory building or warehouse; fine order; little cash; monthly payments; positively a sacrifice; West Houston St.; must be sold. O. B. Mc., 161 Sullivan St.

A Bargain of Bargains.—Fine 3-family flat on west side; all modern improvements; must be sold; size, 25x100; mortgage, $22,500; rental over $3,400. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.; also have a number of other bargains.

Must Be Sold.—A single flat in 51st St., between 1st and 2d Avs.; size, 21x102; will be sacrificed; no reasonable offer refused. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av

8TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain.
HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

Attractive location, Cypress Av. and 137th St.—Block front, suitable for apartments, under new building law; price reasonable; terms easy. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

A Bargain.—3 houses for sale; Bedford St.; little cash; monthly payments; free and clear; positively a sacrifice; must be sold. O. B. Mc., 161 Sullivan St.

Bargain.—7th St., near 2d Av.; three-story and basement, arranged for three families; mortgage $7,500; must be sold. Schiess, 29 East 125th St.

Choice building lots, $375; $5 monthly; houses order, $1,500; $15 monthly. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Looking for bargain houses, lots, Bronx or Harlem? Call on Case, 42 West 128th, or 979 East 169.

Easy Terms.—Detached houses, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Trade or Cash.—Elegant private house, 68th St., near Central Park West; 4-story, basement; free and clear. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 90th St.,
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SPECIAL FEATURES.
Most beautiful exterior, all cut stone, with superb entrance, 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms in each apartment, two elevators running day and night, steel safes and telephone connection with each apartment.
Rents $1,600 to $2,200
Books and information on application.
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8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
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Elevated Station at 81st Street
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FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 19TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
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ELIZABETH I. STOVER,
Principals.

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Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

138TH YEAR. COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
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Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue, EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

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Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
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Washington Square, N. Y. City.

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Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.
Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

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778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

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FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students Prepared for all Colleges.
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Reopens Monday, September 30th.
Individual attention combined with class discipline.

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and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

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241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
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STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, Etc. Taught day and evening. Registered.

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Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

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every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

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St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

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Primary and college preparatory. Opens Sept. 30.

The Hinds School, Hempstead, Long Island; 43d year; 20 young boys; appointments homelike, complete, not costly.

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Fall Term Begins September 23d.

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Pennington, N. J. Bound Brook R. R.
A location chosen for the healthfulness of country life and easy access of the greater Eastern cities. Liberally equipped for training young women for the duties of home life, social life, business life. "Nobility of character our constant aim"—by precept, example and association—college and home combined. Finely equipped department for Natural Sciences and Chemistry; business college course for Bookkeeping and Technical Education. Sanitary arrangements; pure mountain spring water; electric lights; two gymnasiums; new buildings and furniture. Terms reasonable. Catalogue free.
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58 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.
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REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 116 West 59th Street, New York.

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NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
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Primary, Intermediate, Academic and Collegiate Departments.
Boys prepared for all Colleges and Scientific Schools.
Girls prepared for Barnard College and Certificate Examinations.
Gymnasium, Roof Garden, Lunch Room.
Apply to the Secretary for Circulars.

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J. CLARK READ,
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22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
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Invites Personal Inspection of her
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Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

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Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
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147 to 151 South 5th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
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OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

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Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
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Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

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Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

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Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

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Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

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thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

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Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
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College preparation, Art Studio, Gymnasium, Boys' Primary.

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School House, 310 West 88th St.
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Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

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6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

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MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 4th.

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Principal,
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS

Kindergarten in French.
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College Preparatory School for Girls.
MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.
Primary classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 68th St.

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Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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AUCTIONEER.

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A prominent member of the "400," unexpectedly detained in Europe, has cabled me, without previous notice, to withdraw her luxurious furnishings from the Lincoln Storage Warehouse and dispose of same

To-morrow, Friday, the 27th Sept.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
AT PUBLIC SALE,

This rare collection is now in my salesroom—a chaotic mass of the finest furnishings that good taste and money can buy. Such a sale should take weeks of preparation. I have only two days.

There is no chance to enumerate; but a hasty glance discloses some of the gems of the great potters:—Crown Derby, Royal Worcester, Doulton, Old Dresden and Minton Dinner Ware; jeweled Glass and old English Crystal.

An exhibition Royal Worcester Vase, six feet high, from Collamore.

Old Dutch marqueterie Bedroom Set.

An Indian inlaid Cabinet, cost $1,200.

Sterling silver plated Louis XVI. Parlor Suite, dining room in massive Oak, library in real Flemish Oak, marqueterie Hall Clock.

This description is an injustice to the wares—I do not lack words, but time. This is a spontaneous but honest expression of my opinion.

There are prizes in store for those who attend on

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1901,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
AT SALESROOMS,
1,404 AND 1,406 BROADWAY,
CORNER 39TH ST.
EXHIBITION THIS DAY.

J. HATFIELD MORTON.

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COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 6 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $3.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step; lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

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Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

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THE LAUREL HOUSE
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SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture, Mr. or Mrs. Nafta, 746 6th Av.

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Dressmaking, making, finishing of millinery and corsets; big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 210-212 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

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Choir boys wanted for Calvary Church. Apply to Mr. Lacey Baker, 113 E. 16th St.

Pianos and Organs.

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WEBER PIANOS

We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos

in perfect order and most of them little used, at about

One-Half Real Value.

Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
5th Avenue, corner 16th Street, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS $155.

$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

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Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $8 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

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Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly EASY PAYMENTS at cash prices.
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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
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SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE.
1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30.
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WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
With send representative if desired.
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—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Half for Nothing.—European family will sell, on account of broken-off marriage, beautiful parlor furniture, elegant dining-room outfit, and bedroom furniture, with heavy brass bedstead, rugs, portieres, &c. 44 West 85th St., private house.

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Fine "Wooton" writing desk; double doors; perfect order; very suitable for lawyer, physician, clergyman, or library use. Paur, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

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Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

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Diamond Polish Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., manufactures the best furniture and piano polish for sale in market; order it.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 39 Reade St.

New, elegant furniture, suitable for four-room flat, or furnished flat. O. W., 337 East 16th.

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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Haggerty, 37 Maiden Lane.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

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Some very good bargains in slightly used and second-hand uprights. Also a number of odd styles at a great sacrifice. Most liberal terms. New catalogue and bargain list now ready. 5th Avenue and 15th Street.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $90. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

$180. Elegant Steinway upright; new pianos, $150 up; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th.

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Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rents $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

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Advertisers! The newspapers can only sell you white space. We fill it with talk that will resound in your pocket. Small ads., big ads., any paper, any city, any country. Strictly publishers' rates. Kahrs' International Advertising Bureau, 29 East 9th St.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. —Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto F. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

For Sale.—Owing to death of proprietor, long-established and very profitable buffet and bar business, centrally located on Broadway; will deal with none but principals. Address, "Exchange," P. O. Box 1,816 New York.

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A Party having invented several useful labor-saving machines wants the aid of capitalists to help developing the same; references exchanged. Address Z., Box 145, New York Times.

Reputable young business man, hustler, highest references, fine offices, desires to represent good company or corporation, Chicago; no fakes answer. Howe, 438 Marquette Building.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 52d St.

Money grows when safely invested; prospectus mailed; shares one dollar. Pinsoll Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

$20,000 to $50,000 wanted for business paying enormous profits; the right party can secure valuable interest. Address U Box 109 Times.

Capitalist seeks business proposition, patent or mine, showing large, quick returns. Address Fullest Particulars, Z Box 177 Times.

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Restaurant and furnished apartments for sale, clearing $1,800 yearly; price $1,500; cash $1,000. 401 West St.

Have you money to invest in a good safe business? Big returns. Address Eureka, X Box 157 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

A man with $7,500 can make $500,000 in 4 months. A. R. Motz, 22 Platt St.

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DESKS.
Great Variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

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Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; city or country. Address Z., Box 116 Times.

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THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LORENZ F. J. WEIHER, Jr., bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 20th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Sept. 25, 1901.

Hotels and Restaurants.

30c per line. $4.80 per line for 30 times.

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New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.

Three apartments of one to four rooms, $500 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No Wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

5th Av., NUMBER 7, corner 8th St., at The Roffee.—Small and large rooms; some with private bath; good table.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Large and small rooms; singly or en suite; good location; table boarders.

11th St., 27 East, near 5th Av.—Handsome rooms; fine table; table board; refined neighborhood.

17th St., 116 East.—Large and single rooms; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; families; gentlemen; references.

19th St., 12 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms with board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients and permanent boarders accommodated.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

28th St., 18 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; reference necessary.

93d St., 122 West.—Near "L" station; desirable small room; good board; suitable for gentlemen.

95th St., 66 West.—Superior accommodations; pleasant, sunny rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

98th St., 123 West.—Attractive sunny room; second floor, with board; large closets, water, $12; couple.

126th St., 169 West.—Elegant room; excellent board; large closets; running water; all conveniences; private house.

129th St., 108 West.—Two connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; all conveniences; references.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second story large rooms; also smaller rooms

POLICEMAN O'NEILL DISMISSED FROM FORCE

Commissioner Murphy Acts Upon Mr. York's Report.

Counsel for Discharged Patrolman Says He Will Carry His Case to the Highest Court.

Police Commissioner Murphy dismissed from the force yesterday Patrolman Edward F. O'Neill, who openly defied Deputy Commissioner Devery in the trialroom at Police Headquarters about three weeks ago, saying that he would not have been fined for the offense with which he was charged had he "stood" for "a shake-down" or paid money for his transfer.

O'Neill had been fined thirty days' pay on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer in drawing a revolver while in argument with a storekeeper, who, he said, he believed was violating the law in keeping open on Sunday. O'Neill was tried before Second Deputy Commissioner York on Mr. Devery's charges and the report of Mr. York of his judicial findings of the trial was sent to Commissioner Murphy on Tuesday afternoon. Yesterday Mr. Murphy announced his decision, and made public his second deputy's findings, which are as follows, in part:

It is conceded in this case that O'Neill made a statement; he does not deny it upon his trial; on the contrary, sought to prove it; he has failed to do so—the only excuse offered being that the words were uttered while he was laboring under great excitement, and, therefore, he should be absolved from any serious punishment by reason of their use.

There is no question as to his guilt of the charge as stated—conduct unbecoming an officer—but, as the case is one that has attracted a very large degree of attention, it is proper, therefore, so far as the imposing of a sentence is concerned, that it should be left to the head of the department, and to that end, therefore, the case is respectfully referred to the Commissioner for the imposition of such penalty as in his judgment the character of the offense calls for.

Commissioner Murphy announced his dismissal of Policeman O'Neill as if it were but one of the many routine affairs he had to pass judgment upon.

"Have you any comment to make on your disposition of the O'Neill case?" was asked.

"None whatever," replied Mr. Murphy. "I approved of the findings of Mr. York and acted upon them in the only way that I saw open to me."

The Commissioner's attention was called to the fact that Deputy Commissioner York had not recommended O'Neill's dismissal.

"Mr. York left that question for me to decide," answered the Commissioner, "though virtually recommending O'Neill's dismissal. I think it a perfectly just verdict. I am sorry for O'Neill and would be glad if the courts reinstated him, but it was the only thing I could do."

Henry De Forest Baldwin of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, who acted for Patrolman O'Neill during his trial before Mr. York, was asked yesterday what he and those associated with him intended to do in the case of Policeman O'Neill.

"Well," replied Mr. Baldwin, "we'll stick by him and see that he is not the greatest sufferer. Of course, we will carry the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and a writ of certiorari and fight it out on issues of law. And if we should be defeated in the Appellate Division it is not unlikely that we shall go higher.

"I rather expected O'Neill's dismissal," continued Mr. Baldwin. "I don't know but what it's the best thing for him. If he hadn't been put off the force now I suppose it would have had to come later. They would have kept nagging at him until they had got him out some time or other. Of course the action of Commissioner Murphy is a sufficient justification of Deputy Commissioner Devery."

Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday afternoon if Mr. Devery would preside at the police trials to-day. The Commissioner said that he had not yet made up his mind and would not announce his decision until he had deliberated upon the question. Mr. Murphy said that there were so few cases on the calendar that the regular trials might not be necessary.

The Commissioner was asked about the Merchants' Association charges against Mr. Devery.

"Oh, I have referred that matter to the Corporation Counsel," replied the Commissioner, as if dismissing the question.

"SHINPLASTERS" FOR POSTAGE

Were Placed on Letters Which the Post Office Authorities Are Holding.

Officials at the General Post Office in this city are interested in letters which were "dropped" there on Tuesday and which are being held for postage because instead of stamps "shinplasters" of thirty-five years ago were gummed to them. None of the officials would allow his name to be used in explaining the cause for holding the letters, such explanations being prohibited by the Federal stautes. The name of the person who posted the letter is known. He has committed no offense against the law, but has failed in some scheme to have the shinplasters stamped with a cancelling stamp as are regular postage stamps.

"There were," said an official, who talked on the stipulation that his name be not used, "half a dozen letters dropped here. One for the person who dropped the letters was for city delivery, the others were for outside domestic mails. Where 2 cent stamps should have been used were 5 cent, 10 cent, 25 cent, and 50 cent war shinplasters. They were carefully gummed to the right hand top corner of the envelopes, where the postage stamps should have been. All the letters were held for postage. In the case of the out of town letters the addressees were notified to forward stamps to defray the postage. In the other case the poster of all the letters was called upon for a 2 cent stamp to secure the delivery of the letter addressed to himself.

"The man has not been identified as a practical joker or a philatelist. His aim in affixing 'shinplasters' to envelopes is obscure. As it stands it looks to me as if the mailer of the letters wanted the 'shinplasters' cancelled.

"Such authentications are often secured by philatelists. It makes their specimens all the more valuable. In one instance that I remember a $5 Columbian stamp had the place of a 2 cent stamp. It, of course, went through. The same has occurred in regard to Omaha and Pan-American stamps of large denominations. Collectors wanted the post marks on them."

RICH GIRL SUES FOR $25,000.

Says Jersey City Man Broke His Promise to Marry Her—Got a Verdict of $50.

Martin Daly was defendant in a breach of promise suit for $25,000 tried yesterday before Judge Henry M. Nevius in the Hudson County Circuit Court at Jersey City. The complainant was Miss Elizabeth M. T. Aird. The case attracted much attention for several reasons. Daly is a retired grocer, sixty-five years old, and is supposed to be worth $150,000. Miss Aird is thirty-five years old, comely, and possesses $40,000 in her own right, left her by her father, who was a New York coal merchant. After his death, which occurred ten years ago, she made her home in Jersey City.

In January last, Miss Aird testified, she met Mr. Daly. She did not care for him at first, she said, but he pressed his suit with such ardor that she began to entertain an affection for him. She declined to be seen in public with him, however, until he defined his attentions. He then proposed marriage and they became engaged. This continued until April, when Daly suddenly ceased visiting her, and on her demanding an explanation he told her, she said, that he had no intention of marrying. Later she learned that she had been supplanted by an actress with whom Daly had become infatuated.

Frank A. McHugh testified that in March last Mr. Daly introduced Miss Aird to him as his intended wife.

In his own defense Daly testified that he had never seriously contemplated marriage with Miss Aird. He visited her at her home, he said, and escorted her to various places of amusement because he found her an agreeable companion. He denied that he had ever asked her to marry him or deserted her for an actress with whom he had become infatuated.

The jury, after an absence of an hour and a half, gave Miss Aird a verdict for $50 and costs. Miss Aird's counsel gave notice of appeal.

DISPUTE COL. GARDINER'S BILL.

He Charged $150 for Services as Referee Which, It Is Claimed, Were Worth $20.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, ex-Assistant District Attorney, has a fight on his hands in the Supreme Court over charging $150 as referee's fees. Those who will have to pay the fees say that his services were only worth $20. The dispute came up yesterday before Justice Andrews on a motion to confirm the referee's report.

Col. Gardiner had been appointed by the Court to distribute $2,800, the surplus remaining after a foreclosure sale. Under the distribution Mrs. Mary A. Wynne, a dressmaker and holder of the third mortgage, was found to be entitled to $650 on her claim of $2,150. She was the one who had to pay the referee, and through her counsel, Edward E. Vollmer, declared that Col. Gardiner was only entitled to the legal fee of $10 a day for two hearings, as the whole time involved was only thirty minutes.

Col. Gardiner is out of the city, and was represented in court by John Schwarzkopf of his office, who presented an affidavit declaring that a stipulation had been made agreeing to $25 a day, and that he had worked six days on the case. The reason for insisting on the high fee was explained as follows: "The reputation and high standing of the referee as a member of the bar of this county would preclude the acceptance by him of the office of referee for any compensation short of that expressed by the stipulation above mentioned."

In answer Mr. Vollmer said that his copy of the stenographic report of the proceedings showed that there was no stipulation. Continuing, he said:

"While I have no desire to cast reflection on Col. Gardiner's high standing, I think that he might stand higher if he did not spend so much time trying to extort from this woman, who earns her own bread, such an exorbitant and illegal fee."

Further argument was then adjourned until next Monday, at which time Col. Gardiner must present his own affidavit explaining his position.

SOCIALISTIC SOCIETIES MEET.

A Speaker Says the Trusts Are the Key to the Social Economists' Dreams.

Material progress toward some of the ideals of Socialism was reported at the Convention of Co-operative Organizations yesterday in Civic Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth Street, when seven such associations were represented in the attendance. Theodore Atworth, of the Straight Edge People of Rossville, Borough of Richmond, presided and reported that the new community had a laundry, woodworking plant, and bakery, and $2,500 on hand for farming, although it is not yet in perfect running order.

"The principal figure in the gathering, however, was Bradford Peck of Lewiston, Me., who became imbued with the theories set forth in Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" when he read the book nearly fifteen years ago. Mr. Peck has a department store with five acres of floor space, the largest establishment of its kind in New England outside of Boston, and he is working to remodel this according to the much-discussed dream of the twenty-first century. He described his project. The Rev. Charles E. Lund, Secretary of the Co-operative Association of America was the next speaker.

"The world is agitated by the stupendous power of the National trusts and perplexed whether to consider them an evil or a benefit," he said. "Trusts are the key to the social economists' dreams—the ideal state of society is under the Golden Rule. The ideas of the trust, the department store, and the Post Office in a system of co-operation will produce this ideal Commonwealth."

Alexander Horr of the Free Land Association told how that body had organized a "counting house" that kept within the banking laws, and warned his hearers to attend closely to business propositions and not try to meddle with the social aspects of life. Lewis H. Bernstein, Secretary of the Workingmen's Co-operative Association of Philadelphia, reported that though in existence for less than a year, the organization had a membership of 1,400, operated retail hat and shoe stores, and is preparing to manufacture.

A committee was appointed to formulate plans for a National organization. In the evening Mr. Lund delivered a lecture on the co-operative stores of Great Britain, which last year did a business of $349,000,000.

CHILEAN DELEGATES HERE.

They Will Represent That Country at the Pan-American Congress.

Stories that Chile would not take part in the Pan-American Congress which opens in the City of Mexico next month because of her dispute with Peru over the Tacna-Arica territory were set at rest yesterday by the arrival in this city of Señor Don Alberto Blest Gana and Señor Don Augusto Matte, two of the leading Chilean diplomats, who announced that they had been appointed delegates from their country to the Congress.

They reached this city from Cherbourg on the new steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm, and are stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. Señor Gana is the Chilean Minister to France and was the Chilean Minister at Washington about thirty years ago, while Señor Matte has been Chilean Minister to England, France, and Italy.

LEGAL NOTES.

POLLUTION FROM CITY SEWER.—Onondaga Creek originally flowed in a winding course to a lake on the outskirts of Syracuse. In 1867 the city constructed an artificial channel, and the waters of the creek were diverted into it. At the present time Onondaga Creek is largely used to carry away the sewage of the city. It and the lake near its mouth are greatly contaminated, and in the Spring the abutting land is overflowed, leaving deposits which become offensive. An injunction restraining the City of Syracuse from constructing an additional sewer with an outlet into the creek has been granted by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, at the instance of Thomas K. Gale and others, abutting property owners. "The inevitable result," says Justice Andrews in his opinion, "will be greatly to increase the present pollution of the stream, to pollute the lake where it washes the plaintiff's property, and to increase the deposits left upon this property by the Spring floods. This is especially so, as it is not claimed that the plans for such sewer contemplate any means for protecting the plaintiff's lands, even if such means could be adopted. Under these circumstances, I am of the opinion that the plaintiffs are clearly entitled to an injunction. As to a portion of their property they are, as has been seen, riparian owners upon the stream. It flows over their boundary line, and they are clearly entitled to prevent its pollution. The fact that they have acquiesced in what has already been done is no answer to this claim."

***

STATUS OF A DIRECTOR IN A CORPORATION.—The Supreme Tent of the Maccabees of the World, a fraternal order, refused membership to Frederick C. Kuefer, claiming that because he is a Director of the Miller Brewing Company of Rochester he was ineligible, the laws of the order not allowing any one to become a member who "is engaged either as principal, agent, or servant in the manufacture or sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors as a beverage." On Mr. Kuefer's application for a mandamus, Justice Nash of the Supreme Court has ordered the Maccabees to enroll him as a member. It was conceded that as a stockholder of the corporation the relator was not within the prohibition. Justice Nash says: "A Director has no greater power to act individually for a corporation than a stockholder. A Director taking part in meetings of the Directors is no more a principal, agent, or servant in the management of the business of the corporation than is a stockholder who takes part in the meetings of the stockholders. Neither can be regarded in any sense as a principal, nor as agent or servant in the transaction of the business of the corporation. If it was intended to exclude from membership the Directors or officers of a corporation not directly engaged in the transaction of its business, the by-laws should have said so. If there were an ambiguity in the phrase defining eligibility to membership, it would be resolved against the respondent. But there is none. Within the well-settled rules applicable to the relations existing between the Directors and the body corporate, the relator individually in his capacity as Director of the Miller Brewing Company cannot be regarded as either a principal or the agent or servant of the corporation."

If you've worn a short overcoat long, you'll certainly want a long overcoat shortly.

But if you do a deal of trotting, a lot of jumping on and off cars, you certainly ought to have a short one.

Both kinds are here.

Other hatters' Derby blocks—their best; and our own—the best.

$3 and $4.

The growth of our grown-up business depends upon our pleasing the growing boy.

Do you see the point? Everything boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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599 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

DEPUTY CHIEF DEVERY DELAYS PROSECUTION

Obtains Writ Restraining Justice Jerome from Trying Him.

Oppression Case of Policeman O'Neill Continued Until After Argument on the Writ.

An alternative writ of prohibition restraining Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions and Policeman Edward O'Neill from taking any further proceedings against William S. Devery, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on the charges of oppression preferred against him on the complaint of O'Neill was issued by Justice O'Gorman in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court yesterday. The writ was issued upon the application of Mr. Devery's counsel, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, A. I. Elkus, and Byron Traver. The writ is returnable on Monday, Sept. 30, when Justice Jerome and Policeman O'Neill are called upon to show cause why the writ should not be made permanent.

The writ was issued upon the petition of Mr. Devery, who charges that as he was a statutory judicial officer when he tried Policeman O'Neill he was not amenable for his acts to any inferior judicial officer, such as a Magistrate sitting in the Court of Special Sessions, a court inferior to the Supreme Court. Further than that, the petitioner says that Justice Jerome would not, because of mental bias, be a fit Magistrate to sit in judgment over him.

The petition upon which the writ was issued begins with a brief history of William S. Devery's official career. It then says that during his connection with the Police Department Mr. Devery "has performed his duties in the various ranks and grades in a proper, efficient, and faithful manner."

The petition then tells of the appointment of Mr. Devery as First Deputy Commissioner and says that since then the petitioner has often been accused of failure to do his duty and the Mazet committee, Bishop Potter's letter to the Mayor, the appointment of the Committees of Fifteen and Five, and Justice Jerome's part in the recent raids are cited. Justice Jerome has publicly announced, it is said further, that the police were corrupt, and so it is improbable that he could occupy as a Judge an impartial position toward Mr. Devery, so the writ is asked for.

The formality of serving the writ upon Justice Jerome and Policeman O'Neill, both of whom were awaiting Mr. Devery's counsel in the Court of Special Sessions, occupied but a few minutes.

Abraham I. Elkus and Samuel and Morris Untermyer, Mr. Devery's counsel, entered Justice Jerome's courtroom shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon and served the papers. After Justice Jerome, who was on the bench, had received the writ, he said:

"Mr. Elkus, I have been served with an alternative writ of prohibition in the proceeding against Mr. William S. Devery, and it is necessary, therefore, to adjourn the proceedings therein, and I will adjourn them until Sept. 30, 1901, at 2:30 P. M."

Mr. Devery's lawyers immediately objected to this, and argued that Justice Jerome had no power to take such action in the face of the Supreme Court's restraining order. The Justice decided otherwise, and ordered the case adjourned to the date named.

After these proceedings Justice Jerome, District Attorney Philbin, Henry De Forest Baldwin, counsel for Policeman O'Neill; Deputy Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Garvin, and Col. Monroe of the Committee of Fifteen held a conference and discussed at length the procedure to adopt in the criminal action of oppression against Mr. Devery.

It was decided at the end of the conference not to take any further steps in the matter until after the argument on the writ before Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court.

SAID TO HAVE NINE WIVES.

Man Indicted Who, It Is Alleged, Has Married Many Rich Jewesses.

The Queens County Grand Jury yesterday indicted Isaac Reubens for bigamy. He is alleged to have at least nine wives. The indictment says that he married Minnie Greenblatt of Pitt Street, Newark, N. J., in June last, and that on July 29 he married Rosie Wentzner, nineteen years old, of Masneth, L. I. The man is indicted for the second of the marriages.

Both women testified, and it is said that at least seven others that he married will be present to testify at the trial. The man indicted appears to have many aliases, and the indictment gives the following: Isaac Lubin, Leon Friedliender, Louis Schwartz, Louis Reuben, and others.

It is alleged that his plan was to seek marriage with Jewesses with money, and after obtaining the dowery to depart. Miss Greenblatt said he obtained $400 from her, and the Maspeth girl lost $300. Almost simultaneously with the finding of the indictment came a telegram from the Boston police saying the man was in custody there. Detective Sergeant Butler last night started for Boston to identify the man and have him held while requisition papers are being drawn.

Woman Falls Dead in a Store.

At 6 o'clock last evening a woman about sixty years old walked into a delicatessen store at 806 Ninth Avenue, and after calling for a glass of water, dropped dead. The woman came in hurriedly from the street, looking pale and sick. A chair was provided for her by a clerk in the store. Sitting down, she asked for water, which was given to her. She raised it to her lips and attempted to speak, but fell back dead. In a small, black bag attached to her belt was a card marked Mrs. Stein, care of Stein, Bloch & Co., Rochester, N. Y. In a ring she wore were the initials K. G. She was dressed in black.

Fall Season 1901.

EXHIBITION OF

Ladies' Shirt-Waists.

On Thursday, September 26th.

The shirt-waist of fashion has developed into so necessary a part of the ward-robe that it is now prepared for every variation of dress and in every variety of material.

The new models are exclusive,—the designs being created and executed in workrooms on the premises.

The latest ideas shown are laced fastenings, tucked box pleats,—contrasting colored stitching, novelty trimmings and new cloths manufactured expressly for this department.

The Satin pastels,—Louisine crepes, Faille silks and Scotch Flannels are recommended for their beauty of finish and color.

All waists are perfectly cut and are made of the finest quality materials.

The diversity of the fabrics, models and colors—and severe or elaborate designs supply appropriate dress bodices for tailor made gowns, morning dresses or theatre toilets,—thus representing the most richly equipped stock yet presented by the department.

Numerous Imported Models Also on Exhibition.

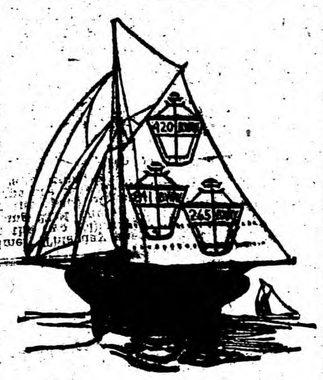
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

A Good Model

is what makes a yacht sail fast, and the right shape is what makes a hat sell fast.

Not one, but all the right shapes are here—$3 for the best quality—and there's none better than our best.

Everything right that goes under the hat, too.



Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

STERN BROTHERS

Direct particular attention to their

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

now being shown on the second floor at very attractive prices

West Twenty-third Street

KRONPRINZ WILHELM HAD A STORMY VOYAGE

New Liner Swept by a Huge Wave That Did Much Damage.

Ran for Days at Half Speed, but in Clear Weather Proved Herself Fast—Passengers and Officers Pleased.

The new North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm completed her initial passage of the Atlantic at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning when she steamed past the Hook after a stormy voyage of 6 days 10 hours and 15 minutes from Cherbourg to this port. Head winds of the worst possible kind and seas mountainous in height that were encountered the first three days out were responsible for the Kronprinz's slow trip.

The liner sailed from Cherbourg Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 8 o'clock. The lights of Cherbourg had hardly been lost sight of before the skies became overcast and rough seas began to gather. The next morning found a gale raging, and the great ship was compelled to reduce speed. The next day, Friday, proved the most eventful day of the voyage. The seas were so high that Capt. Störmer said at times they hid completely the horizon. Although the Kronprinz was making good headway she was boarded again and again by mighty seas, necessitating the presence of her commander on the bridge practically all of the time.

Shortly before 5 A. M. on this day, as Capt. Störmer was congratulating himself on the promise of better weather, a huge sea loomed up ahead. The wave, which was of the cumulative kind, caught the ship fair on her bow. It then swept over the decks, struck, bent, and twisted out of shape the fo'c'stle companionway, carried away the rails directly behind it, carried away two ventilators, one on the fo'c'stle head and one on the boat deck, and then struck the library wall a good square blow, crushed the doors in, broke two of the three windows, pounded in through them and flooded the compartment.

Not only did the wave play havoc with the library, but it also rushed over the bridge, breaking one window in the pilot house and giving Capt. Störmer a thorough drenching. The white-haired skipper clung to the rails, and with the exception of the wetting and a good shake-up, escaped without hurt. The early hour of the visitation was most fortunate in every way for everybody on board the ship. The passengers were all asleep and a majority of them, it was said, did not wake up, while those that did did not appreciate the force of the avalanche of water that had enveloped the ship. The crew were also in parts of the ship not affected, and as a result not a soul on board was hurt.

The gale continued unabated throughout this day and the next, but no more waves were shipped. During the three days the Kronprinz's engines were going at about half speed, the screws revolving at 65 instead of 85 revolutions to the minute. On the 22d the weather cleared, and from this on the great screw began to make up lost time. This day she logged 473 knots, and in the two following 564 and 575, one hour going 23.04 knots, which gives a fair idea of the speed of the liner when the conditions are favorable.

Capt. Störmer does not hesitate to say that he expects the Kronprinz to make the passage in fast time when conditions are better for speed. The passengers all spoke well of the great ship, saying that she was as steady as a vessel could well be, and that in fair weather she is a flier of the first class. The day's runs of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, beginning with her departure from Cherbourg on the 18th, until noon the following day, and then from noon to noon until her arrival at the bar yesterday morning, were 359, 575, 383, 473, 564, 575, and 316. The average speed maintained was 19.74 knots over a course of 3,045 miles.

During the voyage memorial services in memory of the late President McKinley were held, Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Rev. George C. Houghton, pastor of the Little Church Around the Corner, officiating. Resolutions expressing the sympathy of the passengers with Mrs. McKinley in her bereavement and eulogizing Mr. McKinley were adopted. An engrossed copy will be sent to Mrs. McKinley.

As a testimonial to Capt. Störmer, forty passengers, among whom were A. B. Boardman of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Louis Stern, and Isaac Mills Spitzer, Quartermaster General on the staff of Gov. Nash of Ohio, most of whom were old friends of the Captain, made up a handsome purse and will on the Kronprinz's next arrival in port present a silver service to Capt. Störmer at a dinner to be given in his honor at Sherry's.

Among the arrivals on the Kronprinz was the Vicomte de Senezhen, the newly appointed Belgian Minister to Mexico, and Bleste Gana, Chilean Minister to France.

As representatives of the Vulcan Shipbuilding yards, the company that built the Kronprinz, there came across Director Flohr and Engineers Becker and Störmer, the latter a son of Capt. Störmer of the liner. Director Flohr said that he was thoroughly satisfied with the Kronprinz, and added there was not the slightest trouble with her engines. "The Kronprinz," said he, "was brought over with Westphalian and English coal. When she goes back we will use American coal, and I expect her to do a great deal better. I should not be surprised if the vessel eventually made a record nearly as good as the Deutschland."

For the North German Lloyd Line Chief Inspector Beul and Director G. B. Brauer came across. They said the vessel was satisfactory in every respect.

CONVICT GUILTY OF MURDER.

Killed a Prison Keeper Last October While Making His Escape.

Arthur Flannigan, twenty years old, a waiter who lived at 61 Arthur Street, Pittsburg, Penn., was convicted of murder in the first degree before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions last night. Flannigan, with a confederate named Frank Emerson, alias Johnson, attempted to escape from the Fifty-fourth Street Prison on Oct. 28 last year, where they were awaiting sentence after they had been convicted of burglary. They sawed the bars of their cell and escaped to the corridor, where they were met by Hugh McGovern, a keeper. He was killed by the prisoners, and when George Pitt-Wilson, a trusty, attempted to stop them in their flight he received a blow on the head which rendered him unconscious.

Emerson, while trying to lower himself from the window of the cell corridor to the ground fell and was killed. Flannigan was captured six weeks ago. Pitt-Wilson, who was placed on trial charged with the murder of Keeper McGovern. The jury was out several hours before a verdict was reached. Flannigan was remanded until Monday for sentence.

O'Neill's,

Sale of Women's Suits and Separate Skirts.

A recent purchase from one of New York's best makers enables us to offer

These Exceptional Values To-day!

These garments are equal in every way to those made by custom tailors and are unusually low priced.

Walking Suits
of Oxford hair fine cloths, new Norfolk shape, Silk lined Jacket with notched Collar and Belt, flare Skirt handsomely stitched, made in the habit or inverted plait back,
18.98

Fine Black Broadcloth Suits
double-breasted, tight-fitting Jacket, Silk lined, new flounce Skirt, with panel front, made over Silk drop,
25.00

Separate Dress Skirts
Fine Cheviot Dress Skirts, deep flounce trimmed with bands of Taffeta and lined with Percaline,
5.98

Velveteen Walking Skirts
Tan, Brown, Black and Blue Velveteen Skirts made in the new flare, deep stitching,
8.98

Complete Line of Taffeta and Peau de Soie Waists in all the new designs at prices ranging from 4.98 upward.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
4th Floor.

LACE CURTAINS.

New designs of Point de Paris, Duchess and the fashionable Irish Point Laces. Full length,
6.00 and 7.50 per pair.
Usual prices 8.50 to 10.75.

French made Renaissance, Cluny and Novelty Laces in an extensive range of patterns. Full length,
3.75, 5.50 and 6.75 per pair.

Sash Curtains to match,
3.25 to 6.00 per pair.

ORIENTAL DEP'T.

500 Bombay Prints, size about 4 ft. x 9 ft. Indian figure and Rug designs. Suitable for couch covers, portiers and wall hangings,
75c each
usual price 1.50.

Sofa Cushions—covered with prints and oriental stuffs—24 inches square,
1.00 each

About 300 richly embroidered Odhneys—made in India, suitable for wall, table or mantel draperies,
3.00 each
usual price 5.75.

Latest models in Brass Bedsteads Orders taken for high class bedding.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Table History.

Think of the aristocratic table a lineal descendant of the primitive stool—and without a missing link; that explains our thousand and one varieties.

So many different peoples had a hand in the evolution, and with many needs and tastes to be suited, not a table want exists which we cannot fill.

Handsome dining tables in Mahogany, Oaks, and Congo wood—Dutch, English, and Colonial—Golden Oak from $7.50, with modern improvements of extension and exquisite finish. Side-tables, which, in a small room, may take a sideboard's place, from $7.00. Parlor tables of every nationality. Gold from $13.00. Quaint coffee stands of the Moors, $2.00; inlaid tea-tables, $6.75; fine mahogany Colonial "center" tables, $12.00. There are little standabout tables in stained oak; book-tables, and lamp-tables, sewing-tables, and all at factory prices, as you

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d..... At 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2. 3D WEEK.
BERTHA GALLAND THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Another London Gaiety Theatre Success.
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S Elaborate Production of
THE MESSENGER BOY.
With MR. JAMES T. POWERS

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock Company. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. ("The Jilt." Popular prices, 15, 25, 50c. Great Vaudeville, Jaques Isandi. "Forbidden Fruit"—Florenz Troupe. The Hanlons, Continuous Vaudeville. "Incog." 60 Laughs an Hour. Curtain Raiser. "Meadow Sweet." Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c. Great Military Drama, "A Fair Rebel" 100 in cast. Aft. 15, 25.; Eve. 15, 25, 50c

BIJOU "Success Smiled upon him." ALAN DALE. B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.
"His success sweeping and unequivocal."—Eve. Sun.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
"Transcends anything of its class the present day has known."—Wm. Winter in The Tribune.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT In DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way, & 30th St. Tue., Sat. PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS. FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO., English Opera To-night, also Sat. Night, Prices, 25, 1.00. Il Trovatore Fri. Night Martha Sat. Mat., N'x't Wk., Carmen—Lohengrin.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 2d MONTH, 40 HORSES, 200 PEOPLE. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. ARIZONA. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way and 35th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15
ANDREW MACK 4th week of success. TOM MOORE

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. THE GREAT CINQUEVALLI 30—Other Acts—30 Prices, 25c. and 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

NEW YORK KING'S CARNIVAL B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Supper at Sherry's & special features.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. d'y exc. M'y. 25c. Panchon the Cricket. Next Sunday Eve., TED MARKS' first Concert.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week of UP YORK STATE. Next Week—John E. Kellard in The Cipher Code.

GRAND BRIXTON BURGLARY Next Week—WINCHESTER.

3d Ave. Thea. MAT. To-day. TREASURE ISLAND

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Saturday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES
with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
The Ergars Brothers in Washing'on.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play.
RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"IT IS AGAIN TO LAUGH."
"Louis Mann's work is as artistic in its way as Joe Jefferson's 'Rip Van Winkle.'"—Ev. World
LOUIS MANN — CLARA LIPMAN
in Paul Potter's Comedy of Boer Life,
THE RED KLOOF.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Next Sale OPENS MONDAY EVE. with KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADORS
Begins in Harry B. Smith's new Musical Comedy
9 A.M. To-day THE LIBERTY BELLES
Matinées Wed. & Sat.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.
MATINEE TO-DAY. "PARISIAN WIDOWS."

Harlem Op. House. Augustin Daly Musical Co. in NEXT WEEK SAN TOY Mat. Wed. & Sat. THE 4 COHANS. in "The Governor's Son."

Indictment Against Dr. Lusk Dismissed.

County Judge Moore has dismissed the indictment found against Dr. Obed L. Lusk during the smallpox scare last Spring. The court sustains the demurrer entered to the indictment. Dr. Lusk, who is Deputy Sanitary Inspector for Queens Borough, was accused of neglect of duty in connection with a case of smallpox in Woodside.

New Home for John D. Rockefeller Jr.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who will marry on Oct. 9 Miss Abbie Green Aldrich, daughter of Senator Aldrich, has leased the house 13 West Fifty-fourth Street for a term of three years, together with all its furnishings. Mr. Rockefeller's future home is a twenty-five-foot dwelling, four stories in height, and is nearly opposite the residence of his father at 4 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA Mats. Daily except Monday, 25c. Evenings.....25c., 35c., & 50c.
AN ENEMY TO THE KING Next Week FANCHON

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds mostly south-easterly.

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VOL. LI...NO. 16,138. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

VIEWS ON RESULTS OF THE CHINA CAMPAIGN

French Officers Think Chinese Now Realize Europe's Power.

France and Great Britain Said to Obtain the Most Benefit—Marseilles Welcomes the General Staff.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to The Times from Marseilles says there have been great rejoicings there this week over the return of Gen. Voyron and the French General Staff, which took part in the expedition to China.

Gen. Voyron is noticeable for his modesty and simplicity. He has been much affected by the attentions shown to him, especially by his promotion to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

All the members of the General Staff are optimistic regarding China's immediate future. They believe that the Chinese now comprehend that Europe is a force to be reckoned with, and that a long reign of peace will be the result of this. The foreign military contingents remaining in China are said to be ample to preserve tranquillity.

The French officers say that the two powers most benefited by the recent events in China are France and Great Britain. The latter has strengthened her position and increased her influence.

It is asserted that the bearing of the French officers and soldiers in China pleased everybody, and even won the sympathy of the Chinese.

The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes an interview with Gen. Voyron by a representative of the Temps. The General praised Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and the Russians, and said also that the relations between himself and the British commanders were cordial. The British, however, had much more in common with the Americans. The British troops included a detachment of Sikhs, whom the French do not regard as soldiers.

The correspondent of The Times at Vienna says the detachment of German East Asiatic Infantry passing through Austria on its way home from China has been received with enthusiasm at Trieste, and will be received with similar enthusiasm at Vienna. The reception is purely military, but the press represents it as a popular welcome, and calls the fraternization of the Austrian and German soldiers a proof of the cordial relations existing between the two countries. The German troops will be reviewed by Emperor Francis Joseph tomorrow, (Saturday.)

The idea of letting the troops pass through Austria was conceived by Emperor William. The correspondent does not regard the incident as of political significance.

SCHOONER THALLIUM WRECKED

She Was Caught in the Ice Off Ivigtut, Greenland—Captain and Crew Saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The British bark Calcium, from Ivigtut for this port, arrived in the Delaware River below here to-night, and reports having on board Capt. Morris and crew of five of the schooner Thallium of New York, owned by McKay & Dix, which was wrecked on the coast of Greenland.

The Thallium sailed from Stockholm June 24 for Greenland to load kryolite for Philadelphia. On Aug. 8, off Ivigtut, the schooner was surrounded by ice. A gale sprung up which drove the vessel to Frederick's Haab. The ice was so thick that the schooner soon became fast, and her bows and sides were crushed.

The Thallium was then abandoned, as there were nine feet of water in her hold and she was going to pieces. The Captain and crew went aboard the Calcium and decided to come here with the bark.

Capt. Morris of the Thallium came to the city late to-night, and announced that only five of the crew of his vessel were on the Calcium. The other five members are on the British bark Alkaline, which passed in the Delaware capes to-night.

Capt. Morris said that after he abandoned the Thallium he and the crew rowed ninety miles along the Greenland coast in an open boat to Ivigtut. They had great difficulty in reaching the latter place owing to the ice floes.

NEW GIFT FOR OBERLIN.

Lewis H. Severance Contributes $40,000 to Found Chair of Chemistry.

Special to The New York Times.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Sept. 26.—At the conclusion of the dedicatory exercises of the new Severance Chemical Laboratory, Lewis H. Severance of New York City, the donor, handed to President Barrows a slip of paper upon which was the announcement of his gift of $40,000 as endowment for the Chair of Professor of Chemistry in Oberlin College.

President Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University gave the dedicatory address. Many distinguished educators occupied seats upon the platform. Letters of congratulation from many college Presidents were read by President Barrows.

YALE'S NEW YEAR BEGINS.

An Increase of About 8 Per Cent. Over Last Year's Attendance.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.—Yale University began its bi-centennial year today with exercises in Battell Chapel, led by President Hadley. The academic department, Sheffield Scientific School, and Law School entered upon regular work.

The Divinity and other professional schools will not open for several days. Although no accurate statement of the number of students can be made, yet it is estimated that there is an increase of about 8 per cent. from last year in the academic and scientific departments.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64⅞c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cotton, middling, 8¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
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RESIGNATION OF KITCHENER?

Rumor that He Has Given Up His Post Owing to Disagreements with Mr. Brodrick.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Daily News publishes an unconfirmed rumor that Lord Kitchener has resigned the post of Commander in Chief in South Africa owing to disagreements with the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War.

REPLIES TO CHARGES OF BRITISH BRUTALITY.

London Times's Correspondents Point to Germany's Example.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times quotes an editorial in the Kreuz Zeitung, which describes the campaign of calumny waged by a section of the German press in regard to the British operations in South Africa as the expression of "the universal indignation of the Continental press at the brutalities perpetrated against the Boer women and children." The same paper protests against comparing the German methods in 1870-71 with the British methods in South Africa.

The correspondent remarks that it is the invariable practice of German newspaper controversialists to endeavor by every possible means to confuse the issue. If, he says, the German pro-Boer organs desire to give to the German public an opportunity to be impartial, let them publish the German military proclamations of 1870-71 side by side with the proclamations of Lord Kitchener and other British commanders in the present war.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times sends a dispatch of similar tenor. He says he was in Paris when that city was besieged by the Germans, and when the siege was ended he went to Switzerland. Near Nancy the train reached a bridge which had been blown up by francs-tireurs. By the bridge were the smoldering ruins of a village. The Germans had heard that the francs-tireurs concerned in the blowing up of the bridge lived in that village, and therefore ordered that it be burned.

The correspondent adds that a German soldier in the same railway carriage as himself indicated the ruins to his comrades, with the remark, "Das ist nett."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS GOOD.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from the correspondent of The Times at Simla says the apprehension that the early withdrawal of the monsoon might seriously affect the crops and the sowings for the Spring harvest has been relieved by rainfall everywhere, except in a few provinces. The prospects are now good.

WHY THE STEEL TRUST OUTSELLS BRITISH

Joseph Lawrence, M. P., Says Higher Freight Rates Are Responsible.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Joseph Lawrence, Member of Parliament for the Monmouth District, who recently returned from the United States, addressing the Newport Chamber of Commerce to-day, made the most interesting and comprehensive statement of the causes of American superiority in the steel trade which has yet been provided for the alarmed British public and business circles.

He told his audience that Charles M. Schwab assured him that the Steel Trust could deliver steel billets in England for $16.50 per ton, whereas the lowest price for which British manufacturers could make them was $19. Mr. Schwab also informed him, Mr. Lawrence said, that, when the trust had completed certain ocean transportation arrangements now pending, the American price would be still lower.

In addition to this statement, Mr. Schwab called the attention of Mr. Lawrence to the fact that his steel workers got double the wages paid British workmen in the same line.

Mr. Lawrence went on to draw a striking contrast between freight charges in Great Britain and the United States, showing that the cost of carrying steel from Pittsburg to New York was less than the cost of carrying it from Birmingham to Liverpool, although the distance between the two English cities was only one-quarter of that between the American cities named.

He cited figures of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to demonstrate the comparative exhibitance of British freight rates. He warned his hearers that British rates must come to a more reasonable basis if the British hoped to meet the competition "for which the Americans are now so actively preparing."

Having pointed out that it would be also necessary to resort to cheaper ores, Mr. Lawrence announced that as a result of several years' study of these problems, and consultation regarding them, he and Thomas Edison would shortly begin business in Norway with the idea of supplying to Great Britain cheaper ores.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution that Newport should levy a municipal rate to carry out the programme of Mr. Lawrence and to attract new industries.

Simultaneously comes the announcement that one of the largest plate mills in Darlington has reduced wages 7½ per cent. on account of the low price of plates, making a total reduction of 20 per cent. since January.

YERKES OWNS ANOTHER ROAD.

Gets a 999 Years' Lease of the Great Northern Railway's London Suburban Business.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Charles T. Yerkes has bought another London Railroad, or, rather, he has contracted for 999 years with the Great Northern Railway to take over its suburban business and the franchise for the projected underground road to extend from Holborn to Finsbury Park.

Parliament will be asked to grant a franchise for a link, less than a mile long, to connect this line with Mr. Yerkes's Brompton and Piccadilly line.

Both lines connect with the District (underground) Railway, giving to Mr. Yerkes control, altogether, of forty-six miles of road.

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and cafe car service.—Adv.

EXPLOSION AT NEWARK KILLED SIX MEN

Three Had Descended Into a Gas Tank and Were Overcome.

While Rescuers Were Chopping a Hole Through the Iron a Spark Ignited the Vapor and It Exploded.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—The cleaning of a storage tank at the Essex and Hudson Gas Company's works led to an explosion here about 1:40 this afternoon which resulted in the death of six men, injuries more or less serious to seven others, and a fire fraught with unusual dangers. The shock of the explosion shattered the windows of buildings for blocks away. The accident was caused by carelessness.

THE DEAD.

KIRSCH, LAWRENCE, of Norfolk Street and Central Avenue.
MAYER, WILLIAM, of East Newark.
MILLER, NICHOLAS, lived on Front Street, near the works.
NEUMANN, OTTO, of 75 Clay Street, foreman.
MILLER, HENRY, of 325 Elm Street.
SNYDER, ALFRED, of 343 Fourth Street, Jersey City.

The injured were Thomas Bunker, Superintendent of distribution department, of 68 Park Place; taken to St. Michael's Hospital, suffering from cuts on head, and burned hands. Henry Ludwig, hodcarrier, of 31 Lock Street; taken to St. Michael's Hospital, suffering from compound fracture of the left foot. Edmund Miller, of 63½ Bridge Street; taken to City Hospital, suffering from bruises about the face and body.

Salvatore Noccitra, laborer, of 8 Adams Street; taken to St. Michael's Hospital suffering from burns and cuts on the head. Edward Renderer, mason, of 13 Front Street; taken to St. Michael's Hospital, badly burned about the head. A. H. Stryker, engineer, of 235 Mount Pleasant Avenue; taken home in a cab. Arthur Vincent, 219 Cleveland Avenue; taken to City Hospital suffering from burns about the face and body.

The tank which was to be cleaned, and which exploded, is one of three of its kind which are grouped together. It was twenty feet high and about fifteen in diameter. It contained crude oil when in use, the vapor of which was led by pipes into near-by gasometers. All the oil had been drawn out of it on Wednesday, and only some of the vapor remained in it yesterday morning.

It is a rule of the company, so the officers say, that before any one descends into a tank it shall have been opened no less than two weeks. The tank which exploded yesterday was opened by means of a manhole at the top yesterday morning. For some reason the workmen began to clean out the tank soon after it was opened.

The first man descended into it soon after noon. He was William Mayer. The second man is said to have been Lawrence Kirsch. Soon after he went down, Otto Neumann, the foreman, looked down into the tank and saw that the two men had become unconscious. It is also a rule of the company that men who descend into the tank shall be tied around the waist with a rope held by men on the outside at the top. Neumann, in his anxiety to rescue the unconscious men, forgot this. He rushed down the ladder and also was overcome.

Some one saw the three men in the tank and called out:

"Help! three men are out below!"

In less time than it takes to tell it, the top of the tank was covered with workmen. The list of dead and injured exclusive of those who had gone into the tank, tells who they were.

It was seen that to send a man down was useless, as he would be overcome, so when a workman suggested:

"Let's chop a hole in the top," the suggestion was acted on promptly.

For a few minutes after that there was a great noise as axes and hammers rained down on the top of the huge iron tank. A large jagged hole had already been torn into the top of the tank when suddenly there was a terrific explosion and a tongue of flame leaped into the air.

Those who were within the gas company's yard, and those who were on the outside of it saw great clouds of smoke following the flames, and the bodies of men were hurled through the air. The men were thrown in several instances as far as 200 feet away from the shattered tank. One of thet men—it was one of the Millers who was killed—was thrown clear outside of the company's yard between two huge gas tanks and into a small park known as Lombardy Place. He was dead when reached.

Another one of those killed was thrown upon a pile of lumber very close to the Passaic River, which runs near the works. His flight led to the belief that somebody had fallen into the river, and for hours the police searched for a body.

The other men killed or injured were found in various spots about the yard. None of the killed or injured was mangled or maimed. The explosion was followed by the calling out of the Fire Department, for the flames from the exploded tank had started flames at half a dozen places. The firemen found the yard a dangerous place, as it is crowded with gas tanks, some of them being filled to the top with gas and gasoline. But, regardless of this danger, they worked heroically, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

The news of the accident quickly spread, and large crowds of spectators assembled. Many of them were women who had husbands or relatives working inside. They became hysterical and were hard to manage.

When the excitement had partly subsided, James P. Dusenberry, the Secretary and Treasurer of the gas company, gave out a formal statement, in which he said that the men who had descended into the tank were themselves to blame for what had happened, because they had violated a strict rule of the company.

Dr. Washington, the County Physician, said he thought no inquest would be held in the case; that the Newark authorities did not as a rule believe in inquests.

Nobody knows precisely what caused the explosion, but the theory is that a spark of fire struck by hammer or chisel by the men on top of the tank ignited the vapor.

SEATS FOR FULL FARE.

Chicago Council Committee Recommends 4-Cent Fare for Standing Room.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A four-cent fare for passengers who are not given seats in street cars, and an enforcement of the ordinance requiring the issuance of transfers at all junctions of the lines of the same street-car company, were the two recommendations made by the City Council Committee on Local Transportation yesterday.

It also was decided to take up at the next meeting the work of framing ordinances for a renewal of the street-car franchises that expire next July.

As to the transfer proposition, there was no difference of opinion, and it was unanimously voted that the Corporation Counsel should take steps to enforce the ordinance.

Alderman Connery objected to the four-cent fare proposition. He said it would be found not only impracticable in operation, but would be illegal, under the existing ordinances. Aldermen Herrman and Foreman advocated the ordinance on the ground that it was not for the purpose of reducing fares, but to compel the companies to furnish more street cars. The ordinance was recommended by a vote of 4 to 1 for passage.

To Settle Mr. McKinley's Estate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, left here to-night for Canton. He will settle the estate and adjust some personal affairs of the late President.

PRESIDENT HOPES FOR MR. LOW'S ELECTION.

Holds a Conference with Chairman Dunn of State Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—To all visitors to the White House from New York the President has made no concealment of his interest in the Mayoralty contest and of his sincere hope that the forces opposed to Tammany Hall shall meet with a decisive victory in the coming election.

He has asked many questions concerning the conditions and strength of the alliance against the ruling powers and has given every proper assurance of his desire as a New York man that the cause of good government shall be advanced by the movement that has brought Mr. Low to the front as a fusion candidate.

It was, therefore, with particular gratification that he this morning received Col. G. W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. It was a busy day with the President, but he found opportunity to converse nearly an hour with Mr. Dunn about the prospect for success in the city fight.

There is no doubt that if the position of Mr. Roosevelt had remained unchanged he would have given assurance of his deep concern in the success of the candidacy of Mr. Low by entering personally into the contest. But, besides being unwilling to depart from the custom that excuses the President from personal activity in campaign work, his hands will be very full of business here from now until the meeting of Congress, and the utmost that he will be expected to do will be to give his approval to every effort to be made in the reform movement.

While Mr. Dunn would not discuss the conversation he had with the President, he made no secret of his own complete confidence in the ability and inclination of the participants in the opposition to Tammany to elect Low and the whole anti-Tammany ticket. Mr. Dunn expresses himself as highly confident of success and represents Mr. Low as sharing that opinion with him.

It is understood that Chairman Dunn goes back to New York with some assurances that nothing shall happen here in the way of possibly disturbing political appointments during the compaign, to interfere with the most cordial and undivided co-operation of all Republicans in the city contest.

It has been suggested to the Republicans who have desired some changes in Federal offices that it would be unwise, as it may be unnecessary, to invite trouble at the beginning of or in the height of a campaign, and that prudence will restrain the making of changes that are not absolutely essential to the better administration of the affairs of the Federal Government in New York.

CONSERVATIVES GAIN A SEAT.

Win the Election Made Necessary by the Death of the Member for Northeast Lanarkshire.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Parliamentary by-election was held yesterday in Northeast Lanarkshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Colville, who had represented this constituency in the Liberal interest since 1895.

The following was the result of the polling:

Sir William H. Rattigan, K. C., Conservative	5,673
Cecil B. Harmsworth, Liberal-Imperialist	4,760
Robert Smillie, Labor	2,900

Thus a split in the Liberal vote, the outcome of the war in South Africa, has given to the Government a seat which the Liberals carried by 1,553 at the last general election.

LAST OF AN ODD FAMILY.

Thomas S. Pierce, Son of Peter Hoar Pierce, Dies in Middleborough, Mass., Leaving $600,000 to the Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Sept. 26.—Thomas S. Pierce, who has just died and left this town $600,000 richer than it was, was the last of a remarkable family, which has for nearly half a century been the life of the town, although none of them ever held office or participated publicly in town affairs.

In 1826, when Peter Hoar Pierce erected a store here larger than any this side of Boston, people shook their heads. But Mr. Pierce asked no one's advice. He sold everything from cloth and butter to rum and molasses, and the whole Cape came to him to buy.

Mr. Pierce raised eight sons and three daughters. All were extremely eccentric. He knew it, for when he was dying he whispered: "I leave behind me a fortune, equally divided among eleven very queer children." In this country town this man had amassed no less than a million dollars.

Of the eleven children only three married, and none of these had issue. Each, as he died, left his original share, with its accumulations, to the others, so that when Thomas was left alone his wealth was enormous. Though his great white house across the road was well supplied with feather beds, he always slept in a little room back of the meal sacks in the store.

A silk hat was his invariable headpiece and a cheroot was always in his mouth. He was a great reader and in reading he passed his spare time. He made no friends—not because he was selfish, for he was as generous a man as ever lived. His store furnished his work, his books his entertainment, and he needed nothing else. When some one asked him if he had made his peace with God, his reply was:

"I will do so when I meet him. I deal with no middlemen."

So much did he love nature that he bought all his firewood, though he owned hundreds of acres of woodlands. Passers-by, late at night, occasionally heard coming from the store the notes of a flute. Old airs were played with a feeling and skill that always held the listener until the last note had died away. Only when alone did he ever take this instrument from its case.

So this strange man with the fortune of a King and a good education lived out his solitary life in this country grocery store. He was never melancholy and apparently happy, but whether he was in reality happy or not none will ever know.

TORPEDO BOAT'S ESCAPE.

The Royal Yacht Ophir Was Almost in Collision with the Quail.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 26.—An officer of the royal yacht Ophir is authority for the statement that the torpedo boat destroyer Quail was within an ace of being sunk by the Ophir in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The occurrence was witnessed by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, who were on deck at the time. The Quail was ordered to come alongside the Ophir and take off dispatches from the Duke which were to be cabled or mailed to the King in England.

The Ophir was going at sixteen knots an hour, and the Quail came up at twenty knots, the plan being to take off the bag containing the dispatches hung from a boom over the Ophir's side, while both were at full speed. A space of fifty yards was allowed between the vessels. The man failed to get off the bag and the Quail was drawn toward the Ophir, while the water splashed high between them.

Those on board the Ophir thought it was all up with the little Quail. So close was she to the Ophir that she fouled a rope and her stern was drawn under the bows of the Ophir. The commander ordered full speed ahead, the rope cleared itself, the little destroyer got away, and at a thirty-five-knot clip the Quail bounded on her way to Quebec.

YACHT RACE FAILED FOR LACK OF WIND

Vessels Were Unable to Finish Within the Time Limit.

Columbia Was Leading the Shamrock II. by a Mile When the Contest Was Called Off—An Unsatisfactory Test.

The first attempt to sail the races for the America's Cup was made yesterday, and failed for lack of wind. The race was called off when the yachts were four and a half miles away from the finish.

The day opened with a fine breeze of 18 knots speed off Sandy Hook. This wind was a little north of east, and those who recalled the behavior of a similar wind on the previous day predicted that this one would also die out in the afternoon. At the start the wind blew about 10 knots, but it decreased in power rapidly. Within an hour it had sunk to a four-knot wind, and with it the yachts made but little way. The course was fifteen miles to windward and return from Sandy Hook Lightship, and long before the racers reached the outer mark, which was one and three-quarter miles off the beach just east of Jones Inlet, on the Long Island shore, it was clear that only a sudden and unusual increase in the breeze could enable the competitors to finish within the time limit of five and one-half hours.

The struggle was witnessed by the smallest fleet of attendant vessels seen at a first cup race in recent years, and the opinion was freely expressed that the general depression over the recent death of President McKinley was largely responsible for the apparent lack of enthusiasm.

At the outer mark Columbia had gained 7 minutes and 3 seconds on Shamrock. When the race was called off the two yachts, owing to shifts in the wind, were on a close-hauled reach home instead of a run, and the defender was about a mile in the lead. The distance between the two at the outer mark was not fairly represented by the time, as the yachts were going at a snail's pace of about four knots an hour. There was not more than half a mile of water between them when Columbia rounded the windward mark. Consequently, on the reach toward the finish the American yacht increased her lead.

WIND CONSTANTLY SHIFTED.

As a test of the vessels and an indication of their comparative merits the struggle was wholly unsatisfactory. The wind was not a true one, but was constantly shifting, some of its changes amounting to two or three points, while at all times it was filled with flaws, foul or fair. It was a wind to try the patience as well as the skill of racing skippers, but not one to show the best work of either yacht. At one time it so favored Columbia as to give her a decided advantage not earned by her merits, while at another time it helped the challenger so much that she was enabled for once to cross her opponent's bows. This was the only moment in the race which caused anxiety to the spectators, but it was not a well-founded anxiety. Shamrock is certainly not the sort of boat that can be allowed advantages of wind and weather, for she is not likely to keep so far away that they will do her much good, but in yesterday's race her short-lived lead was a tribute of the elements and not an achievement of her own.

Columbia, on the other hand, twice overcame the benefits which had accrued to Shamrock in the course of the contest. Once, soon after the start, it looked as if Shamrock was leaving the defender behind, but Columbia pulled herself out of this apparent disadvantage and crossed her antagonist's bow. Again, after Shamrock had actually obtained the lead and was on Columbia's weather bow, the American beauty drew away and took a lead which at the outer mark was one of no little substance.

Yet so "fluky" was the wind that it cannot be said that Columbia demonstrated her right to be proclaimed greatly superior to Shamrock. The weather was such that the race really proved nothing, but it seemed to indicate that in light winds the American yacht is not yet outclassed. The challenger has been advertised by her friends as a wonder in light weather, but British yachtsmen do not call such weather as that of yesterday light. They call it no weather at all. What they desire is a good breeze of eight or ten knots. While the wind blew at a force of that figure Shamrock went very well. But so did Columbia. Indeed, it is well known here that Columbia is faster in a good sailing breeze than in light airs.

The first Shamrock made a show of Columbia in airs so light that a race could not be finished. Yet when a good sailing breeze came Columbia won without serious difficulty. Now, in the present case the positions are reversed. In a wind too light to make a race Columbia makes a show of Shamrock. What may happen when there is a good sailing breeze no one can tell, but Americans have learned to trust the Herreshoff yacht to do splendid work in a sailing wind. The general result of yesterday's race was reassuring to those who had been alarmed by the wonderful stories of Shamrock's speed. The day closed with a pretty general feeling that the cup is going to be a very heavy lift for Sir Thomas.

COMPARISON OF THE YACHTS.

The shiftiness of the wind and the constant twisting of the helms of the racers as their skippers luffed and bore off with the fair and foul flaws made it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the comparative pointing powers of the two yachts. Only when favored by the puffs did Columbia appear to outpoint her antagonist plainly. But, of course, that was the work of the wind. When the two settled down to one long tack toward the Long Island shore, Columbia certainly gained. But this was not in a racing breeze. On the first long tack off shore Columbia also gained, and this was the best ground for supposing that she will in the end prove to be faster on the wind than her opponent, blow high or blow low. In going about Columbia showed herself to be much smarter than Shamrock. The latter seemed to be remarkably dull in stays, and was also very heavy in her movements in wearing. Both of these facts seem to indicate that the American yacht is more prettily balanced than the challenger and more sensitive to her helm.

In yesterday's attempt there was no test in work off the wind. In handling, Capt. Barr won a decided victory over Capt. Sycamore at the start, and in shifting of canvas Columbia's crew was decidedly the smarter organization of the two. Both yachts carried their canvas with the same ease. Shamrock was perhaps a little the stiffer of the two, for with a greater sail area she did not show a larger angle of heel than her opponent. Shamrock showed a faultless suit of sails, but Columbia's canvas was also the product of good workmanship. Taking it all in all, the first attempt was encouraging to patriotic hearts, but not decisive as a test of the yachts.

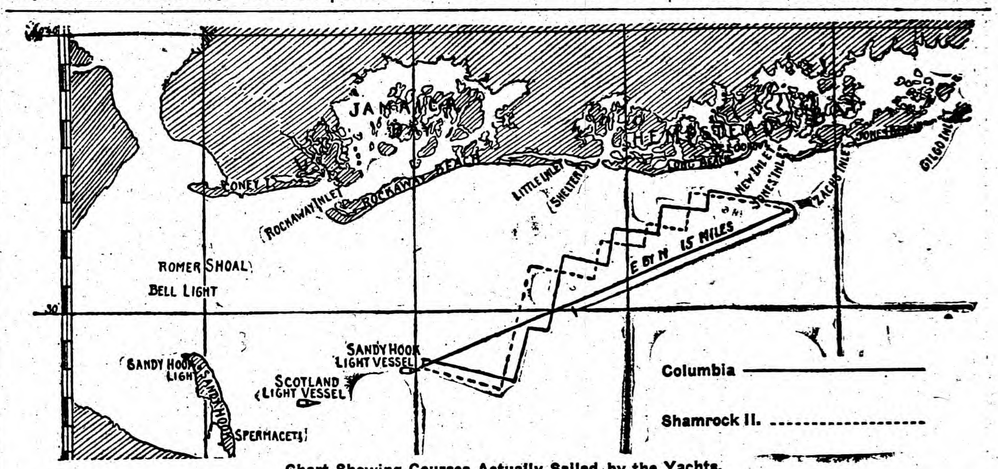

Chart Showing Courses Actually Sailed by the Yachts.

SCENES BEFORE THE RACE.

Picturesque Procession of Yachts and Excursion Boats from the City to the Course.

As the sun rose over the rivers and the lower bay it welcomed the enthusiasts to a typical Autumn day of haze and crisp breezes that struck chill to the bone at that early hour. For a time it seemed as if the predictions of the Washington and the local weather bureaus for a wholesale breeze would come true, but the sharps scanned the weather vanes, noted the N. N. E. wind and shook their heads. There was little prospect that a breeze from that direction would hold its own during the day, and, barring a sudden shift, some predicted a fluke.

Down at the Battery and at both river fronts things were astir early. At 7 o'clock tugs decked with flags and excursion boats flying flags and streamers and decorated with red-capped bands began to appear. One by one they steamed down or up the rivers, the centre of attraction, until they arrived at the piers from which they were advertised to sail. Flags on all the poles in the lower section of the city and on the yachts and ferryboats stood out stiff as boards, presaging a splendid breeze, but always the breeze came from the unreliable direction.

Over the lower bay hung a haze which the sun at that early hour was unable to penetrate. Passengers and excursionists in yachting caps and carrying overcoats over their arms appeared on the streets in the shipping district, and when they boarded their steamers the chill struck to the marrow so that coats were put on and shelter was hunted by many.

By 8 o'clock, however, the sun came out stronger, the green hills of Staten Island began to peep through the haze, and every one cheered under the warming influence. On board the yachts lying at the Battery there was work and bustle. As they lay in the bright morning sun, their brass and copper work reflecting the rays far across the choppy expanse of the bay, launches and small boats made frequent trips between them and the shore, conveying passengers aboard. Some of the smaller yachts that had anchored at the New York Yacht Club landing in the East River, foot of Twenty-third street, began to show up about this time, and with the penants of their yacht clubs hoisted they steamed down the river at a clipping gait to get on even terms with their fleeter sisters at the start of the race.

FIRST OUT OF EAST RIVER.

The tug Alfred W. Booth was the first craft bound for the races out of the East River. The Shinnecock, an Iron Steamboat Company steamer; the City of Lowell, the Monmouth, and dozens of other big craft hired to excursionists for the occasion had made their wharves long before, and on board of them went a steady stream of sightseers.

The tug Walter Luckenbach with a committee of the New York Yacht Club and members of the press was laid up at Pier 4, East River. The great tug, one of the finest ocean tugs in the harbor, was in charge of ex-Commodore Gillig, formerly of the Larchmont Yacht Club. A revenue officer had been put aboard, and the tug flew at its foremast the flag of the Revenue Service. A huge American flag, and over the taffrail a blue flag bearing the words "Committee Boat," in white letters, hoisted on the aftermast, were the only other businesslike decorations. As the Luckenbach steamed from her pier promptly at 8:30 o'clock the vanguard of a veritable parade of yachts was falling in far behind her. Looking up the North River as the tug passed the Battery, there seemed miles upon miles of yachts, so closely were they anchored to each other and so thick was the forest of masts that reared above the white and the black hulls polished and trimmed to the minute for the great occasion.

As if by common consent, the appearance of the committee boat was the signal for the hoisting of anchors and the grind and creak of steam winches tugging at anchors became audible as the fleet got under way. Smoke began to pour from funnels, and in less time than it takes to tell it scores of great, beautiful yachts were racing for the Scotland lightship. But so was the Luckenbach racing, and orders from the manager were to get there ahead of the other boats if possible. Down the bay sped the fleet. The little fellows that had gone ahead were soon made out plowing along in the distance. Rusty old tramp steamships were passed lying at anchor off Liberty Island, with the English flag over their taffrails and the flag of the Shamrock stiffened out on the foremasts. As the sun rose higher it seemed to take the wind with it, and things seemed gloomier than ever for a respectable breeze. The haze lifted still more, however, until, when off Tompkinsville, the fleet of revenue cutters detailed for patrol service was seen lying clean and white, with smoke belching from every stack as the final preparations were made to get the cutters under way.

As the fleet emerged from the Narrows, a clear view was obtained far down the bay, which was studded with hundreds of sails of all descriptions. A fishing fleet passed curiously near the leading yachts. They were wallowing, and were pointed at with despair by those who had mistrusted the weather from the outset. A heavy ground swell, owing to the recent rough weather outside the Hook, was felt as soon as the tug poked her nose into the Lower Bay.

SALUTED BY THE DEUTSCHLAND.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland next hove in sight, inward bound, steady as a house and stately as a spire, and she steamed between the fleet at half speed, saluting as she went, while her passengers crowded to the rail.

Conditions remained unchanged in regard to the promises of the weather until just off Coney Island Point, when a sharp wind struck the fleet and raised all hopes by showing that outside, if not within, the harbor there was a breeze that left nothing to be desired. If it would only hold. Off Coney Island Point also the real ground swell struck, the yachts and steamboats, and guests and excursionists began to explain that they had not slept well the night before, and that, although they had withstood more strenuous weather, they were not sure of themselves on this occasion. As each vessel, big or small, came into the range of the swells the plunging began, and flags stood out like pasteboard in the snapping breeze. John B. Herreshoff's little white yacht Eugenie was plunging her nose deeply into the seas, while spray dashed over her rail to the upper decks.

On went the fleet, some of the great big yachts, the stars of the occasion, looming up in the distance. Howard Gould's square-rigged white Niagara was having it out hotly with J. Pierpont Morgan's black enameled Corsair, and behind the black yacht came H. H. Rogers's Kanawha, the speediest yacht of her size afloat and noted for her races with the Monmouth and the Sandy Hook, the fliers of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company that ply between the Highlands and this city. Behind the Kanawha was Charles H. Fletcher's Aloha, the picture of a complete ocean toy. Behind these came scores of other yachts all bunched and churning spray from under their bows at a great rate.

With the Hook in sight all eyes turned toward the Horseshoe, whither August Belmont's Scout, flying the revenue flag, and several of the other yachts were heading. But the chief object of concern had already left the friendly harbor. Way ahead, hidden in the slight mist that still hung in the distance on the surface of the ocean, appeared a single tall spar that reared high above everything in sight, and still further ahead was a vapor of white steam that marked a tug at work. Glasses were brought into play and the snowy hull of the Columbia in tow was made out.

The Columbia located, the Shamrock was next in interest. But the anxious ones had not long to look, for she was already on the horizon, just coming out of the Horseshoe in tow of her tug, the Lawrence, and far astern of the fleet that had gone by the Hook, and had made straight for the starting line. The Shamrock had her mainsail and her clubtopsail hoisted, but neither was drawing, and she was proceeding carefully, like her opponent, in tow of her tug.

The Columbia, meanwhile had proceeded, and met on the way a salute that was taken as an omen of good luck. A schooner yacht, supposed from the distance to have been the Endymion, appeared on the scene. She was flying the homeward bound pennant, and besides ordinary working sails, presented the rare sight of a schooner under balloon maintopmast staysail and balloon jibtopsail, both drawing well and sending the yacht ahead on her last lap of her journey from abroad. As the strange schooner yacht passed the Columbia she dipped her colors, and the defender answered, dipping her owner's private signal.

"A "SURE SIGN" OF LUCK.

As the Columbia neared the starting line another omen that cheered her friends came in a flock of wild ducks. At the approach of the white yacht they rose from the water far ahead of her and drove in a frightened circle about the strange apparition, until, emboldened, they drew nearer, and after flying in a narrow circle about her mast scooted off like bullets out of a gun, oceanward.

"That is a sure sign of good luck, and don't you forget it," said the Captain of the Luckenbach, pointing at the retreating flock.

The Columbia was at the Scotland Lightship even before the Luckenbach, and with the Columbia lay the committee boat Navigator, black hulled, with maroon upper works and red awnings and polished rails and double smokestack, looking as spick and span as any yacht in the fleet. With the Navigator was the general utility boat Unique, a fast tug, to be used in the event of a mark carrying away and to make herself generally useful for emergencies. The guide boat, carrying in the stern the great balls that were to guide the skippers in seeing the direction of the course, was the tug Buccaneer.

When the Columbia neared the starting line her tug slackened speed and a plain view was had of those on board. They were Manager E. D. Morgan and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Col. Emmet, James Parker, A. C. Tower, Herbert C. Leeds, and H. M. McGildowney. Mrs. Morgan, huddled in a gray mackintosh, sat in the middle of the yacht in the place allotted to mascots and awaited bravely the start. The sailors of the Columbia were uniformed in white working suits and yellow and black striped watch caps.

At 10:10 o'clock, as the Columbia arrived near the starting line, her mainsail went up, followed by her clubtopsail and by her foresails sent up in stops. At 10:30 she cast off her tow line and, hanging near the Navigator to learn as soon as possible the course, she awaited the coming of the Shamrock. On board the Navigator, besides the regular committee of the New York Yacht Club, were Emilius Jarvis of Canada, John F. Lovejoy, Col. S. Sharman-Crawford, and Capt. Urias Rhodes, late of the Constitution. On the stern of the committee boat a huge blackboard to announce the time of the competing yachts was erected. About this time the Shamrock arrived, still in tow. Her men also were in white working suits and wore white caps.

The fleet of yachts and excursion steamers were now pouring about the starting line. The Monmouth was the first of the excursion fleet to arrive. Closely after came the larger vessels, the ocean steamship Jefferson, the Grande Duchesse, the North Star, the Fall River liner Plymouth, the Chester W. Chapin, the New York Yacht Club boat, the Gay Head, the Atlantic Yacht Club boat, and scores of others, all of them black with sightseers crowding to the highest decks.

The fleet lay still and wallowed in the trough of the sea waiting for the starting gun while the steam yachts and the stragglers of the fleet came up. For miles in all directions except where the course was to be set there was nothing but yachts.

THE RACE IN DETAIL.

Battle for Advantage at the Start One of the Hardest Ever Seen in These Waters.

When the committee boat signaled that the course would be east by north, the breeze was a tolerably good one, sufficient to have made a most interesting race, had it held its force and direction. The tide was at the very last of the ebb; indeed, before the yachts were fairly away it was low water slack. The

the lightship, each keeping well behind the line. They were about the length of the line apart when they began these tactics, one being at the outer end of it when the other was at the inner end. When the preparatory signal was broken out at 10:55 Shamrock was near the lightship, and she wore round it immediately after the gun. Barr steered Columbia over precisely the same course. Both were now running off to the southeast with their sheets flat. Barr at once began to luff Columbia out for the weather berth, and of course as she took the wind she began to foot faster than the other, but Sycamore at once tacked Shamrock. Columbia crossed her bows and tacked on her weather bow. Barr was too far up to please him, and with both vessels now on the port tack the American skipper bore hard down on his opponent to get him under his lee.

Here Shamrock did some pretty work, actually running out of the lee berth, but not far enough ahead to carry her entirely clear of Columbia. Barr was twisting Columbia about to check her way, as he found himself down on his man too soon. Reaching the line, both bore away, Shamrock ahead and to leeward. Again they ran off with sheets flat. The warning signal, five minutes previous to the starting signal, had now gone, and both luffed toward the line.

At 11:08 Columbia was forced to break out her baby jib topsail, which had been ready in stops, in order to draw out ahead and clear of Shamrock. At 11:10 Shamrock broke hers out. Columbia now tacked to stand for the line, and Shamrock followed. Both reached the line too soon, but Columbia had the weather berth, and thus was able to force Shamrock to follow her movements. The American yacht bore away, and the British yacht had to do the same. Columbia had a little more way on, and when she hauled her wind to make for the line again she was able to cross first. Both yachts had been recalled by signal from the committee boat, but Shamrock's way was sodeadened by Columbia's manoeuvres on her weather that when she hauled her wind to cross the line on the starboard tack she was almost in irons. So to get clear of her troublesome opponent the challenger at once went on the port tack. Columbia immediately followed, and the two were now off on a long port tack together. It was one of the hardest fought battles for the advantage at the start ever seen in American racing waters, and from the beginning of it to the end Capt. Barr had the redoubtable Capt. Sycamore, reputed to be the smartest starting skipper in Great Britain, entirely at his mercy.

ANXIETY AT THE START.

As the two yachts started off on their first journey together every eye was strained to see how their merits would compare. This was really the great moment of the day, the moment in which these two racers, so long held apart, so much talked of, the bearers of the hopes and fears of two lands, had measured their powers. Would Shamrock show the wonderful speed of which so many columns had been written? Would the old boat, Columbia, prove to be outclassed after two years of progress in the yachting world?

The behavior of the two was closely watched. Their respective angles of keel were the same. Shamrock, with her larger sail spread and her smaller underbody, was standing up quite as well as her rival. The action of both in the sea was the same. Shamrock's bows hurled away the foam in great sheets just as bravely as Columbia's. But one thing was certain, Shamrock was going the faster of the two. For a few seconds the less experienced observers were alarmed. Had we at last caught a Tartar? No; there was really no serious ground for alarm. Capt. Sycamore was simply ramphing Shamrock off to get her out from under Columbia's lee. It was the challenger's one fine burst of speed, and while it lasted it made her work formidable. It even afforded some ground for belief that in a good sailing breeze she would do better than in a light wind. But then Columbia is built that way, too.

And now came the first evidence that the wind was not true. Columbia caught a strong puff, fully a point and a half to the good, which enabled her to head that much higher than Shamrock. The puff lasted two good minutes and it enabled Columbia to gain considerable ground to windward. Capt. Sycamore, seeing the effect of this puff, and wishing to place his yacht nearer to what seemed like a favorable slant of wind, went about at 11:27:15, putting Shamrock on the starboard tack. Columbia held on a little longer, and went on the starboard tack at 11:29:40.

The state of the race was now easy to determine. Columbia had gained materially since the start, when she had twelve seconds the better of her antagonist. She was now a third of a mile ahead and a little to windward, or at the rate they were going, about a minute and a half ahead. Both yachts were heading toward the Long Island shore. The sea, which was on their starboard bows, was not at all heavy and seemed to have little effect on them. Columbia was slowly but surely gaining. The uncertainty of the wind was shown by the frequent lifting of Columbia's headsails and the twists in her course. Capt. Barr never lost a trick in taking advantage of the puffs. Neither did Capt. Sycamore, but it is a well-known fact that the windward yacht always gets a little the better of these shifts.

At 11:40:30 Columbia went on the port tack. She was now standing to cross Shamrock's bow, and at this moment the latter got a favoring puff and headed very high, but all to no purpose, for at 11:42:45 Columbia crossed her bow and at 11:42:15 went on the starboard tack on her weather quarter, about 150 yards to windward. On this tack the two yachts were heading for Long Beach, and Columbia again began to show a slow and steady gain. The wind had been gradually decreasing in power and it now began to fall light. Both yachts were standing up almost straight and long wavy folds ran through their mainsails as they rolled to the seas.

WORKING IN TOWARD SHORE.

As they worked in toward the Long Island shore the sea became smoother and the wind more moderate. Both yachts stood up with a very small angle of heel. Their lee rails were far above the water and there was no great need of having all hands up to windward. At 12:08 Columbia was helped by another fair flaw in the wind and for fully thirty seconds she was pointing not less than a point better than Shamrock. The two stood steadily in toward the Long Island shore till the yellowish gray of the beach showed a thin pale ribbon bordering the sea of blue, and the stripes on the roof of the hotel drew hard bars of brown and white against the luminous sky. Then, at 12:14:10, Capt. Sycamore, wearied of seeking shallow water and put his Irish beauty on the port tack. Columbia followed two seconds later and held her berth well to windward. About 300 yards of water lay between her course and that of Shamrock, and a line drawn at right angles to the challenger's bowsprit would have ended in the defender's mast.

As the two stood out to sea again on the port tack, they had the seas on their port bows and well forward. Here again it was seen that the action of the two yachts was very similar. Each lifted out easily and plunging forward into the shady green hollows hurled an acre of foam outward from each bow. As the wind fell lighter here and the sea was ahead Columbia appeared to increase her lead though by very small degrees, till suddenly she was given a big rap full and sped out ahead of Shamrock, leaving the latter directly in her wake. This was not to Capt. Sycamore's taste and at 12:31:45 he threw Shamrock to the starboard tack again and once more headed toward the beach. Barr followed with Columbia two seconds later. The American yacht's position was now a third of a mile dead to windward of her opponent. Columbia for a considerable time now held a much poorer slant of wind than Shamrock, and she dropped down a little toward the challenger. At 12:40:10 Columbia went on the port tack, Shamrock following at 12:40:20.

The wind followed Shamrock around at this point and headed her off so that for several seconds her headsails were shaking. She lost her way and was almost in irons. Then Capt. Sycamore saw a better slant of wind further in toward the shore, and filling away again on the starboard tack he went after it. At this moment the two yachts had widely varying slants. Columbia, holding the port tack, had been headed off by the slant which had so killed Shamrock's way, and there were fully twelve points difference between the courses of the two yachts, whereas had the wind been perfectly true there should not have been more than eight.

At 12:52:10 Columbia went on the starboard tack, heading for Long Island once more. Capt. Sycamore now saw his chance and he put Shamrock on the port tack at 12:54:00. The yachts were now approaching one another on opposite tacks, and Capt. Sycamore had rightly judged that Columbia, by being headed so far off on her last port tack, had lost all her lead. Shamrock consequently was able to cross Columbia's bows and did so handsomely, going on the starboard tack on the defender's weather bow at 12:57:30. This gain was not due to superior speed, but to a trick of the wind of which Capt. Sycamore had taken advantage with consummate skill.

COLUMBIA UNDER SHAMROCK'S LEE.

The positions of the two yachts were now reversed, and Shamrock was the windward yacht. Barr did not like the looks of it, and at 1:01:30 he put Columbia on the port tack. Sycamore now having his opponent under his lee, determined to keep her there, and at 1:01:35 he put his yacht on the port tack also. The Irish yacht was now 150 yards on the weather bow of Columbia, and Capt. Barr at once ramped the defender off to get his wind free. The wind was now a little better, and both yachts began to foot faster. Nevertheless, there were still grave doubts as to the possibility of making the race within the time limit. There was not sufficient force in the breeze to turn a white cap on the deep blue surface of the ocean. A few corrugated wrinkles alone served as assurance that there was a sailing breeze at all. At 1:21:50 Shamrock was thrown on the starboard tack. Columbia stood on till 1:23, when she followed her leader.

Columbia now held the weather berth about 150 yards higher than Shamrock, but the other yacht was fully 300 yards ahead. This placed the two on about even terms. Columbia now began to do some footing, which gave joy to every spectator in the fleet. The wind was, indeed, a light air, but Columbia picked up her heels, and for a very short time was on Shamrock's weather quarter. As she drew up toward the challenger she began to get the effect of the latter's back wind, and at 1:32 she went on the port tack to get away from it. Shamrock followed her about at 1:32:50. Columbia's superior quickness in stays gave her a further gain at this point, and when the two stretched away on the port tack there was no doubt that the American yacht held the position of advantage.

The wind shifted more to the southeast now, and at 1:37:15 Columbia went on the starboard tack again, Shamrock following at 1:37:25. Columbia was now very little astern of Shamrock, and holding a berth about 100 yards further to windward. The two skippers now had a lively steering battle, for the wind was so light that each of them had to keep rolling his wheel first one way and then the other in order to take advantage of every little puff and slant in the infantile breeze. And it was falling lighter every moment, and was so uncertain that the two yachts were never heading in the same direction. At 1:59:30 Shamrock went on the port tack, followed by Columbia at 1:59:40, but the wind took another cant to the southward, and immediately the two yachts swung off on the starboard tack again, never having fairly filled away on the other tack. At 2:01:30 Shamrock dropped her baby jibtopsail and prepared to set another.

The shift of wind gave Columbia such a big lift that it set her right up to windward and a little ahead. At 2:02 Shamrock set a slightly larger jibtopsail than the one with which she had started. The new wind was not better than the old one, yet the yachts by heading a little more directly into the seas were a little steadier and did not roll the wind out of their sails at every lurch to leeward. Columbia's ability at footing in a light breeze and a long sea was now showing to great advantage. She drew steadily ahead, and at 2:25 the American yacht was fully half a mile ahead of her antagonist. But the yachts had now been gone three and a quarter hours, and the mark had just hove in sight. It was therefore quite plain that nothing but a sudden and wonderful burst of wind could enable them to finish within the time limit.

COLUMBIA'S FINE SHOWING.

If a finish had been possible, through the efforts of an inanimate object, the American yacht would have made it. Columbia seemed a thing of life as she leaped forward over the swelling seas, every plate and rivet in her beautiful hull apparently throbbing with eagerness to reach the outer mark. Shamrock, too, was sailing well, but she was dropping astern inch by inch, and Columbia's steady gain was manifest to the most inexperienced observer. The southerly shift of the wind had made it possible for the racers to hold one long tack since 1:37, except for the momentary attempt to go about at 1:59.

It was a close-hauled reach instead of a beat, yet it was a good test of the merits of the yachts on this point of sailing, which eliminates from windward work only the matter of going about. The excursion fleet crowded down toward the mark, which at 3 o'clock was about a mile away. The sea was kept fairly clear around the turn, though the shift in the wind had somewhat disarranged the plans of the revenue cutters. Too many vessels were to windward of the mark, where they would not have been if the yachts had continued to make tacks.

At 3:02:30 Columbia took in her baby jibtopsail to prepare to round the mark. She tacked at 3:05:30 and weathered the mark at 3:05:32.

As soon as she had rounded Columbia sent up her balloon jibtopsail in stops, and at 3:06:30 broke it out, making remarkably smart work of this job. A few seconds later she took in her forestaysail and set a balloonер in its place, but this did not seem to work to satisfaction and was taken in. The working forestaysail replaced it. Meanwhile Shamrock was reaching up to the mark very slowly indeed. It took her seven minutes to arrive at the mark and round it, which she did at 3:12:47. As she rounded she took in her jibtopsail and forestaysail. At 3:14:45 she set a balloon forestaysail, and at 3:17 she broke out a big reaching jibtopsail. In this Sycamore showed better judgment than Barr.

The wind hauled a little more to the south southeast and shortly after the big balloon jib of the Columbia had begun to fill it was seen to shake in the wind. Those on board noticed the shift, and down came the balloon jib at 3:18:45. Three minutes later a No. 2 reaching jib topsail was set, and the defender's foresails began to draw at once with the change and sent her ahead at a steady clip.

COLUMBIA FORGES AHEAD.

At 3:23 Shamrock took in her balloon foretaysail and set a working staysail. The Columbia at this time was about half a mile in the lead, and seemed to be gaining steadily. But the wind continued to decrease, and as it fell it began to head both yachts somewhat, so that at one time there seemed danger of a beat back to the mark. The light airs continued, and both yachts stood straight, rising to the ground swell and rolling while the fitful breezes played aloft.

The lead of Columbia grew slowly but surely, and those who had at first expected to find that the American yacht was favored by a steady puff of breeze began to see that the conditions surrounding both boats were in reality nearly alike, and that the Columbia was making her gain on the challenger by dint of merit. In time the lead of the white boat was increased to between three-quarters and one mile.

By this time the greater number of the accompanying fleet saw that it was next to impossible to finish the race within the prescribed five and a half hours, and the steamer forged toward the committee boat to see what were the prospects for finishing the race.

The yacht's continued holding their course, the men on the Shamrock piled to leeward, which gave the bronze colored boat the appearance of having a puff of wind which might seriously endanger the lead of her rival. The wind, however, continued light and fluky, and the canvas of the contestants was seen to shiver and to fill only to flutter again the next minute. Once only the Columbia seemed to have struck oil, for another shift in the breeze started her sails and there seemed a bare prospect after all of finishing the contest within the time limit.

But the puff was the last of the day's race. In another minute the sails of the defender were again flat, and with the Shamrock far astern both boats drifted nearer the spot where the guide boat and the committee boat and the yachts and steamers had assembled to learn the result of the decision as to the postponement. The fleet lay off Hempstead Bay awaiting the coming up of the two yachts. Toward the end the Shamrock seemed to have picked up a bit of a breeze and to gain on the Columbia, but the race was then practically up, for on board the Navigator signals were being bent to the halyards which must mean the postponement of the race.

At 4:35 o'clock a roll of red bunting was sent to the mastheads of the Navigator, but it was not broken out and was left to stay awaiting the closer approach of the boats. At 4:42 o'clock the signal was broken out, and the letter R of the International Signal Code appeared. At the same time the gun on the Navigator boomed and as the report reached the Columbia down came her staysail and her jibtopsail, and she proceeded under a jib and mainsail and club topsail toward her tug to be picked up and towed to her moorings.

Even as the Columbia's foresails came down on the run the Shamrock doused her foresails, all except the jib, and, like her rival, headed in the direction of her tug, to be towed into the Horseshoe. And so ended the first attempt to sail the cup races of 1901.

In the beat to the outer mark, Columbia occupied 3 hours 54 minutes and 48 seconds, while Shamrock required 4 hours 1 minute and 46 seconds to make the distance. Columbia's gain, 7 minutes and 3 seconds.

Tammany Leaders at the Yacht Race.

Richard Croker and a host of Tammany leaders went to the yacht races on the Dock Department tug Richard Croker. There were in the party John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Thomas F. Smith, Frank Croker, Charles F. Murphy, John B. Sexton, and William Dalton. The start was made from East Twenty-sixth Street before 9 o'clock, and the party returned to dine at the Democratic Club. Politics was not discussed on the trip. Richard Croker spoke very enthusiastically when he returned. He said the Columbia is a very speedy yacht.

PATROL OF THE COURSE

Precautions to Prevent Interference with the Racing Yachts.

Perfect Order Maintained by the Great Fleet of Excursion Boats—Scene by Day and by Night.

There could have been no cause of complaint over the way the race course of the Columbia and Shamrock II. was patrolled yesterday. Not a vessel gave the line of guard boats trouble. Every signal from the protecting revenue cutters and steam yachts and scouts was heeded to the letter, and Capt. Thomas D. Walker of the cutter Gresham, who commanded the patrol line, said after the time was up that he could have wished no better order.

"It was perfect," he said. "I don't want any easier task than to keep such excursionists as these out of the way."

There were two divisions in the patrol line. In the first were the cutter Gresham, the finest vessel of its class in the Government service; the Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht; the Windom, another cutter; the steam yacht Colonia, owned by F. G. Bourne, and the cutters Algonquin and Dallas. The Scout, August Belmont's fast launch, acted as a messenger boat for this division. In the second part of the patrol line were the cutters Seminole, Onondaga, and Dexter; H. H. Roger's steam yacht Kanawha, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, and J. G. Butler's Duquesne. The scout boat for the second division was Cornelius Vanderbilt's launch Mirage.

To hear about how the patrol guards the racers from interference and to see how it is done are two very different things. Led by the Gresham, with Capt. Walker and Collector of the Port Bidwell's personal representative aboard, the line was formed about 10 o'clock, more than an hour before the racers made their start.

MANOEUVRING OF THE FLEET.

The two protecting divisions were so stationed at the beginning that they formed an acute angle with each other, the starting point of the Columbia and Shamrock II. being just within the angle. All passenger vessels, with sightseers on board, had to keep their places back of the patrol lines, so the area within which the racers sailed was bounded on two of its three sides with what a bird's-eye view would have represented as two broad bands of boats.

As the race progressed the lines of onlooking vessels advanced. The form of the original angle was held. Out of the open side, in front of the racers, could be seen, after a time, the stake boat, where the turn for the return sail had to be made. As the racers made this turn around the stake the lines of vessels, under orders signaled from the Gresham, diverged at the point where they had hitherto met, and by the time the rival boats were well on their homeward way they were sailing between practically parallel rows of spectators. This formation lasted until time was called. Tugs took the racers in tow, and all the fleet of miscellaneous craft made a rush for the city.

Then night fell. Glittering lights began to show themselves at the hundreds of mastheads. The waters from the Sandy Hook Lightship to the Narrows, and the whole interior of the harbor as well, appeared to be celebrating a great fête, as they were. Not only were many colored lights displayed from the vessels that flitted to and fro on the sea, though quite a number of the passengers were taken ill. Music was furnished by the Eighth Regiment Band, and the committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club to look after the comforts of the passengers was composed of T. A. Bronson, Chairman; A. B. Jones, Secretary; P. E. Stevenson and S. Vaugn Clarke.

Many residents of the city who are seen at the Horse Show and other public society sporting events were on board. The costumes of the feminine portion of the steamer's burden were rather varied, but there was a total absence of yachting costumes. Those taking their bearings from the promise of the weather before going aboard wore light clothing, others—the transatlantic contingent—brought wraps of all kinds, long cloaks, extra coats, and furs.

The New York Yacht Club numbers among its membership many who are not residents of New York. A number of these were aboard the Chapin. Also there were:

Garrett B. Adams,
Robert W. Downing, Philadelphia,
Charles Zehlin, Philadelphia,
W. C. Murphy,
H. T. G. Weyman,
John Hyslop,
J. V. S. Oddie, Jr.,
Mrs. Mary Owens,
Miss Violet Golding,
Miss Formosa,
Major H. W. Hubbell,
Walter Jennings,
A. W. Craigie,
L. V. Clark,
B. Curtis,
A. B. Hunt,
John Burke,
A. L. Willard,
C. C. Brokaw,
S. J. Hyde,
J. S. Lovejoy,
C. F. Brooker,
A. O. Jennings,
J. L. Arden,
J. B. Mills,
A. W. Marshall,
Major Charles Ulrich,
Clayton Mayo,
Ernest Staples,
J. C. Sharp,
J. A. Wright,
G. W. Scott,
A. R. Fish,
H. H. Barnes,
T. H. MacDonald,
C. H. W. Foster,
Stanford White,
H. P. Bartlet,
C. S. Smith,
H. L. Pratt,
J. Norton Winslow,
H. W. Howe,
W. H. Hollister,
C. E. Danforth, Jr.,
J. W. Comstock,
W. A. Haines,
Gen. McC. Butt,
J. R. Van Wormer,
J. M. McCurdy,
H. Poor,
A. W. Mott,
J. Markle,
F. D. Corning,
Capt. J. R. Bartlett,
E. M. Lockwood,
H. F. Lippitt,
Sydney Chubb,
C. T. Wilton,
William Coverly,
A. G. Hanan,
G. A. Freeman,
H. C. Du Val,
J. McKay Minton,
Fallen McCurdy,
B. F. O'Connor,
E. S. Thompson,
J. M. Davis,
Warren B. Fales,
Gen. Thos. L. Watson,
Joseph Bushnell,
Leo Bresiln,
J. T. O'Shaughnessy,
W. R. P. Weeks,
M. P. Palmer,
L. S. Brush,
Paul G. Thebaud,
H. G. Moore,
George Tillotson,
C. E. Potter,
David Barnes,
Thomas A. McIntyre,
F. C. Corning,
A. W. Roesiter,
Hugh L. Willoughby,
Henry R. Reed,
W. B. Hopkins,
H. H. Hendricks,
Edward Winslow,
A. H. Forbes,
Henry L. Satterlee,
E. H. Baker,
C. C. Tyler,
C. L. F. Robinson,
N. D. Lawton,
R. W. G. Welling,
Charles Lane Poor,
G. W. Stowe,
James Francis,
Dr. W. W. Gilfillan,
E. A. Sumner,
H. R. Harper,
Hunter Wykes,
F. R. Franke,
W. G. Brokaw,
W. A. Wordsworth,
M. A. Wilks,
T. F. Oakes,
J. Murray Mitchell,
W. Luttgen,
J. Ridgway,
James L. Laidlaw,
Lieut. Commander W. P. White, U. S. N.,
Com. J. H. Nichols,
W. L. Crow,
G. S. Terry,
C. W. Harkness,
J. H. Cockburn,
Inspector Alex Williams,
Capt. James Price,
H. V. R. Kennedy,
H. C. Fuller,
William Du Pont,
George H. Mairs and Mrs. Mairs,
F. W. J. Hurst and Mrs. Hurst,
H. H. Hendricks and Mrs. Hendricks,
W. A. Haines and Mrs. Haines,
John Haines,
Miss Sarah Brown,
Alex. Rutherfurd,
Miss Sabina Rutherfurd,
Capt. Jacob Miller, U. S. N.,
James A. Harriman,
Eugene Lentilhon and Mrs. Lentilhon,
Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud,
Mrs. G. Freeman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,
Miss Sarah P. Stokes,
Edward du Vivier,
Miss Vernon Brown,
Daniel Frohman,
Mrs. Walter Watson,
Henry Taylor and Mrs. Taylor,
William Kent and Mrs. Kent,
A. C. Bostwick,
Mrs. Ernest La Montagne,
Capt. W. Emery, U. S. N.,
Paul Butler,
Charles Nason and Mrs. Nason,
Com. and Mrs. Charles Buchanan,
Lieut. Com. Michler,
Charles Ingersoll and Mrs. Ingersoll,
F. G. Spedden and Mrs. Spedden,
Mrs. J. H. Whitney,
William Riggs, Baltimore,
C. F. Kohl, San Francisco,
E. Robbins Walker, Jr., and Mrs. Walker,
J. A. McCord,
James Parker,
Eric Dahlgren,
James Winslow,
J. H. Hall,
F. de Peyster Hall,
James Rich Steers and Mrs. Steers,
George W. Kidd,
Dr. Richard Kalish and Mrs. Kalish,
W. H. Wickham,
Charles G. Franklyn,
Clarence Moore, Washington,
Patrick Grant, Boston,
British Vice Consul C. Bailey,
C. Yulee,
James Clinch Smith,
Oliver Bird and Mrs. Bird,
Edmund A. Hurry,
Prof. Henry F. Osborne,
Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Emmett,
H. B. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor,
Miss Clara Byron,
Miss Lily Dixon,
Mr. and Mrs. Campbell,
M. S. Van Antwerp and Mrs. Van Antwerp,
Walter Watson and Mrs. Watson,
George Freeman and Mrs. Freeman,
James Norton Winslow and Mrs. Winslow,
Dr. and Mrs. John Dawson of Charleston, S. C.
Mrs. Frederick Johnson of Cincinnati,
Mrs. Carroll Mercer of Washington,
Mrs. Nelson Howard of Newport,
Devereux Emmet and Mrs. Emmet,
Vernon Brown and Mrs. Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. Rodewald,
Sydney D. Ripley and Mrs. Ripley,
Arnold W. Brunner,
Willard Brown,
Lawrence Embree,
Roosevelt Schuyler,
Davis Barnes,
James Martin,
Gerard Beeckman,
F. de P. Foster,
T. Wyman Porter,
C. Weidenfeld,
Clarence Collins,
Lieut Emory, U. S. N.,
Lieut. Harlow, U. S. N., or Murray Mitchell,
Amory S. Carhart,
Glassey A. Wilkes,
Seth Sprague,
T. de P. Hale,
Bayard Foulke,
G. B. Satterlee,
Robert Hone,
John Duer,
Edward Twining,
Gustav Wilmerding,
John Bird,
Cornelius Roosevelt,
Alonzo Jones,
Edmund Darrell,
Frederick Gallatin,
James H. Breslin,
William Emmet,
Charles Emmet,
Mrs. Casper Whitney.

A large number of the members of the New York Yacht Club went to the clubhouse, in West Forty-fourth Street, for dinner after their return from the race. While there was general disappointment at the failure of the Columbia to finish the race within the time limit, there was considerable jubilation over the fact that she had outsailed Shamrock II. None of the members of the club who were at the clubhouse desired to be publicly quoted, but one of them, who has been a close observer of the two boats, said:

"How would you expect us to feel? Put yourself in our places. The Columbia has clearly shown her qualities to-day and there need be no fear of the America's Cup leaving here this year."

There was no meeting of the Regatta Committee last night. Secretary Oddie of the club stated that none was necessary, as all arrangements had been completed for Saturday's race.

ATLANTIC Y. C. EXPERTS.

Spectators on Board the Gay Head Convinced the Cup Is Safe.

Atlantic Yacht Club members and their friends, 700 strong, viewed the race from the decks of the steamer Gay Head. The start was made from Pier 1 North River, shortly after 9 o'clock. About 200 members of the New York Athletic Club were on board. There was also a large number of ladies. At the Sea Gate Clubhouse quite a large party was taken on, and the real start for the race was made. The Gay Head drew alongside the New York Yacht Club steamboat Chester W. Chapin just as the prepartory gun sounded.

Ex-Vice Commodore P. D. Sanford was in charge of the boat. Among the members and others on board were:

Edwin Gould and party,
Commodore D. Banks,
Lewis Nixon,
Charles T. Pierce,
George H. Church,
Edwin Hollis Low,
Robert Tod,
H. J. Gielow,
Edmund Fish,
Spencer Swaine,
The Rev. L. Parker,
H. H. Hoggins,
Frank C. Swan,
L. F. Jackson,
W. T. Minuse,
Vice Commodore Robert P. Doremus and wife,
Thomas Arnold,
Frederick Vilmer,
J. J. Allen,
T. W. Rowan,
Washington Hull,
George Cuthbert,
J. W. Foote,
Charles Nason,
J. M. Savage, Jr.,
Fleet Capt. G. Hull,
A. P. Ketcham,
James Weir, Jr.,
E. Ferris,
J. F. Ackerman,
George McNulty,
Commodore Benjamin F. Whitlock,
David H. Valentine,
Capt. H. F. Hayden,
Fleet Surgeon Milbank,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hallock,
Miss Hayer,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Quast,
Miss Quast,
Mr. and Mrs. William Bracken,
Mrs. J. Salter,
Mrs. Henry F. Martin,
Mrs. F. H. Wurts,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Nicholson,
Mr. Wickes,
Mr. Maxwell,
Mr. Nelson,
C. E. T. Foster,
Mr. Jennings,
L. L. Drake,
Mr. De Fremery.

The weather sharps aboard sniffed the air sententiously as the Gay Head pulled down the upper bay. "Shamrock weather," observed Frederick Vilmer and many others. The general feeling was that if the light breeze kept up it would be a very close race, with the chances in favor of the Lipton boat.

Sir Thomas said to me only a few days ago," remarked Edwin Hollis Low, "that he had brought over a boat this time to sail in our own weather—a light breeze. This looks like Shamrock weather."

With the long roll off the Hook, the faces of many of the women and not a few of the men grew very white, and there were several hurryings below and to the sides. Even the tempting luncheon soon spread failed to induce some to venture from their state rooms.

Enthusiasm ran high as the two boats jockeyed for the start. This enthusiasm grew as the Columbia drew away from the Shamrock until, when the turn was reached and Columbia began to widen the interval between her and her rival, a great cheer broke from the hundreds on board, in which the women, seasick and well, joined heartily, standing up and waving their handkerchiefs and hands ecstatically. The Shamrock's speed in the light breeze had pleasantly surprised all of the yachtsmen on board, and on all sides the highest praise was heard for Capt. Barr's handling of the American boat.

As the time limit approached, regret was expressed that the Columbia would not finish within the five and a half hour mark, but this did not damp the enthusiasm of the clubmen aboard, who accepted the spin as a sure indication of the Columbia's ability to win over the Shamrock in the latter's own weather.

The delight of the Atlantic Club members was plainly shown by their remarks as the Gay Head steamed back toward town.

"From the showing of the Shamrock today," said Charles T. Pierce, Treasurer of the club, jubilantly, "I do not think she is the equal of our boat in any condition of wind or water. The Columbia did better to windward than on the close reach home. I should think the Shamrock would do her best before the wind, but at that the Columbia outfooted her."

Edwin Hollis Low echoed this sentiment and said:

"The Columbia's work in this wind was a wonderful surprise to us. The way she pointed at the start completely took our breath away. We had seen the Shamrock on trial spins for a month past, and we were afraid of her in a breeze like this. So when Columbia tuned up we simply marveled. We feared the Shamrock's tremendous sail area, and we knew that Lipton had done for his boat all that English science could do. It looks as if the cup is safe."

H. J. Gielow, the designer and yachting authority, was also greatly pleased at Columbia's showing.

"It was wonderful," said he. "I felt before the race that Shamrock would have the best show in light weather. It looks now as if her chances of winning even one race were rather slim. Columbia was superbly handled by Barr. Never at any time did she have the worst of it, with the very brief exception just after the start when she ran into a 'soft spot.' It looks as if the cup would stay, as this to my mind was Shamrock weather."

Frederick Vilmer expressed his gratification strongly.

"The manoeuvring of both boats at the start was most sportsmanlike," said he. "The jockeying was severe, but was stood well by both. When there was any wind stirring Columbia showed she could go along, and demonstrated her superiority when she came down before the wind after the turn. Shamrock, I have heard, is a light-weather boat. Columbia is a good, hard-weather boat. It seems now as if the cup is in no danger."

Lewis Nixon commented briefly on the races as follows: "I expected the Columbia to win, but thought the race would be closer."

Commodore Sanford said:

"The cup will stay. There was not enough wind to-day to suit me. I was pleased at Columbia's showing."

Commodore David Banks expressed disappointment at the Shamrock's light weather showing. He ventured the opinion that it would benefit international yachting and boat building somewhat if the Shamrock should take the cup back with her. He declared that the yacht races had done little for naval architecture in this country and that the cup yachts, with few exceptions, were never good for anything after the cup races, and were in most instances broken up. Commodore Banks also stated that yachtsmen were experiencing no little trouble with their crews. He declared that he had had nine crews since May 15. The Commodore stated that he intended discussing with other yachtsmen, in the near future legislation looking toward the authorization of yachtsmen to enlist crews for stated periods.

ON THE PRIVATE YACHTS.

Not So Large as in Former Years—Some of the Vessels Out.

Society was up betimes yesterday morning, as there were a number of yachting parties arranged for the day. Some of them, like those on the Margarita from Philadelphia, remained on board the night previous, but the majority arranged to make an early start.

There was much diversity as to the landing places of the yachts. Only a few of the parties went to the Twenty-eighth Street landing, on the East River, owing to the crowds which were expected to assemble. The Nahma, Mrs. Robert Goelet's yacht, took her passengers on at East Thirty-fifth Street, and other vessels, like the Nourmahal, went further up stream.

There was a heavy swell on, and many were ill from the rolling of the boats. Others did not venture out, and in comparison with former years the fleet of private yachts was rather small. A great number of the yachts were from other cities. Nearly all the parties returned to town for dinner at the various restaurants.

One of the largest parties was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia. Among the guests were Lady Lister Kaye, Miss Emily Yznaga, Lord Athlumney, Lady Compton, J. M. Paulton, M. P.; B. W. Van Vorhees, F. De Murietta, Miss Julia Rush, Miss Jean Struthers of Philadelphia, Capt. Gordon Wilson, Lady Sarah Wilson, the Duke of Alva, Reginald Ronalds, and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story.

Harry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a large party on the Narada, which came in from Newport for the race. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Chapman, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Lilly Oelrichs, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Peter Martin, Swan Latrobe, and Edward Bulkeley.

On the Nourmahal Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained a small party. Among their guests were Mrs. Adolph Landenburg, Lady Cunard, Miss Atherton Blight, Moncure Robinson, Winthrop Rutherfurd, and J. Barton Willing.

Eugene Higgins had a small party on the Varuna, among his guests being Mrs. Roche and Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Gladys Brooks, Count Leon de Laverde, and Dr. Gautiez of Paris.

A very pleasant party was given on the Sagistta by Capt. De la Mar and Albert Morris Bagby. Among the guests were the Princess Poggio Sussa, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Gen. and Mrs. Eugene Griffin, Mrs. James Bishop, Mrs. Hare, Miss Hare, Miss Fannie Foster Jones, Mrs. Sidney de Kay and Miss Janet E. de Kay, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young of San Francisco and Miss De Young, Mrs. J. J. Mason of Newport, John R. Abney, Charles Matthews, Mr. Godfrey, John Targee Sill, Mr. Case, and Mr. and Mrs. Battle.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney gave a large party on the Susquehanna.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia had a small party on their yacht, among whom were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mr. and Mrs. William Carter of Philadelphia.

The Catania, the yacht owned by the Duke of Sutherland and chartered by R. A. C. Smith, had a stag party on board.

Mrs. Robert Goelet, on the Nahma, had Miss Goelet, Robert Goelet, and Frank Riggs as her guests.

J. Pierpont Morgan, on the Corsair, had Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard.

On the Norman, owned by Frank Tilford, there was a stag party, among whom were Gen. McAlpin, George P. Butler, William H. Butler, and R. R. Givine.

There was a small party on the Aloka the host of which was Arthur Custis James. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Harvey Tiers of Morristown.

Other large parties were given by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, on the Sultana; Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury, on the Saxon, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, on the Tuscarora.

Among Sir Thomas Lipton's guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel, Lady Newbrough, Judge Keogh and the Misses Emmet, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.

On the Conqueror, Frederick Vanderbilt's yacht, were Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen.

THE FLEET AT THE RACE.

Excursion Steamships and Private Yachts Seen at the Course.

Every kind of a boat, from ocean-going steamships to catboats, made up the fleet that went to the yacht race.

La Grande Duchesse of the Plant System, soon to be used on the Savannah Line, was one of the largest liners. She carried among her passengers many well-known persons and delegations from several clubs, including those from the Union League Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the Engineers' Club.

Others of the larger vessels were the Old Dominion liner Jefferson, the steel steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line, the City of Lowell of the Norwich Line, the New Jersey Central Railroad's fast flier Monmouth, the Hartford Line's Montauk, the Sound boat Shinnecock, the Columbia of the Long Branch route, and the Rockaway Beach line steamboat Gen. Slocum.

The Iron Steamboat Company had out its whole fleet. Other sidewheelers were the Glen Island and John Sylvester of the Starin Company, and the fishing boat Angler. The police boat Patrol and the tug Richard Croker of the Department of Docks and Ferries had aboard many city officials, the former carrying the Red Cross flag and a number of physicians.

On the big City of Lowell were the members of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Among the steam yachts were:

J. P. Morgan's Corsair, Cornelius Vanderbilt's May, R. A. C. Smith's Catania, Frank Tilford's Norman, Col. J. G. Butler's Duquesne, D. G. Reed's Alcedo, Edward Eyre's Viva, E. A. Hutchins's Guilla, Robert Ballantyne's Tuscarora, Commodore E. D. Morgan's Park City, Pliny Fiske's Admiral, William B. Leeds's Aileen, the Llewellyn, with a large party invited by Mrs. Bannigan, wife of the Commodore of the Providence Yacht Club; Joseph Stickney's Susquehanna, Henry Walter's Narada, and J. T. Williams's Embla.

Col. Julius Fleischman's Hiawatha, E. W. Bliss's Felicia, Frederick L. Osgood's Tillie, Miss Eloise Breese's Elsa, L. J. Busby's Duchess, Albert White's Chetolah, E. D. Trowbridge's Eltair, George R. Wilson's Anita, H. H. Rogers's Kanawha, J. R. Maxwell's Kismet, the Van Santvoords' Clermont, the Sagitta, H. Darlington's Elreba, Henry Walters's Narada, Lord Newborough's Fedora, Col. A. J. Drex

SIR THOMAS IS HOPEFUL

Shamrock's Owner Still Confident that She Will Win.

"It Was Exactly the Weather that We Had Been Praying Not to Get," He Says.

After an unbroken vigil of five and a half hours, during which he had seen his pride and his hope, Shamrock II., gradually left in the wake of the Columbia, Sir Thomas Lipton climbed down from the bridge of his steam yacht Erin and declared steutly that he was just as confident as ever that he had the best yacht that was ever built and was just as hopeful as ever that he would at last "lift" and carry away the America's Cup.

"It was not a Shamrock day," he said. "There was a rough sea and no wind, and this was exactly the weather that we have been praying not to get. In smart club topsail weather the Shamrock will do better. I am just as hopeful as ever; just as hopeful."

If the man who, for the second time, is making a heroic effort to recover for his own country the historic trophy and has spent many thousands of dollars in the effort, felt more deeply the result of yesterday he did not show it. At the close of the undecided contest his manner had lost none of its buoyancy and none of his many guests on board the Erin felt like offering any condolences.

Sir Thomas immediately followed his expression of undiminished confidence in the prowess of his own boat and crew with a handsome tribute to the crew of the rival craft.

"Nothing could exceed the workmanship displayed by the men on board the Columbia," said he. "I never saw anything better in my life."

These expressions of unstinted praise of his opponents and of hope that the final result of the great contest would be a victory for his own craft ended what must have been one of the most anxious days in the whole sporting career of Sir Thomas Lipton. The hopes and fears and anxiety created during the course of the contest were shared with the Shamrock's owner by a loyal assemblage of guests on board the Erin, consisting for the most part of his own countrymen, and his observations at the end also were indorsed by them.

The Erin party began its day at sunrise and embarked on the steamboat Victor at Pier A North River before 8 o'clock. It was well that the early start was made, for the Victor proved that, whatever possible virtues she might possess in the way of stanchness, &c., she was certainly not to be rated among the harbor fliers. The vessel did not fly the big Shamrock flag, as on former similar occasions, but she was recognized and saluted nevertheless by many passing craft as she steamed down the bay on her way to the Erin, off the Highlands. Just within the Narrows the Victor was met by the big Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which dipped her colors and sent aboard a series of waves that almost threatened the smaller vessel with annihilation. The huge seas came over the Victor's bows and surged aft, carrying terror and a wetting to many Shamrock enthusiasts who were gathered at breakfast, but doing no further damage.

Arrived off the Highlands the Victor's passengers were transferred to the Erin by means of steam launches. They had a moment before had their enthusiasm aroused by the sight of the Shamrock as she left her moorings for the starting point of the race. They were met at the gangway of the Erin by Sir Thomas Lipton, who greeted the majority of the arrivals as long-absent friends, who had been with him two years before, and had witnessed his defeat. His manner this time gave the impression that he was confident of showing them how a British yacht could win. Of the guests were:

Whitly Thomas, M. P.,	Capt. and Mrs. Babbitt,
R. Rigg, M. P.,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles
John Arbuckle,	E. Adams,
Mrs. Hodges,	Mr. and Mrs. P. Chubb,
Mrs. J. D. Hayes and son,	Capt. James Nicol,
	Capt. Campbell,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Patten,	Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Kelly,
Mr. and Mrs. James Butler,	J. N. Beach,
	Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Penfield,
E. A. Willard,	Dr. and Mrs. Grant,
Miss Willard,	The Duke de Alba,
Col. Sherman Crawford,	Mme. Von Andre,
Mrs. Barrett,	Girard A. Lowther,
John D. Crimmins,	H. C. Norman of the
Lees Knowles, M. P.,	British Legation,
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day,	A. H. Owen of the British Legation,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Maloney,	The Hon. Col. Charles Edgecomb,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Seigel,	Mrs. John Drexel,
Volgate Hoyt,	Mr. and Mrs. F. Stevens,
E. F. Benjamin and family,	Count Bergen,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Gibson,	The Hon. Capt. J. G. Beresford,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Revell of Chicago,	Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Butler.
Robert M. Ferguson,	
Mrs. Peabody,	
Col. J. B. Burbank, U. S. A., and family,	

Also on board were the members of the Oxford-Cambridge athletic team and of the English cricket team now visiting in this country.

There arrived with the guests a magnificent floral piece, as a gift from friends of Sir Thomas, and the recipient tarried a moment to inhale the fragrance of the offering before he mounted the bridge and gave the order to up anchor and steam for the Sandy Hook Lightship, around whose weatherbeaten sides the two yachts carrying the hopes of Great Britain and America were careering and curtseying as if in eager anticipation of the start of the great race.

Two years ago Sir Thomas was in the habit of leaning over the bridge and chatting with his guests during the exciting moments of the races. This time he kept his glasses almost constantly glued to his eyes watching every movement of the two racing machines.

He was plainly more engrossed in the game than ever before, and his feelings were communicated to his subordinates, who were grouped about him. At his side constantly stood Capt. Robert Wringe, who steered Shamrock I. in the last cup races, and most of the remarks of the owner during the proceedings of the day were addressed to this veteran.

The guests were plainly absorbed in the crucial moment of starting, and there was very little conversation. What there was bore mainly upon the lack of wind. As the truant breezes glided by erratically Sir Thomas remarked that it was not "his day," and just then the starting gun was fired, and the two great billows of canvas floated over the imaginary starting line.

Sir Thomas seated himself on the rail of the bridge and said not a word for nearly an hour, while the two yachts gained and lost in their relative positions at the caprice of the breezes.

"The Columbia is gaining. The Columbia is ahead," came from the decks below, but the owner of the foreign boat simply sat and peered silently through his glasses. The American boat gradually increased her lead, and it seemed as if the yacht from over the seas was already heading a cyclorn hope. Then came the sensational feature of the day.

The winds that had been coming in freakish puffs suddenly deserted the American boat and the great white craft slowed and almost seemed to stand still, her white sails fluttering helplessly like the pinions of a tired bird. The Shamrock kept on her course and took the lead, while a sigh of relief and a suppressed murmur of excitement ran among the Erin's spectators.

A curious thing happened at this moment. The mongrel dog Pat, the official mascot of the Shamrock, quietly stole from the decks below and, mounting to the flying bridge, went over to the corner where the challenger's owner stood. Sir Thomas saw the dog, and, reaching down, caressed him.

Then the two yachts got away on another tack, and the hopes that had been high on board the white boat from across the seas ebbed away as the Columbia overhauled and floated past her rival. It was Columbia ever after, and the hopes of the Erin watchers lay in the possibilities after the turning of the stake. Columbia got around in the lead, and after the Shamrock had turned she failed to make good her promise to fly before the wind. Then Sir Thomas left the bridge for the first time. He went down on the poop deck where he posed in a laughing attitude among a group of English athletes for a photograph. Then he resumed his vigil.

At last, when the signal was given declaring the race off, he came down from the bridge for the day and expressed the view quoted above. Then he called in Capt. Wringe and asked him to make public his opinion of the race.

"Flukes," said Capt. Wringe sententiously, "flukes undoubtedly. I think that if the wind had kept up steady it would have been an awfully close race. But after the wind died off the Shamrock went away. In my opinion it was one of the worst days that the Shamrock could be put into the water."

Asked how the Columbia could have gotten her big lead, Capt. Wringe said: "Well, she laid two points higher than the Shamrock. That's where she got it."

Manager Jameson of the Shamrock, when he came on board the Erin after the race, said:

"I must say I am both surprised and pleased at the excellent manner in which the course was kept clear. I hope it will be kept as clear through all our races. Of course, the day was a poor one for racing on account of the flukes."

Designer Watson said:

"I am very well satisfied with what the boat did to-day. Whenever she had a breeze of any strength she did exactly as I expected her to do."

AMERICAN EXPERTS' VIEWS.

E. D. Morgan Non-Committal — John Hyslop Confident of Victory.

E. D. Morgan of the Columbia, when interviewed after the race, said:

"It was a poor day for racing, but the Columbia did very well under the circumstances. We made a good start, but, of course, the other boat may be more fortunate the next time."

Capt. Charles Barr of the Columbia, asked what he thought of the race, replied:

"I had no time to think," and when asked if the Columbia did as well as he expected her to do, answered: "I have nothing to learn about her."

Measurer John Hyslop of the New York Yacht Club said:

"We have nothing to feel particularly jubilant over yet. Of course, the lead maintained by Columbia all through is particularly assuring to her managers, though it must be remembered that the wind was coming down from the eastward and accompanied by dampness, which naturally had a deteriorating effect on those light English sails on Shamrock. I feel no apprehension as to the result, but I would like to see them both in a blow."

INTENSE INTEREST IN DUBLIN.

The Cup Races Regarded as of Almost National Importance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says the fortunes of the first of the races for the America's Cup were followed by the public with extraordinarily enthusiastic interest. The good wishes of a vast majority of the large crowds waiting outside the newspaper offices were with Sir Thomas Lipton. The name of the yacht, Sir Thomas's nationality, his sportsmanlike courage, and his persistence have given the Irish a proprietary interest in the enterprise, and the issue of the contest for the cup is regarded as a matter of almost national importance.

The announcement of the result of yesterday's race was received without any demonstration of popular feeling, the disappointment at the failure of the Shamrock being less marked than the feeling of relief at her escape from defeat.

THE PATROL BOATS' WORK.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—In an editorial today The Times says it is very gratifying to know that the course, during the first of the series of races for the America's Cup, was admirably kept by the patrol boats, and that there is no suggestion that the crowd of yachts and steamers which went out to view the race interfered in any way with the movements of either boat.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The failure of the Columbia and Shamrock II. to cover the course in time to constitute a race has created general disappointment in Great Britain, but chagrin at the apparent poor showing of the Shamrock overshadows all other expressions of feeling.

The great suburban population of London was kept advised of the progress of the race by pyrotechnics at the Alexandria and Crystal Palaces, on the north and south sides of the city, respectively. The London crowds chiefly gathered on the Embankment, watching the red and green electric lights mounting the high tower on the Surrey side, in accordance with the varying positions of the yachts.

Steam launches carrying the same colors and patroling the Thames from London Bridge to Westminster also served to keep the eager thousands in touch with the transatlantic contest. Constant bulletins at the leading hotels supplied the news to hundreds of others.

Among the masses gathered on the embankment the keenest disappointment was evinced. Evidently they had expected the challenger to outdo the defender under any conditions.

The sporting clubs announced a very small number of wagers.

King Edward displayed great interest in the race, and was kept posted as to every movement of the yachts.

The morning papers all express disappointment. The Times, The Daily Mail, The Daily Graphic, The Morning Post, and The Standard contend that the weather conditions were too fluky to justify any verdict on the ultimate performances; but even these journals are not very hopeful of the ability of the challenger to "lift" the cup, and they admit that her performance was very disappointing.

The other papers virtually abandon hope. "If the Shamrock II. cannot improve on yesterday's display," says The Daily Chronicle, "we fear the cup is not likely to leave its half-century home."

The Daily News says:

"It is strange that the British should maintain such a strong interest in a race whose history is rather galling to their National pride. The victorious ease with which the Americans have retained the cup may have partly fed that easy, placid, and rather contemptuous benevolence with which America may now be said to regard this country. There was nothing unhappily, in the incidents of yesterday's race or in the Berkeley Oval contests to change this feeling."

The Times says:

"It would be rash to draw too decided conclusions relative to the merits of the boats, but the Shamrock II. seems to be the slower in light winds. This and her slowness in stays, however, may have been due to a rough sea. Yesterday's weather was not exactly favorable to the Shamrock II., and Britishers may draw consolation and hope from that fact as best they may."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"If ever there was a moral victory it was gained by the Columbia and Capt. Barr. Yesterday's weather, according to the experts, should have favored the Shamrock II. Her prospects, therefore, are not rosy."

The Daily Graphic regards the Columbia as a "phenomenal boat." Most of the papers think a smoother sea would suit the Shamrock II. better. All earnestly hope there will not be a series of abortive races.

THESE CLUBMEN DISAPPOINTED.

Over Four Hundred Started Out on the Homer Ramsdell, but She Had to Put Back.

The Hudson River steamboat Homer Ramsdell started down the bay yesterday morning with a lot of Brooklyn clubmen to see the race. Before the day was half over she was sighted coming back. Irate members of the Montauk, the Hamilton, the Brooklyn, and the Marine and Field Clubs were landed, declaring that they hadn't been near the race. Conflicting stories shroud the cause of their return in mist as intangible as any that ever floated in from the bay.

The members of the clubs named, to the number of 425, had chartered the Newburg of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company for the day. On her regular trip down the river yesterday morning she picked up a log and broke her propeller. The company took the Homer Ramsdell from the line's service and prepared her for the trip.

"It was all sorts of a job," said President W. H. Westoh of the steamboat company, "but rather than disappoint the clubmen we took the boat from her runs, unloaded her cargo, and put on board her equipment. Then we found that she didn't have any coal, and so we had to run over to Hoboken. This took some time. The boat was thus over an hour late. The members were grumbling, but it couldn't be helped, as the boat they had hired had been disabled, which was none of our fault. Well, she got down there, and I don't know just what happened. I fancy the clubmen hadn't gotten their sea legs yet. Maybe they left 'em in Brooklyn. Anyway, they wanted the pilot to go around some tongue of land. He pointed out to them that it would take the boat in the trough of the sea. He agreed to stay at the lightship, but that wouldn't suit them. Their committee came to some sort of an understanding, and then we started back."

Capt. Z. Rossa of the Homer Ramsdell said that the pilot had refused to allow the boat to proceed further than the lightship when the tide turned, as he thought there would be too much of a sea on. He had said that she might lie by near the lightship until the finish, but it would be unwise to proceed further.

Members of the Marine and Field Club, after their return from their fruitless trip calmed themselves with a dance at their Bath Beach Clubhouse. The sole topic of conversation was the one glimpse they had got of the yachts when they were almost hull-down on the horizon.

"We started rather late," they said, "but we were told that the Ramsdell was a sister ship of the Newburg, which we were to have had, and that there would be practically no difference. It was almost 1 o'clock when we got to the lightship. Suddenly the boat slowed down, and finally came to a stop. The Captain asserted that it would not be safe to go further. He said the tide was turning, and there would be danger if we went on."

Chairman Theodore L. Cuyler, Jr., of the committee in charge told him that the Government people had given permission for the boat to go to sea. But he replied that, with the east wind and the turn of the tide we'd be in a heavy swell that the Ramsdell couldn't stand, as she was top-heavy with an extra tier of staterooms. So we came back. Only once we caught sight of the yachts, but even with glasses we couldn't make out which was leading. We all got on the bow then and the steamboat people said they had to shift the ballast cargo to even up the stern. Next time we go to a race we'll walk."

The Ramsdell made her regular trip up the Hudson last night.

MONEY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Liberal Contributions for Anti-Tammany Bodies — Mr. Cutting Calls Leaders Together.

All the political organizations interested in the fusion campaign against Tammany Hall are settling down to hard work.

The fact that liberal contributions are pouring in to the respective headquarters is construed as an indication that the people are in earnest in their endeavor to defeat Tammany Hall. Among the early contributors are some who have not in the past taken any active interest in political matters.

A plan of campaign will be discussed this afternoon by leaders in the anti-Tammany movement at the office of R. Fulton Cutting, 32 Nassau Street.

"We are well aware," Mr. Cutting remarked yesterday, "that we have to do with a powerful enemy. Only the most complete harmony and understanding, only the most skillful plan of campaign, and only the adherence of every one to it can accomplish desired results. I have invited several Republicans to my office to talk matters over. The Independent Democrats will be next asked, because there is to be fusion complete and absolute throughout. I have no doubt of the election of Mr. Low by a substantial majority."

The Republican County Committee will provide for a grand ratification meeting at an early day. It will probably be held in Carnegie Hall.

NEW REFORM ORGANIZATION.

Political Purposes of the Order of Acorns—Oscar S. Straus Counsels Abandonment of Secrecy.

The Order of Acorns will hold a meeting to-day at its headquarters, Room 88, Pulitzer Building. The Order of Acorns is the latest political organization in Greater New York, and one which, if the hopes of its organizers are realized, expects to hold the balance of power in the coming municipal campaign. The meeting to be held to-day will be important, as a decision will be reached as to the manner of the order's participation in the campaign.

The Order of Acorns was organized as a secret society, and its purpose was to secure government for the Greater City which should be free from corruption. The President of the society is Joseph Johnson, Jr., who last year was the President of the Young Men's Democratic League and the organizer of the National Association of Democratic Clubs during the Bryan campaign. Chairman Baldwin of the Committee of Fifteen is one of the members of the organization, which includes a large number of the active newspaper men of the city and many men well known in business and political life.

At the meeting to-day Mr. Johnson expects to have present Oscar S. Straus, who has become interested in the movement, to make an argument against further secrecy in connection with the organization. Mr. Johnson said last evening that he thought it quite likely that the order would adopt Mr. Straus's suggestion to have everything in connection with the society open and above board.

"The only purpose of launching the organization as a secret society," said Mr. Johnson, "was to create interest in it and build up a membership. That object having been accomplished there is no further reason why the society should not throw off its mask. There has never been any secret about its principles, which are to bring about a decent administration of municipal affairs in Greater New York. The probability is that the order will decide to open headquarters on Broadway and hold meetings every day at noon during the campaign. No member of the organization is a seeker after any office."

CITIZENS' UNION NOMINEES.

Assembly and Aldermanic conventions of the Citizens' Union were slated to be held last night in this county. In the large majority of cases adjournments were had to permit of conferences with representatives of other anti-Tammany bodies.

In the Ninth District, the home of John C. Sheehan, of the Greater New York Democracy, James A. Allen was named for Member of Assembly, and Frank J. Dowling, the present incumbent, for Alderman.

In the Eleventh District Dr. A. J. Hussey, Alfred Schuch, and John Anderson were appointed a Conference Committee and instructed to present for the consideration of the fusion forces, as candidates for Aldermen, Dr. Hussey, F. T. Higgins, and Alfred Schuch.

In the Twenty-third District the conferees considered William B. Clarke and Charles S. Brown eligible for the offices of Assemblyman and Alderman, respectively.

In the Twenty-eighth District Aaron Roth was selected as the candidate for Alderman. The candidate for Assembly was not decided upon, but will be chosen at a meeting to be held next Monday or Tuesday.

In the Thirty-third District James Kennedy, a machinist, of 233 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was named for Member of Assembly. Alfred Sammis, a carpenter, of 440 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was nominated for Alderman.

BUTTE SPECULATORS BUY.

HELENA, Montana, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Butte says: "Almost the sole topic of discussion in Butte is the sensational and continued declines in quotations of the Amalgamated Copper Company on Eastern Exchanges. So far as can be seen here, where the principal mines of the company are located, everything appears to be in normal condition. Numerous law suits are pending between Heinz and the Amalgamated, but this has been the situation for several years. The situation of the Boston and Montana and the Anaconda is largely the situation of the Amalgamated. The Boston and Montana production has been cut down from 6,000,000 pounds of copper per month to 4,000,000 pounds by the Heinz injunctions. The Boston and Montana Company is running its concentrator nearly full, but cannot keep its smelter fully supplied, as it is working in its poorer mines. The last quarterly dividend was due to be paid Aug. 20, but an injunction threatening, the dividend was paid several weeks earlier.

The Boston and Montana dividends are now enjoined from payment. This withholds an income of nearly $6,000,000 per annum from the Amalgamated Copper Company, an amount equal to about $4 a share in Amalgamated stock. The Anaconda is paying $4 a share per annum on its 1,200,000 shares, of which 800,000 shares are believed to be owned by the Amalgamated. The Anaconda payments are semi-annual, in May and November. The Anaconda dividend may be reduced before the completion of the new big smelter next July, as $5,000,000 must come from the Anaconda treasury to pay for the smelter. There is not much confidence here in the story of a large over production, although a small one is admitted on all sides. Butte speculators have been heavy buyers on recent declines.

FUSIONIST BODIES TO NOTIFY SETH LOW

He Will Reserve His Views for a General Letter.

In 1897 He Said that an Excise Law Should Reflect the City's Public Opinion.

Seth Low was authoritatively informed yesterday of the time when he will receive formal notification of his nomination for Mayor by the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions. The notification of the Citizens' Union will take place at 6 o'clock this evening at Mr. Low's residence, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street. The notification by a committee from the Republican Convention will take place at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, also at Mr. Low's residence.

The Citizens' Union has appointed the following Notification Committee: R. Fulton Cutting, George Haven Putnam, Isaac N. Seligman, James Carroll, Gustav H. Schwab, Everett P. Wheeler, William H. Huber, Timothy Healy, and John P. Young of the Borough of Manhattan; R. R. Bowker, Willis L. Ogden, Michael J. Flaherty, and A. J. Boulton of the Borough of Brooklyn; F. L. Marshall of the Borough of the Bronx, George E. Blackwell and Col. W. S. Cogswell of the Borough of Queens, and Arthur Halleck of the Borough of Richmond.

The Republican Notification Committee will consist of the officers of that convention, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who was permanent Chairman of the convention, acting as spokesman. It is expected that both Messrs. Grout and Fornes, who were nominated for Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen, will be present at Mr. Low's house and receive their notifications at the same time that Mr. Low is notified.

MR. SHEEHAN'S DECISION.

While Mr. Low has not as yet been nominated by the Greater New York Democracy, Messrs. William Hepburn Russell and Matthew P. Breen, representing that organization, called upon Mr. Low yesterday afternoon and asked him whether it would be convenient for him to receive a notification committee from the Greater New York Democracy Convention Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Low said the day and hour would be entirely agreeable to him. The convention will be held Tuesday night. Ever since the nomination of ex-Senator Cantor by the fusionists for President of the Borough of Manhattan there has been no doubt that Mr. Sheehan and his followers would ratify Mr. Low's nomination and the fusion ticket generally.

To those who talked with him about the fusion ticket yesterday, Mr. Low said that he regarded it as an unusually strong one. It was reported on good authority that a Republican leader had written to Mr. Low advising him to use his influence to have the name of Justice William Travers Jerome, the fusion nominee for District Attorney, taken off the ticket. Mr. Low would not say whether or not he had received any such letter, but did say that he had not the slightest intention of interfering in any way with the make-up of the ticket. From his viewpoint it was not only satisfactory, but all that could be desired.

Mr. Low has decided to accept the various nominations tendered him in a very few words. Later he will write a letter, in which he will outline his views upon all the issues of the campaign.

When asked if he was ready to express any views at this time upon the platforms adopted by the Republican and Citizens' Union Conventions, Mr. Low said he would prefer to reserve his views until he wrote his letter of acceptance, as he could then give them more careful expression.

Mr. Low was also asked whether he stood by the views expressed in his letter of acceptance in 1897 on the subject of excise, this being the chief question in connection with his candidacy which seems to be agitating a certain part of the German element. To this question Mr. Low replied:

"Now, really, you must not try to draw me out on any of the issues of the campaign just now. It would not be proper to speak upon them until after I have received notification of my nomination, and, besides, I have my letter of acceptance still to write, and a man doesn't care to throw away his fire. It is hardly likely that I have changed very much in my views in four years. You know, Josh Billings said that after a man has reached the age of thirty-five he doesn't form many new habits; he has quite enough to do to steer the old ones."

Mr. Low said he would not enter actively into the campaign until after Tammany Hall had made its nomination.

HIS VIEWS IN 1897.

In view of Mr. Low's statement of the unlikelihood of any material change in his opinions on public questions since the campaign of 1897, his expression upon the subject of excise when he was a candidate for Mayor four years ago will be of interest to those who are now discussing the question of his liberality. In his letter of acceptance sent to the Citizens' Union in 1897 Mr. Low had the following to say on the excise question, which was then one of the burning issues, the Raines law being recent legislation:

"No campaign in the City of New York turning on local issues can be conducted, in the present condition of excise legislation, without some reference to the excise question. The Raines law, in my belief, contains the germ of an excise system far better than that which it supplanted, in that it has relieved the liquor traffic of the arbitrary control of excise boards, and has substituted for this a grant of explicit rights that can be enforced at law. Where the Raines law fails as applied to New York it fails because it does not take into account the public sentiment of the city. New York, while characteristically an American, is also, as the Germans say, a world city. It is cosmopolitan in fact, and cosmopolitan in sentiment. Men of every sort of upbringing must be able to live in such a city happily and naturally—of course with due regard to the rights and convictions of others.

"Legislators on this subject should never forget that the excise law stands midway between the laws that everybody believes in and the dead laws that nobody believes in, and that the effective public sentiment behind it, locally, is the only permanent force on which to depend in its administration. For this reason, in my opinion, an excise law, so far as it affects the daily life and habits of the people, should reflect the public opinion of the city. On such points, in case of radical difference of opinion, I should take the appeal to the people themselves. In a community like this I know of no better way to secure for an excise law the support of a public sentiment that will sustain its even enforcement."

Mr. Low has taken up with some of the leaders of the fusion forces the advisability of having a central headquarters. The prospect is that the organizations will get together, appoint a general campaign committee, and that this committee will then agree upon headquarters which will be satisfactory to all the fusionist organizations.

CONVENTIONS OF FUSIONISTS.

The Arrangements for Completing the Anti-Tammany Ticket.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy will meet at 1,180 Broadway on Monday to make arrangements for the convention, which will be held on Tuesday at Cooper Union.

The Independent Democracy, of which John P. Kelly is the leader, will hold its convention at the Murray Hill Lyceum, in East Thirty-fourth Street, some day next week. Wheeler H. Peckham will be invited to make the principal address. As the Independent Democracy has no organization outside of New York County, only one convention will be held by that body.

Republican conventions will be held as follows: County at Murray Hill Lyceum on Tuesday, Manhattan Borough convention at the same place on Wednesday, Bronx Borough convention at 1,004 Boston Road on Thursday, Assembly conventions at the various district headquarters on Oct. 7, Aldermanic conventions Oct. 8.

The Citizens' Union will hold its convention to-night to nominate candidates for Police Magistrates in Brooklyn.

Steinway & Sons

beg to announce that they habe opened for the conbenience of their patrons

Retail Warerooms at Windsor Arcade

Fifth Avenue, Corner 46th Street,

in addition to their present warerooms at

STEINWAY HALL, 109 E. 14th St. NEW YORK CITY.

UTICA CITY NOMINATIONS.

Charles A. Talcott Named as Democratic Candidate for Mayoralty.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Democratic city convention held this evening nominated Charles A. Talcott for Mayor, George W. Jones City Treasurer, Charles A. Poole Assessor, William M. Gibson School Commissioner, and J. J. Barry Charity Commissioner.

Thomas J. Mortimer was nominated for Assemblyman from the First Oneida District. It is understood that George Beatty, President of the Board of Aldermen, will be the Republican candidate for Mayor.

Michael James McQuade was renominated by the First District Republicans to-night for member of Assembly. Resolutions were adopted upon the assassination of President McKinley, and condemning the acts and doctrines of Anarchy and "their accessories and fellow-assassins, the yellow journals of every name and nature."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...5:52	Sun sets...5:50	Moon sets...5:05	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:24	Gov. Isl'd...6:52	H. Gate...8:48
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:50	Gov. Isl'd...7:11	H. Gate...9:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M
Hildebrand, Barbados and Northern Brazil	.....	4:20 A. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Alleghany, West Indies	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow, via Londonderry	9:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	12:00 M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Herschel, Santos and Southern Brazil	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Maracaibo	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
North Star, Portland	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nilars, Newfoundland	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15, and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 27.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Columbia, London, Sept. 11.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 26.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.
Toronto, Hull, Sept. 15.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 27.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Sept. 21.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.

El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
Orangense, Barbados, Sept. 22.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 21.
Msaba, London, Sept. 19.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Minneapolis, London, Sept. 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 25.
Trave, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.

Arrived.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg, Sept. 19, Southampton and Cherbourg, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS Excelsior, Maxson, Exeton, to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Stephens, Liverpool, Sept. 17, and Queenstown, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:17 P. M.

SS El Valle, Grant, New Orleans, Sept. 21, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Miss McDonald, Pensacola, with mdse. to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Schooner yacht Endymion, Loesch, Southampton, to George Lauder.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Moffet, Rosario, &c., Aug. 15, with mdse. to the John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Clark, Newcastle, Sept. 10, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Reiners, Rotterdam, Sept. 11, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Forest Dale, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Pensacola, for Pensacola.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Daggry, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Seneca, (Br.,) for Hongkong.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Theresee, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Claverley, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Santiago, for Nassau, Santiago, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 9:55 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:52 A. M. to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Lack

The Wanamaker Store

The Alliance of ART and FASHION

For the Beauty and Dignity of Dress

EXPERTS in fashion matters thought last Spring that our brilliant Costume Exhibition exhausted the possibilities of human endeavor in the matter of dress displays. It was conceded on all sides that the exhibition passed not only far beyond all such previous endeavors, but had transcended the utmost possibilities of belief of those who best knew the limitations of costume production.

But none knew Paris as Wanamaker's knew it. None other had the prestige that could win such co-operation from those kings and queens of fashion.

But all this accomplishment was six months ago.

Scarcely had the curtain risen on that brilliant array of costumes of the Second Empire, when our wizard of dress had already conceived the germ of a far greater endeavor.

It was costly—it was unheard-of on this continent; though queens, princesses and women of wealth and position in Europe had obtained their marvelous toilettes by similar methods.

This implied prerogative of royalty was to be requisitioned for the making of art-dresses for the women of America!

The cost was forgotten—the thought of the knowledge, prestige, labor, tact and diplomacy necessary to such an accomplishment was not allowed to deter our effort.

Legitimate Art Should Be Allied to Dressmaking Genius!

This, for the producing of such a collection of dresses as had never been dreamed of—possessing such truly artistic beauty and perfection as had never been known before.

This Daring Dream Has Been Realized

The Art of the London, Munich and Berlin academies has given the inspiration. The genius of Paris has co-operated for the expressing of these style-pictures of Art in the concrete garments of dress.

Two distinct lines of effort were followed—each complementary to the other—both of such extraordinary artistic character that each seems pre-eminent.

The almost classic character of the one scheme of study gives it first mention.

This group of Dresses is inspired by the Paintings of Thomas Gainsborough, Joshua Reynolds, George Romney, John Opie and other famous artists of the Royal Academy; and they have been specially composed for us by famous Paris couturiers. The figures from the paintings of these masters seem to have stepped from the canvas. The strong, true lines, the harmony of coloring are all most faithfully expressed.

A marvelous rejuvenescence of artistic beauty!

The other group typifies the art of today. For these designs we went direct to artists of the Munich and Berlin Academies, in order to obtain original paintings. We secured the co-operation of *Mohrbutter, Cranach, Scharnke,* and other painters, of the Secession School of Art. And this group has been composed by expert couturiers working from these paintings, under the supervision of the artists, who criticised every line of the figure, every combination of coloring, and the character and placing of every bit of garniture. Absolute artistic perfection has thus been secured.

This group of Art Nouveau Dresses is today arranged in most unique and effective manner. The figures are grouped on an artificially lighted stage, which brings out the fullest beauty of evening dresses, showing them under the light and conditions for which they were designed.

The English Art Dresses are grouped in the large cases at the other end of this specially arranged salon.

The story seems told; and yet it has scarcely begun. Not a tithe of the foreign dresses are in the two groups named, large and important as they are. It will require many days to give prominence to the various collections.

The Broadway windows present a marvellous picture. The entire Costume section is brilliant with as many as can be shown.

It is such a Style Exposition as has never been conceived before—especially significant to those who can appreciate the artistic perfection as well as marvellous physical beauty of the costumes.

The Public is most cordially invited to view the display.

Second floor.

The Paris Waists

Hundreds of women who do not aspire to complete Paris costumes wish to possess a waist with the unmatchable Parisian charm.

Hence these exquisite waists.

We have provided an elaborate collection. Some are of the smartly designed sorts that the tailor-made suit demands; some are in more dressy styles for street wear; perhaps the most beautiful of all are those of filmy nets and laces that promise most perfect adornment for reception and evening wear.

For years the world has marveled at the originality and fascination of Parisian Waists; yet there has been, in the past, a broadly expressed wish that they might be more practical in their styles. This criticism can no longer be made—the styles this season, more than ever before, display refined elegance, of the most serviceable character. The collection will delight every woman who views it today.

Prices range from $25 to $55.

Second floor, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Smart Clothes for Men

American-made—Wanamaker clothing.

What is there beyond for the well-dressed man?

The swell tailor? Yes He can give touches that we do not gainsay.

But who but yourself will know whether you paid twenty dollars to us or sixty dollars to him—thirty dollars to us or eighty dollars to him?

Is it worth that much difference? Perhaps you'll say *your* tailor does not charge such prices. Then he is *not* one of the very few tailors who can give you better clothes than Wanamaker's.

He may only charge you *double* our prices. Then the clothes he sells you are not likely to be as carefully made as ours.

It's worth looking into.

Overcoats? Sack Suits? Prince Albert Coats and Vests? Full Dress Suits?

No space today for details. We'll please you when you come—sure.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Millinery Review Continues

The past two days have witnessed a continuous demonstration of enthusiastic admiration for this collection of Trimmed Hats. Paris has outdone herself, and our own skilled designers have shown maturer artistic accomplishment.

The Assembly of Hats and Bonnets is indeed a charming sight.

Second floor, Tenth street.

LILLIAN CORSETS

An Aid to Successful Dressmaking

The marvelous exhibition of costumes that renders Wanamaker's today the centre of interest to all women who admire and follow the pronouncements of the makers of Fashion, will aid and guide in the planning of many a brilliant gown for the season's social functions.

Of primary importance in the making of the successful gown, but frequently neglected, is the choice of a perfectly-fitting corset as a proper foundation. It is due, in justice, not only to the wearer of the dress, but to the dressmaker who is doing her utmost.

The task of securing the right corset is greatly simplified by choosing from among the group of excellent sorts to be found here. Every figure is provided for, every possible style of corset is represented, and the range of prices is wide in the extreme.

Foremost among the collection is the "Lillian" made abroad by a corsetier who is no less expert, in his line, than the princes of fashion in dress. He keeps his finger on the pulse of Paris, and the corsets he makes exclusively for us bear witness, in their perfection of fit, ease and grace of style, to the accuracy of his observation.

Lillian Corsets, in a variety of graceful straight-front models, at $3.75, $4.50, $5, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12 and $13.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Neckwear for Women

A Fascinating Showing

In this charmingly attractive collection of the newest, daintiest creations in Neckwear for Women that Paris and New York could produce, may be found an appropriate finishing to touch many a sumptuous costume.

Chiffon, Mousseline de Soie, Liberty silk and Esprit net have contributed to make these pieces of neck adornment of rarely delicate beauty, that are here in such profusion.

The effects produced are striking, bewitching. Ruffs of rose or chrysanthemum petals, with long, graduated ends; Boas of chiffon intermingled with petals, preferably in black, but also in combinations of black-and-white or white-and-black, are essential to every street costume.

Some of the most attractive scarfs are of white crepe de Chine, with ends of real Duchesse or Renaissance lace; others of fine spun silk, in beautiful Persian effects.

Bolero jackets, with sleeves, of applique lace or in white, ecru and deep cream; many in exquisite Pompadour effects.

The showing of Tailor-made Neckwear is particularly rich. It includes:

Stocks of peau de soie, with long ends, with fancy stitching and French dots; in black, white and all the popular colorings.

Stocks of soft silk with Ascot tie; both stock and end of tie plaited.

Stocks of stitched fancy silk, with bow or four-in-hand tie.

Soft crush Collars of fancy silk with turnover neckband of white.

Soft Stocks of white, black or red French flannel, with Ascot tie ends; effective for wear with flannel waists.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CZOLGOSZ DOOMED TO DIE

Sentenced to Be Executed in the Week Beginning Oct. 28.

The Murderer of President McKinley in Court Reiterates that He Alone Planned the Crime—Taken to Auburn Prison.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was this afternoon sentenced to be executed in Auburn State Prison during the week beginning Oct. 28, 1901, which is the earliest day possible under the law of this State.

Czolgosz is now on the way to Auburn Prison. He left here at 10:06 o'clock to-night, under a heavy guard, and will be at Auburn between 2 and 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Before the sentence of death was passed on Czolgosz he evinced a desire to speak, but he could not get his voice above a whisper, and his words were repeated to the Court by his counsel.

"There was no one else but me," the prisoner said in a whisper. "No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it. I was not told anything about the crime, and I never thought anything about that until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Czolgosz sat down. He was quite calm, but it was evident that his mind was flooded with thoughts of his own distress. His eyes were dilated, making them appear very bright. His cheeks were a trifle pale, and his outstretched hand trembled. The guards put the handcuffs on his wrists. He looked at one of the officers. There was an expression of the profoundest fear and helplessness in his eyes. He glanced about at the crowd which gathered to get a look at him. Every eye was cold. The prisoner's eyelids rose and fell tremulously, and then he fixed his gaze upon the floor in front of him.

At this point Mr. Titus came over to the prisoner and bade him good-bye. Czolgosz replied very faintly, letting his eyes rest upon the man who has been his counsel.

"Good-bye," he said weakly.

Czolgosz was then hurried down stairs and through the "tunnel of sobs" to the jail, where he remained until he started on his journey to Auburn.

Although the time announced for the convening of court was 2 o'clock, every seat and every foot of standing roomewas occupied before 1:30, and scores were clamoring outside for admission. The doors were locked, and no more were admitted to the room. The prisoner was brought into the room at 1:55. Five minutes later Justice White took his place upon the bench. District Attorney Penney then addressed the Court, saying:

"If your Honor please, I move sentence in the case of the People vs. Leon Czolgosz. Stand up, Czolgosz."

LAST CHANCE TO SPEAK.

Clerk Fisher swore the prisoner, and his record was taken by the District Attorney as follows:

Age—Twenty-eight years. Nativity—Detroit. Residence—Broadway, Nowaks, Buffalo. Occupation—Laborer. Married or single—Single. Degree of education—Common school and parochial. Religious instruction—Catholic. Parents, living or dead—Father living, mother dead. Temperate or intemperate—Temperate. Former conviction of crime—None.

The Clerk of the Court then asked: "Have you any legal cause to show now why the sentence of the Court should not now be pronounced against you?"

"I cannot hear that," replied the prisoner.

Clerk Fisher repeated his question, and Czolgosz replied:

"I'd rather have this gentleman here speak," looking toward District Attorney Penney. "I can hear him better."

Mr. Penney then said to the prisoner: "Czolgosz, the Court wants to know if you have any reason to give why sentence should not be pronounced against you. Have you anything to say to the Judge? Say yes or no."

The prisoner did not reply, and Justice White, addressing the prisoner, said:

"In that behalf, what you have a right to say relates explicitly to the subject in hand here at this time, and which the law provides, why sentence should not now be pronounced against you, and is defined by the statute.

"The first is, that you may claim that you are insane. The next is that you have good cause to offer, either in arrest of the judgment about to be pronounced against you or for a new trial. Those are the grounds specified by the statute in which you have a right to speak at this time, and you are at perfect liberty to do so if you wish."

HAD NO ACCOMPLICES.

The prisoner replied: "I have nothing to say about that."

The Court said: "Are you ready?"

Mr. Penney replied: "Yes."

"Have you anything to say?" asked Justice White.

"Yes," replied the prisoner.

Mr. Titus said: "I think he should be permitted to make a statement in exculpation of his act, if the Court please."

The Court replied: "That will depend upon what his statement is."

Justice White then said: "Have you"—speaking to Mr. Titus—"anything to say in behalf of the prisoner at this time?"

"I have nothing to say within the definition of what your Honor has read," replied the attorney. "But it seems to me that, in order that the innocent should not suffer by this defendant's crime, the Court should permit him to exculpate at least his father, brother, and sisters."

From the Court: "Certainly, if that is the object of any statement he wishes to make. Proceed."

Then the prisoner said: "There was no one else but me. No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it."

Mr. Titus repeated it, as follows: "Owing to the prisoner's feeble voice, he says no one had anything to do with the commission of his crime but himself; that his father and mother, and no one else, had anything to do with, and knew nothing about it."

The prisoner continued: "I was not told anything about that crime, and I never thought anything about murder until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Mr. Titus again repeated as follows:

"He never told any one about the crime, and never intended to commit it until a couple of days before its commission."

Then Justice White passed sentence as follows:

THE SENTENCE.

"In taking the life of our beloved President you committed a crime which shocked and outraged the moral sense of the civilized world. You have confessed that guilt, and, after learning all that at this time can be learned from the facts and circumstances of the case, twelve good jurors have pronounced you guilty, and have found you guilty of murder in the first degree.

"You have said, according to the testimony of credible witnesses and yourself, that no other person aided or abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. God grant it may be so! The penalty for the crime for which you stand convicted is fixed by the statute, and it now becomes my duty to pronounce this judgment against you.

"The sentence of the court is that in the week beginning Oct. 28, 1901, at the place, manner, and means prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death. Remove the prisoner."

The crowd slowly filed out of the room, and court adjourned at 2:26.

The death warrant, signed by Justice White, is addressed to the Agent and Warden of Auburn State Prison, and directs him to execute the sentence of the court, within the walls of the prison, on some day during the week beginning Oct. 28 next, by causing "to pass through the body of the said Leon F. Czolgosz a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death, and that the application of the said current of electricity be continued until he, the said Leon F. Czolgosz, be dead."

CZOLGOSZ RUSHED TO AUBURN.

Smuggled from the Jail and Taken to the State Prison on a Late Night Train.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Czolgosz, the doomed assassin of President McKinley, was taken from Buffalo to Auburn State Prison to-night to await death by electrocution during the week commencing Monday, Oct. 28. Sheriff Caldwell and sixteen men took the prisoner in a special car attached to the second section of Train 12, which was due to leave at 9:30 P. M.

The train left the New York Central Station over that road at 10:06 o'clock, and the railroad officials said that an effort would be made to reach Auburn at 2:12 o'clock, which is schedule time.

Czolgosz was "sneaked" out the back entrance of the Erie County Jail, surrounded by the seventeen men, and was hustled into the special car which had backed down on the terrace tracks a few rods in the rear of the jail a minute before. The jail was left at just 9:40 o'clock, but a slow run was made to the Union Station, as the engine and car were on the wrong track, which had been cleared.

Sheriff Caldwell arranged for the departure and his moves were kept so secret and were so cleverly managed that no one but the guards, the railroad officials, and the newspaper men who were on the watch knew that the assassin was being smuggled out of the jail.

Sheriff Caldwell had given orders to his most trustworthy deputies to appear singly at the jail at different hours during the evening, and he also made arrangements with Superintendent Bradfield of the New York Central to have an engine and special car on the terrace tracks at Church Street at 9:25 o'clock.

That car was fifteen minutes late, but the moment it left the station for a run of three or four minutes, a telephone message was sent to the jail, and the Sheriff had the prisoner ready. As soon as the car stopped, but a few rods from the rear entrance to the jail, Czolgosz appeared handcuffed to Jailer George N. Mitchell and surrounded by the Sheriff and his deputies and Chief McMaster of the Auburn Police Department.

The news that a car containing the murderer was in the train shed spread quickly, and all the railroad men in the station left their work to clamber upon the platforms and get a look at the assassin. Finally at 10:06 o'clock the word was given and the 9:30 train pulled out.

At Rochester the car will be coupled to a train running from there to Auburn, which had orders to await the arrival of this train. Just before the train pulled out a reporter saw Czolgosz seated easily in a seat and smoking a cigar.

In the seat with the prisoner was Jailer Mitchell, and in the opposite seat, facing them, were the keeper of the penitentiary and Deputy Sheriff Hugh Sloan, the oldest and most experienced Deputy Sheriff in the county. The other guards were seated in front and back of him and on the other side of the car, directly opposite his seat.

These precautions were taken because the authorities received word from some source to-day that the Sheriff might encounter considerable difficulty in getting the prisoner to Auburn. Just what sort of trouble was feared could not be learned, but great care was taken that no advance news of the departure of the train should be telegraphed along the line.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Annual Report of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company.

The annual report of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1901, was made public yesterday. The names of the men comprising the Board of Directors, as published, confirm the statement of E. H. Harriman made some time ago to the effect that he was not in control of the property, as none of the Directors can be termed Harriman representatives.

The statement of earnings shows:

Gross earnings:	
Rentals and trackage	$659,159.87
Traffic	771,799.74
Total earnings	$1,430,989.61
Operating expenses and taxes	827,667.75
Net earnings	$603,321.86
Less interest charges	591,900.00
Surplus	$11,421.86

Speaking of the general development of the property, the report says:

The policy of development of the traffic interests of the company has been reasonably successful. A marked increase will be noted in the volume of gross earnings, other than rentals. The necessities, however, arising from increased traffic have been such as to cause large expenditures for maintenance, renewals, &c., especially in regard to motive power and rolling stock. The increased cost of material and labor has also made itself apparent in the cost of operation during the past year. A decided increase has been made in motive power, together with facilities such as additional side tracks, &c., for the accommodation of the increasing traffic, and these features are now exercising a satisfactory influence, enabling the company to derive greater net earnings from traffic than was possible before such additions could be created; hence, in the belief that the traffic branch of the company's business will continue at its present level at least, it is not unreasonable to anticipate an increase in the net earnings of the company for the coming year, as compared with the year to which this report refers.

Gross earnings increased $165,028, while operating expenses increased $220,028. There were also increases in taxes and interest on the bonded debt, so that the surplus net income shows a decrease of $80,605.

NEW HAVEN ROAD STATEMENT.

Gross Earnings of the Rail Lines for the Year Were $40,132,311.37.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.—The Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company have issued a general statement of its affairs for the year ending June 30, 1901. The report shows the total gross earnings from the rail lines for the year to be $40,132,311.37, including $19,853,093.07 from the passenger department and $19,864,700.70 from the freight department, besides receipts from rents and telegraph.

The income from operation less operating expenses of $28,048,478 was $12,083,832. Income from other sources amounted to $562,-569.

The deduction from the total income of taxes, interest, and rentals of leased lines left a balance of income applicable to dividends of $4,658,287. The dividends paid amounted to $4,294,738, leaving a surplus for the twelve months of $363,549.

Total gross earnings of the rail lines decreased $102,940 from the previous year. The gross earnings of the rail and steamboat lines combined were $44,295,541.

Revenue Cutter Service Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the revenue cutter service: Chief Engineer, Harry U. Butler; First Assistant Engineer, Urban Harvey.

SAYS SIGSBEE SHOULD HAVE NOTIFIED SCHLEY

Capt. Wise Thus Explains His Failure to Obey Orders.

Lieut. Wood Says Schley Appeared to be "Nervous" on Reading Dispatches from Sampson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—At the single session of the Schley court of inquiry today the chief interest manifested was in the testimony of Capt. W. C. Wise, who commanded the auxiliary cruiser Yale, and in his relation of events occurring on May 27 and 28, while Commodore Schley was hesitating between running back to Key West for coal for his squadron or resuming his station off Santiago.

Like Capt. Cotton of the Harvard, Capt. Wise approached very close to the flagship of Commodore Schley, but unlike Capt. Cotton, he failed entirely to go on board or to communicate information about the Spanish fleet, which he admitted he had not seen, instructions from Washington or any other subject within his knowledge. His explanation of his failure was that he had told Capt. Sigsbee all he knew, and as Capt. Sigsbee was going on board the Brooklyn he "supposed" he would tell Commodore Schley everything.

Some testimony was drawn from Capt. Wise as to the condition of the weather while he was towing the collier Merrimac, that operation being interrupted by the breaking of cables. It came out that the Texas had coaled from the Merrimac while the collier was in tow. Several questions were put by the Court to Capt. Wise, the first one in the effort to learn from him whether he was deterred from making a more careful examination of the interior of Santiago Harbor by fire from the shore batteries. The reply was that the Yale was not fired upon.

Other questions by the Court plainly indicated a curiosity on the part of the member making them to find out why Capt. Wise had not instructed Capt. Sigsbee to give Commodore Schley the information Wise had received from the Navy Department with regard to the movements of the Spanish fleet. As the information referred to was more definite as to the presence of the Spanish vessels in Santiago than anything Schley had previously obtained, its character, if communicated by Capt. Wise, might have had some influence in dissuading Schley from continuing his run to Key West.

Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, who brought dispatches by the Dupont from Rear Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley at Cienfuegos on May 22, and who knew nothing of the contents of the dispatches he carried, told the Court that after reading the dispatches Commodore Schley "appeared to be nervous," walked about his cabin, and asked questions about Rear Admiral Sampson. He had never met Commodore Schley before.

The court adjourned early to enable Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Schley, and others to attend the funeral of Judge Wilson.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The entire session consumed only one hour and three-quarters. Capt. Wise continued his narration of the retrograde movement of the Flying Squadron toward Key West on May 27. He first told of how the Yale had taken the Merrimac in tow, under direction of Commodore Schley. He said that the Commodore had signaled upon starting to ask if there was coal enough to carry him to Key West, to which he had responded in the affirmative. On the next day he had reported, in response to an inquiry, that he had coal sufficient for two days of full steaming and for four days of moderate steaming. He was then dispatched to Newport News, reporting to Admiral Sampson on the way.

He had told Admiral Sampson, he said, that the Flying Squadron was about thirty miles west of Santiago. In response to a question from the Admiral, he said he did not know what it was doing there. In detailing the trip westward toward Key West the witness told of the breaking of the Yale's hawser on the Merrimac. He said this had caused delay.

"What was the difficulty?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"Improper securing of hawser on the Merrimac."

"Was it due to tempestuous weather or not?"

"Not at all."

Mr. Hanna then read the following extract from Admiral Schley's report of Feb. 18 to the Committee on Naval Affairs in reference to the letter from the Secretary of the Navy of Feb. 6, 1899, beginning:

"After having been informed by the scouts, commanded by such officers as Sigsbee, Jewell, and Wise, that, although they had all been off Santiago de Cuba for a week, they had seen nothing of it [the Spanish fleet] and knew nothing of its movements or its whereabouts," &c. He then asked Capt. Wise if he had made such a communication to the Commodore.

"I did not," was the response.

"Did you give Commodore Schley any information respecting the Spanish squadron?"

"Only through Capt. Sigsbee. I did not go aboard the Brooklyn at all. I gave Capt. Sigsbee all the information I had."

"Had you been off Santiago for a week?"

"I was there from the morning of the 22d until the evening of the 26th, when the Flying Squadron arrived."

WHAT CAPT. WISE SAW.

Capt. Wise was cross-examined on this point by Mr. Rayner, who asked:

"From the morning of the 22d until the arrival of the Flying Squadron, on the evening of the 26th, you were trying to get in touch with the enemy and watching the harbor?"

"Yes."

"You saw nothing in there?"

"I could not see any harbor at all."

"You could see around the corner of Cay Smith?"

"We saw the masts of a small vessel. Could not distinguish what it was."

"You sent no one on shore to try to establish communication?"

"Not at all."

"Is not the natural condition of the harbor such that it is impossible to see considerably up the harbor?"

"You can only see a short distance up the harbor."

"And there was nothing in sight whatever, was there?"

"Nothing at all."

The witness had said that Capt. Sigsbee had taken the dispatch beginning "Get in touch with the enemy." The Court, through Admiral Dewey, asked:

"Was it your duty or that of Sigsbee to convey the information in the dispatch referred to to Commodore Schley?"

"I think it was Capt. Sigsbee's, as he went immediately on duty, and I was intercepted by orders from the Commodore to take the Merrimac in tow."

Mr. Hanna: "Did you receive any inquiry, or did the commanding officer of the Flying Squadron ask you for any information at any time?"

"Nothing."

Mr. Rayner continued his questions, devoting himself especially to the signaling between the Yale and the flagship. The witness said he was sure that on May 26, when he hailed the Texas, he had not passed within hailing distance of the Brooklyn, being one and a half miles distant.

Mr. Rayner read from a report made on May 30 by Admiral Sampson, in which he stated that Capt. Wise had told him that he believed Santiago Harbor to be strongly fortified.

"Is that true?" Mr. Rayner asked.

"It is," was the reply.

Capt. Wise said in reply to questions by Capt. Parker that he would at any time, when off Santiago, have been able to signal any information he might have had in regard to the situation. He had seen the masts of a vessel, and thought it to be a small military vessel. He had gone near enough to observe the land batteries.

COTTON TESTIFIES AGAIN.

In reply to an inquiry from the Court, the witness said that the land batteries did not fire upon the Yale while that vessel was reconnoitring the harbor. He also said that even though he had been the senior officer while off Santiago prior to the arrival of Capt. Cotton, he had not commanded Capt. Sigsbee to give to Commodore Schley the information, which he (Wise) had given to him, (Sigsbee.) The questions by the Court and the replies to them were as follows:

"Did the batteries at or near Santiago fire upon the Yale while she was reconnoitring?"

"Not at all."

"Who was the senior officer off Santiago prior to the arrival of the Flying Squadron?"

"I was senior officer until Capt. Cotton came on the 23d. He was there until the 24th, and I was senior officer on the 25th, and the squadron came there on the 26th."

"Did you not direct Capt. Sigsbee to give to Commodore Schley the information that you had received from the Navy Department with regard to the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron?"

"I did not."

At this point Capt. Wise was excused and Admiral Cotton was recalled to make verbal corrections in the testimony previously given by him. Admiral Cotton was questioned concerning some points of the Santiago campaign. He said that on the morning of May 31, after arriving from Kingston, he had gone aboard the Brooklyn with dispatches for Commodore Schley. Asked by Capt. Lemly to relate his conversation with Commodore Schley on the occasion of that visit, he said:

"He informed me that it had been ascertained that some at least of the ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron were within the harbor of Santiago; that they had been seen, and were in sight, and, as a matter of fact, one of them was then in sight at the entrance to the harbor. In language as nearly as I can remember, he said: 'After dinner I am going to hoist my flag on board the Massachusetts and take her and the Iowa and go in and have a pot shot at those fellows.'"

Capt. Lemly: "Anything further?"

"There was, of course, some further conversation. I cannot recall the words, nor aside from what I have mentioned the particular subjects."

William C. Gray, who was chief machinist on the Texas during the battle off Santiago on July 3, testified that on that date he had been on duty at the throttle of the starboard engine of the battleship. He said that when he went to the engine room the vessel was going ahead. "The next signal," he said, "was to stop, and a minute afterward to reverse. The engines were then reversed."

The witness said that the reversal was very brief, the revolutions not exceeding 100, and the time being short. He had, he said, heard afterward that the reversal was because they were passing the Brooklyn.

SAYS SCHLEY WAS NERVOUS.

Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, who commanded the dispatch boat Dupont during the Spanish war, was the next witness.

Lieut. Wood related the particulars of his mission as a dispatch carrier from Admiral Sampson, lying at Key West, to Admiral Schley, who was off Cienfuegos. He had left Key West on May 20, carrying dispatches of which the Iowa carried duplicates, and had reached Cienfuegos several hours in advance of the Iowa.

"On my arrival," the witness said, "I went aboard and personally delivered the dispatches which I carried from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley in his cabin at 9 o'clock. He asked me Admiral Sampson's idea about where the Spanish squadron was. I told him I did not know; he asked me of Admiral Sampson's intentions. I told him I did not know them. He told me he thought the Spanish squadron was there. He had heard firing and was almost convinced that they were there. The conversation was on the line to endeavor to find out from me what Admiral Sampson's plans were. I could give him no information."

"How long were you on board the flagship?"

"Until just before luncheon."

"Have you anything further to state with respect to this interview which will bear upon the subject of this inquiry?"

"The Commodore hesitated some about giving me coal. He did not think he could spare coal at first. I said it was absolutely necessary; that we were almost out of coal, having made the run from Key West. He said, 'Very well, go below and I will think it over.' I went below to the wardroom, and was afterward called up and informed that they would give me coal. I had never before met the Commodore. He impressed me as being very nervous. He would get up and walk around, come back, and sit down, and a number of questions he asked me about Admiral Sampson's intentions I was unable to answer."

"If I understand you clearly, you had no knowledge of the contents of the dispatches which you delivered?"

A CODE OF SIGNALS.

"Admiral Sampson did not tell me what was in them. He simply told me these were duplicate dispatches he was sending by the Iowa. These duplicates, he said, he gave to me because he thought the Dupont could make better speed. I left after the Iowa, passed her off Cape San Antonio, and arrived in Cienfuegos some three or four hours before she did. I left Key West at 11:30 A. M. on the 20th."

"During this interview, in which you made some statements with respect to the Commodore's manner, had he read the dispatches? Did he read them in your presence?"

"Oh, yes."

"Did he advise you of their contents then?"

"He did not tell me positively what they were. I gathered while I was aboard the flagship what they contained, but whether it was while I was in the cabin or later, in the wardroom, I do not know. I never saw their contents, and Admiral Sampson never told me what they were."

"I wish to ascertain exactly the particulars of this interview."

"All the dispatches seemed to be of an important character, judging from the Admiral's manner upon receiving them. As I stated, he was very nervous."

Asked by Mr. Rayner if Admiral Sampson or any one else had informed him before he left Key West for Cienfuegos that a code of signals had been agreed upon between the American forces and the Cuban insurgents, Lieut. Wood replied in the negative. He had not, he said, received such information officially, but he added that it was current talk at Key West that the Marblehead, on a previous trip, had established communication with the Cubans. If, however, a code had been arranged he did not know of the fact.

Before Lieut. Wood had concluded his testimony the court adjourned for the day.

JUDGE WILSON'S FUNERAL.

The Services Attended by Many of the Representative Men of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Jeremiah M. Wilson, chief counsel for Admiral Schley and one of the best-known lawyers in the country, were held at the Church of the Covenant this afternoon. The large church was filled with representative men of Washington. The Rev. Dr. Tennis Hamlin read the burial service of the Presbyterian Church and briefly extolled the many virtues of the dead.

Among the honorary pall bearers were Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Gen. John M. Wilson, formerly chief of engineers; Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Schley, Senator McComas, Gen. Sherwin of Boston, and Justices Morris and Bingham of the District of Columbia judiciary. Interment was in Oak Hill Cemetery.

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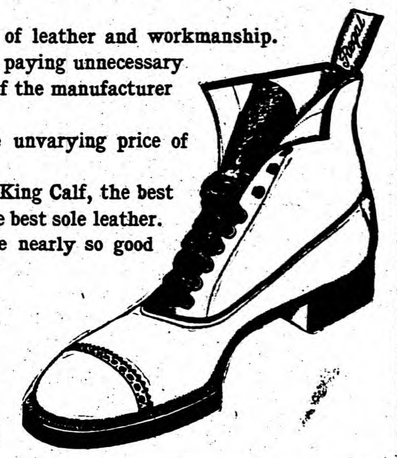

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Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
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Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, silks and ribbons; Hotel Savoy.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewhate, hosiery; 98 Franklin Street.
Mann, H. V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Mann, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods and silks; St. Denis Hotel.
Goulding, J. W., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. W. Goulding, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Belvedere House. A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; D. Hoke, trunks; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; 57 White Street; Belvedere House.
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Klein, Epplhimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, millinery; Continental Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; ex-Senator C. F. Manderson, Nebraska; ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, Missouri; W. M. McMillan, London.

CAMBRIDGE—D. N. Seeley, Pittsburg; Dr. J. W. Farlow, Boston.

HOLLAND—R. Lincoln Lippitt, Providence; J. H. Hammond, Pittsburg; R. H. Milward, Chicago.

VICTORIA—Col. M. H. Dingee, Lynchburg; David Murray, Lord Mayor of Glasgow; Robert Gould, London; Judge Harold Wilson, Toronto; Capt. M. N. Michael, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. Clay Evans, Washington; W. L. Lawrie, Honolulu; Domingo Villanell, Havana.

HOFFMAN—Sir Christopher Furness, M. P., London; W. H. Beckingham, London.

SAVOY—Dr. A. Carleton Potter, Boston.

NETHERLAND—De Courcy May, Philadelphia; G. C. Lucas, Cleveland.

MANHATTAN—Capt. J. R. Bartlett, United States Navy.

GRAND—Capt. M. D. Rose, United States Navy; Capt. S. F. Dutton, United States Army; Capt. D. M. Cronin, United States Army; C. Silcox, United States Army.

EMPIRE—Capt. M. Bean, United States Army.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:40 A. M.—113 Lewis Street; Herman Applebaum; damage, $15.

4:20 A. M.—146 Sullivan Street; Louis Gardines; damage, $50.

5:40 A. M.—193 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; George McKenzie; damage, $500.

12:50 P. M.—138 East Forty-sixth Street; E. V. Buck; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—100 East Fifty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William H. Baldwin, Commissary, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, vice Col. James M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster General, relieved.

Capt. Elon F. Willcox, Sixth Cavalry, is directed to report to Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, for examination by the board.

First Lieut. John C. Goodfellow, Artillery Corps, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, vice First Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Artillery Corps, hereby temporarily relieved to enable him to be examined by said board.

Capt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., is transferred from the Fifty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael is transferred from the Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Fifty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join the latter company.

First Lieut. Francis W. Healy, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is transferred from Company G to Company A of that regiment, and will join the latter company.

Transfers in the Seventh Infantry: Capt. Walter S. McBroom, from Company B to Company E; Capt. Louis H. Bash, from Company E to Company B.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant in the office of the Purchasing Commissary at San Francisco, and will proceed to Washington and report to the Acting Commissary General, for temporary duty in his office.

Transfers in the Thirteenth Infantry: First Lieut. Robert W. Barnett, from Company M to Company B; First Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., from Company B to Company M.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer at Vancouver Barracks for duty at that post, to relieve Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Girard, Deputy Surgeon General, from duty as Surgeon at Vancouver Barracks, only.

Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster, will proceed without delay from Omaha to Sturgis, S. D., on official business pertaining to the inspection of horses purchased under contract by the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Charles King is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.

Navy.

Capt. Robert E. Impey (retired) is detached from the navy yard at Mare Island and ordered home.

Lieut. Alfred A. McKethan is ordered from the Isla de Luzon to the Mare Island Hospital, for treatment.

Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr., is ordered from the Mindoro to the Vicksburg.

Ensign Hayne Ellis is ordered from the Brooklyn to the Mindoro.

Ensign Lyman A. Cotten is ordered from the Vicksburg to the Manila.

Ensign Charles H. Fischer is ordered from the Manila to the Villalobos.

Ensign Irwin F. Landis is ordered from the Villalobos to the Celtic.

Ensign John A. Schofield is ordered from the Samar to the Manila.

Ensign Charles B. Hatch is ordered from the Mindoro to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet Luke E. Wright, Jr., is ordered from the New York to the Samar.

Naval Cadet William K. Riddle is ordered from the New York to the Isla de Luzon.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Shipp is ordered from the Cavite Hospital to the Celtic.

Assistant Surgeon William L. Bell is ordered from the Celtic to the Cavite Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon Jesse W. Backus is ordered from the Cavite Hospital to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick A. Asserson is ordered from the Cavite Hospital to the General Alava.

Assistant Paymaster William B. Rogers is ordered from the Vicksburg to Cavite Station.

Assistant Paymaster Victor S. Jackson is ordered from Cavite Station to the Vicksburg.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Culgoa arrived at the Navy Yard at New York Sept. 25.

The Dolphin arrived at Boston Sept. 25.

The Hartford sailed on Sept. 25 from Madeira for Teneriffe.

The Wilmington sailed, on Sept. 26, from Shanghai for a cruise.

The Marietta arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on Sept. 26.

The Dixie arrived at Lisbon on Sept. 25.

The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Squadron reports the following changes among the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: The Vicksburg at Cavite, the Paragua at Iloilo, the Don Juan de Austria on the coast of Mindoro

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THE COUNTY TICKET.

The experienced observer will perceive that in making nominations for county offices the Citizens' Union Convention in New York County has given fair recognition to the various political bodies represented in the conferences. It will be observed, however, that the union has not followed the familiar usage of party politics in accepting representatives of these constituent bodies, regardless of character and fitness. The convention has offered to the voters no unworthy name. It listened to seemingly well-grounded objections to one name submitted by the Conference Committee and referred that name back for re-examination and a supplementary report—pretty good evidence that it was not indifferent to the standing of the candidates it was to put in nomination.

The renomination of Justice MORGAN J. O'BRIEN for the Supreme Court was, of course, a foregone conclusion, in pursuance of the policy often respected even by the political organizations of retaining upon the bench, regardless of party affiliations, Judges who have shown themselves to be upright and eminently qualified. The renomination of Justice BLANCHARD and Justice CLARKE was dictated by the same considerations. Mr. GREENBAUM'S course in politics and his labors as Vice President of the Educational Alliance have made him known as a man actuated by the impulses of good citizenship, and he is a lawyer of excellent standing. The Judicial nominations will commend themselves to the voters.

The nomination of Justice WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME for District Attorney was just and proper, viewed merely as a fitting reward for services of the highest value to the reform cause. But it is worthy of praise from a far loftier point of view as the nomination of the right man for the place. This community has urgent need of Mr. JEROME in the District Attorney's office, and it will be a piece of great good fortune to get him. The energy, the ability, and the courage exhibited by him in hunting out the evidence of police corruption, not mere raids on vice, but an organized search for proofs of blackmail and the sale of protection to lawbreakers, stamp him as the man of men for District Attorney. It is an office of high importance, undoubtedly standing next to the Mayoralty itself as vital and essential to the great work of purification. Turning the rascals out is only half of the house-cleaning. The criminals must be got before the Grand Jury with the evidence of their guilt, trials must be had, convictions secured, and suits of prison stripes adjusted to the forms of persons now going about this town defying public opinion and public decency. We have already said that this is no place for a sweet-souled and languid person. He must have the fire of combat in his soul, for powerful influences will confront him and try to baffle him. He must have a real liking for the work of running down public malefactors. Justice JEROME has demonstrated that he has these qualifying characteristics. His name will strengthen the anti-Tammany ticket.

TO THE RESPECTABLE PESSIMISTS.

There is a class of men in every community the members of which profess to believe, and most of the time do believe, that the reform of great and firmly rooted evils is practically impossible. When their minds are aroused to a perception of the facts as they really exist, this belief is shaken out of them, and they unite with their less despairing and more courageous fellow-citizens in reforms that are often useful and are sometimes radical. This class at the present moment in this city is unfortunately large. Before the canvass is over its attitude will largely change, and the great body of the habitual pessimists will go to the polls and vindicate their right to live in a free and self-governing society. For, in their hearts these men are neither cowards, nor fools, nor corrupt, and will not, when the time comes to act, behave as if they were.

There is just enough basis of truth in the assumption that Tammany cannot be overthrown at any given time, to make it easy for men of the disposition we have mentioned to adopt that assumption. The forces on which Tammany relies are unquestionably very strong. It commands the fidelity of a large number of active and talented men, who have a heavy stake in its success. It appeals not only to the classes that live by evil occupations, but to the far greater class that wishes safe and agreeable indulgence in a certain modicum of evil. Positively or negatively through greed or hope or fear it offers to multitudes conditions that it alone can maintain and which the multitudes on the whole either desire or are willing to tolerate. It is not to be denied that the motives which Tammany can enlist in its support or in opposition to its foes are more intense and active than those on which decent government must rely. The latter can muster no such army of determined, constant, deeply interested adherents. The cause of decency and honesty must depend on the diffused and generally sluggish forces of conscience and intelligence. It is only when these forces are aroused for a special effort and are concentrated that the better cause has a fighting chance.

In these circumstances there is much temptation to pessimism. If we can persuade ourselves that effort is useless we can excuse our own laziness, and that is what we are all prone to do whenever we can. This course also commends itself to us by the subtle appeal it makes to our vanity. There is a touch of the Pharisee in most men of respectability, a pleasing sense of gratification that they are not as others are. If we start out with the postulate that we are indifferent to reform movements because we are better informed than our fellows, and are superior to their foolish enthusiasm, we can have the double satisfaction of indulging ourselves in idleness and of being rather proud of it. If the reformers win without us, we have all the benefit of it. If they fail, as generally they do, we can say, we told them so. This, we regret to say, is the present temper of a considerable number of quite worthy gentlemen of easy circumstances and pleasant social position. They have now, and will probably have for two or three weeks yet, great satisfaction in pointing out the mistakes of the reformers and insisting on the hopelessness of the anti-Tammany movement, without feeling called on to do anything themselves.

Then, about the time of the last days for registration, the great body of these easy-going, self-satisfied gentlemen will see that they are not really better or worse, wiser or more foolish, than their fellows, that they have a common interest of great importance with the rest of us, and a common duty of the most serious nature. Their hearts will feel the stir of honest and manly impulse, and their minds will be purged of their complacent pessimism. The essential issue will be forced on them. They will find themselves face to face with the simple, inevitable, imperious choice between Mr. LOW and CROKER, and the things for which each stands, and they will act like men. It is intolerable to suppose that it can be otherwise. And we beg to say to them, with as much respect as we can muster, that if they do not take this course, if they remain doubting, idle, indifferent; if they leave wholly to others the struggle with Tammany, and that struggle shall fail, there will be in this city no class so shamefully responsible for the result as themselves.

COMPETITION THAT DOES NOT COMPETE.

A discreet investigation of the official policy of Mr. NAGLE, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, in the matter of his manipulation of contracts for the final disposition of city refuse, would probably be repaid. It would not be necessary to go outside the official records to find much which Mr. NAGLE would have difficulty in satisfactorily explaining. For example, on the 1st of August the city entered upon a five years' contract with the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, having a plant at Barren Island, to dispose of the garbage of New York. The specifications upon which bids were to be invited were prepared in November, 1900, and were printed by or about the 1st of December. This was no earlier than they should have been prepared in order that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment might give the matter proper consideration, and bids advertised for under conditions which would enable those wishing to compete for the contract to build the necessary plant if it was awarded to them. The machinery required to handle 800 to 1,500 tons of garbage per day cannot be purchased ready made, nor can it be built quickly. Knowing this perfectly well, Mr. NAGLE held back the whole matter until June, at which time no one with a plant to build, scows to provide, or any important preparations to make could venture to bid for the contract. The bids were opened just within the statutory period of thirty days before the contract became operative. As the result there was no competition which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could recognize—protests not having any place in a consideration of bids relating to so exigent a matter as the disposal of the putrescible organic refuse of the city. The result was exactly what had been arranged for. The Sanitary Utilization Company secured the contract for five years at $232,000 per year, and having more capacity than is necessary for handling the garbage of New York, is desirous of making an equally successful deal for that of Brooklyn.

In the matter of the Brooklyn contract, we are witnessing a repetition of the tactics followed by Commissioner NAGLE last Summer. The present contract expires with December of the present year, and work under the new one must begin on the first day of January. The specifications are now under consideration by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. They provide that the contractor shall erect a plant with a capacity of 650 tons per day, to handle an average of 350 tons of material. He must be prepared to begin operation on the first day of January, receiving the refuse on scows at the points designated by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and handling it without nuisance by a method which he is required to describe in detail in submitting his bid. The conditions are obviously impossible for any other bidder than the Sanitary Utilization Company, as it was intended they should be. Advertising for bids is simply a pro forma method of renewing with that enterprising corporation a contract for five years, or as long a time as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may agree to, and those who would like to bid for the contract are as effectually excluded as if one in perpetuam had already been executed with the company named.

It is no excuse for Mr. NAGLE'S course of action in this matter to plead that the Sanitary Utilization Company can handle the garbage of New York and Brooklyn better than any one else, and that, having built a costly plant, which is not believed to have been profitable up to the present time, it is entitled to special consideration, and should not be forced into a competition which may make the next five years as unsatisfactory as the period covered by the contract of 1896 is said to have been. It may or may not be true that the process employed at Barren Island is the cheapest and best; on this point there is no agreement among experts—in which classification Mr. NAGLE does not belong. The Sanitary Utilization Company may be in a position to offer the city better terms than another company could afford to bid, but it should not be sheltered behind official favoritism and protected from competition in so obvious a way as Mr. NAGLE has deemed consistent with his duty. Without impeaching the motives of that officer, concerning which we know nothing, we may on the record charge him with grave negligence, which constitutes a betrayal of the interests of the city in a matter of large moment from every point of view. His official subordinates are unable to find any satisfactory ground of apology for his holding back of the specifications until advertising them becomes a mere pretense of compliance with the law. This, of course, is thoroughly characteristic of the Tammany method of subordinating the public interest to private ends, but that does not make it any better. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment cannot very well escape the necessity of falling into the trap which Mr. NAGLE has set for it, since the garbage of a city cannot be permitted to accumulate, even for a few days, but it can rebuke the method taken to make it a party to a private alliance by limiting the contract to one year, as is now proposed. It is not likely that the next city administration will have any use for Mr. NAGLE, and it should not be hampered by his long-term contracts.

YESTERDAY'S YACHT CONTEST.

It was unfortunate that the first race for the America's Cup was not sailed to a finish yesterday. Failures to get enough wind off Sandy Hook are now so numerous in the history of the contests for the famous trophy that the story of another is discouraging. Last week there was an abundance of wind, and if the races could have been begun on the date originally set for them, they would now be finished and the disposal of the cup settled. The attempt of yesterday was beautiful as a marine spectacle, but altogether unsatisfactory as a yacht race. Even an attempt to make a race may go far toward showing what are the comparative abilities of the contestants, but it cannot be said that yesterday's trial resulted in anything upon which a certain prophecy can be based.

The wind was good at the start, but as it began to fall light, it became unsteady, so that it favored first one yacht and then the other. At one time it helped the challenger to obtain the lead, but her triumph was so short-lived that her retirement again to the second place in the procession must be regarded as the most encouraging feature of the day. In the light air which was blowing at this period of the race Columbia proved herself to be the smarter yacht, and on that showing it is not unnatural to base hopes that she will in brisker weather make even more material gains on her opponent, for she has always been at her best in a good sailing breeze.

Another attempt will be made to-morrow to sail the race to windward and return, and there will be a general hope that the wind will be fresh. A good, brisk thrash to windward is what is desired to try out these two yachts. Columbia's superior smartness in going about was an important feature of her work yesterday, and gives ground for believing that her gains in the windward work were due to a finer model, which will make her the winner of the series.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA.

The wave of industrial development which has swept over the Dominion of Canada within the past few years is producing results characteristic of a rapid but somewhat irregularly developed progress. Lines of business which have been stimulated by substantial bounties have prospered exceedingly, while in those less liberally encouraged the normal growth has been slow. The country is large and its material resources varied and valuable, but its population is scanty and its internal trade limited. Under these conditions the cost of stimulating certain industries has been very large, and the net advantage to the country of forcing a development in lines which probably would not have grown as rapidly, if at all, as the result of commercial conditions is yet to be determined.

Probably the most interesting enterprise of those which have sprung up under the bounty system is the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's great plant at Sydney. Its blast furnaces are turning out about 600 tons of pig iron per day, and two more of about the same capacity will be blown in within a few days. Steelmaking is to begin before Jan. 1, and the rail mill will be finished some time next Summer. Owing to the scarcity of skilled labor, it has been necessary to send an agent to Germany to recruit the labor needed for Sydney among the idle operatives of that country.

It is also proposed to establish a shipbuilding plant at Sydney, and as soon as this is assured the Dominion Company will build a plate mill. The Government of Nova Scotia offers aid to the amount of $100,000 to the first company to start shipbuilding in the province, with a capacity for turning out not less than five steamers of 5,000 tons' measurement per annum and sufficient working capital to conduct their business. Under an act passed in 1889, shipyards and other industries using iron and steel are taxable only on an amount representing the value of the land they occupy as assessed before its use for manufacturing purposes, plus 1 per cent. By an act passed this year, all iron and steel ships built and registered in the province are exempt for twenty years from all taxation, as are also the shares of the companies building or owning them. Cities and towns are also empowered to borrow money to be donated as bonuses to shipyards. A company undertaking this work at Halifax, for example, would receive a total subsidy of $300,000. It is reported that a company is now forming to take advantage of this offer.

Mining in Ontario has experienced a great development, and now constitutes an important local industry. For the first half of the current year the output of the mines of that province represented a value of $1,438,539. The value of the pig-iron product was nearly $600,000. The opening of the Helen Mine, in Michipicoton, has materially contributed to render the furnaces independent of ores imported from the United States. There is also an important mining development in the maritime provinces. This might be expected, in view of the fact that the Dominion Company of Nova Scotia will receive in bounties about $3,000 per day when running full. The interest, however, centres in shipbuilding and shipowning, and Canada's ambition to be a factor of importance in the carrying trade would seem to be out of all proportion to the volume or value of her exports.

There is reason to fear that the ambition of the Dominion Government to stimulate an industrial development more rapid and general than the country is in a position to sustain, and which must depend primarily upon an export demand which is extremely precarious under present conditions, will not contribute in the degree expected to the national prosperity. It is to a great extent artificial, and can very easily be stimulated to an extent which will invite a disastrous reaction. We have had experience of this in the "boom" towns which have sprung up in different parts of the country, and which under the stimulus of bounties have attracted enterprises more speculative than legitimate. It has always been much easier to build works than to make them pay when built, and no system of Government bounties has yet been devised which creates the conditions the lack of which it is sought to offset by artificial stimulation of business enterprise. In a country which shows a rapid increase of population, and which has a wealth of natural resources temporarily neglected by reason of the fact that the capital needed for their development is lacking or cannot be spared from the distributive industries, which are the first to be organized, substantial Governmental encouragement is sometimes ultimately profitable in a high degree. Whether it will be so in the case of Canada is a matter of judgment, in which we presume the Government and people of the Dominion have a perfect right to hold and act upon their own opinions. From the American point of view it looks as if the development was to some extent artificial, and more the result of an official ambition to make an impressive showing of industrial and commercial statistics than the outgrowth of a legitimate need for more iron and steel than the country requires, and then for more iron and steel consuming industries than could exist without Government aid. Nearness to the United States is having a very natural effect upon Canada, and we confidently hope that our good neighbors will not be led into excessive enterprise in the lines which appear to attract them most by the fact that this country is greater than theirs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A lamentable controversy is threatened as a result of the way in which the War Department managed—or as its critics say mismanaged—the services held over President MCKINLEY in the Capitol Building at Washington. For reasons somewhat hard to understand, the task of providing and assigning places for officials and others with special claims to direct participation in the exercises, as well as the handling of the enormous throngs whose presence was inevitable, was taken out of the hands of those experienced in the management of inaugural crowds and assumed by army men, whose methods are applicable only to soldiers. It is charged that the consequence was an irritating carelessness with regard to the convenience of the members of the Supreme Court and of both branches of Congress and of their families and friends, while an undue number of privileges were monopolized by army officers of all ranks. It is also charged that the crush and panic which attended the admission of the general public to the rotunda would have been impossible if the mounted policemen, stationed near the Capitol steps in anticipation of just such danger by the Superintendent of the District police, had not been ordered away by Major Gen. BROOKE, who objected to the display of civil authority and sent marines to guard the steps. The marines could not withstand the rush of the multitude, and only the hasty return of the mounted policemen, according to these reports, prevented the panic from attaining even more serious proportions than it did. The accusations of mismanagement are made with much circumstantiality, and there is already talk of a Congressional investigation of the matter. Presumably there is a good deal of exaggeration in the stories told, for the civilian officials were deeply offended by their temporary relegation to obscurity. Perhaps the whole trouble will blow over before Congress meets, and that it may do so is certainly to be hoped.

—One of the witnesses at the Czolgosz trial, evidently speaking with full realization of the fact that he was on oath and as evidently trying to tell the exact truth, said that the wounded President's words, when he glanced at the assassin in the harsh hands of his excited captors, were not, as we have hitherto been told, "Let no man hurt him," but "Be easy with him, boys." The difference between the two expressions is a striking one, and, in trying to decide which of them the President probably used, several things must be taken into consideration. The witness who vouched for the more colloquial expression of the kindly wish is a negro employé of the Exposition Company, and it may very well be that, despite his honest desire to be exact, he remembers only the meaning of what he heard, and unconsciously put that meaning in the guise that would have been natural to himself if he had been impelled to voice the same wish. On the other hand, it is more than doubtful that anybody, speaking hurriedly and without a thought to the form of his expression, ever said, "Let no man hurt him." That is the language of books, of orations, of inscriptions on monuments; it is not the language which serves either the ordinary or the extraordinary needs of direct, personal intercourse in real life. We incline to the belief, therefore, that the negro employé's version of the President's remark is the correct one, and we have no hesitation in saying that we like it better than the other. "Let no man hurt him," is stately, of course, and some may think it more worthy on that account of immortalization in history, but "Be easy with him, boys," conveys fully as much of intrinsic nobility, and it does it in a simple, human way that touches the heart and evidences something greater than conventional, formal dignity. It was the man, not the Chief Magistrate, who was speaking then, and he aimed at instant effect on those close to him, not at the impressing of posterity. "Be easy with him, boys," is a fine phrase.

—Despite the room for suspicion that the members of the National Board of Steam Navigation were not quite disinterested in the condemnation which they heaped on naphtha launches, only the manufacturers of those lively and convenient craft are likely to deny the reality of the perils described or to claim that experience has demonstrated the wisdom of letting anybody run a naphtha launch who has the money to buy or hire one. To be sure, when the machinery and tanks of these boats are in perfect condition, only ordinary intelligence and a moderate aptitude for practical mechanics are required for their navigation on the waters where they are commonly used. But perfection of condition never lasts long in any product of human ingenuity, and when, as is inevitable sooner or later, something gets out of order on the naphtha launch, an emergency immediately arises which is filled with terrible possibilities. What these possibilities are has been made familiar by a long chapter of fatal accidents—accidents which have been even more often the result of ignorance than of carelessness. Naphtha and similar fuels are excellent servants for those who thoroughly understand their peculiarities and keep ever in mind the fact that these substances are violent explosives in certain circumstances of extremely easy production. It has never been considered necessary to restrict the use, or rather the command, of small sailboats to those of proved and recorded competence to manage them, and certainly naphtha launch accidents will not for many a year to come equal the number which must be charged up against the craft of the older sort. Whether the case of the latter is different enough from that of their rivals to warrant the stricter treatment of the naphtha launches suggested by the Board of Steam Navigation is a question for the experts to decide, but it is evidently one worth taking up at once.

A Clergyman's Rebuke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a clergyman. I have noticed with humiliation your not infrequent allusions to the attitude and utterances of Christian ministers in connection with the murder of President McKinley. I am humiliated because what you say is too true. It seems to me that some of the most extreme and dangerous public utterances that have been made have come from the pulpit.

Another thing I have noticed. In the endeavor to account for the Providential character of the event each public speaker reads into it his own interpretation drawn from his own particular hobby. If he is an anti-imperialist, it was imperialism that did it. If he is a temperance reformer, it was rum that did it. If he is an anti-trust man, it was the multiplication of trusts that did it or it was yellow journalism, etc. If God rules the world it must have been Providential. God is good and wise. What He does or allows to be done must in the end prove best; but God is inscrutable and no one can or ought to try to tell why He acts as He does. W. B.

New York, Sept. 24, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Strenuous Ones Required.

New members of the Cabinet must be qualified to take ten-mile strolls before breakfast.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Money Talks.

Justice—Will you swear that you saw the accused smoking a cigarette?

Witness—I don't swear, your Honor, but I'll bet you $10 to $5 that he was.—Chicago News.

His First Impression.

Civil Service Examiner—What do you know about Budapest?

Applicant (for position on police force)—Budapest is the name of a cattle disease. It is usually fatal!—Chicago Tribune.

His Proud Boast.

"No, Sir," exclaimed the loud-voiced drummer in the smoker, "I'm proud to say that no house in the country has more men pushing its line of goods than ours."

"What do you sell?" asked a curious one.

"Baby carriages."—Syracuse Herald.

Sidetracked.

Clara—Pa has been home a whole week, and he hasn't got to telling a thing yet about the Pan-American.

Laura—Why not?

Clara—Oh, everything he began to tell reminded ma or me of something at the Chicago World's Fair.—Detroit Free Press.

A SONG OF DUTY.

From The Washington Star.

Whate'er betide, man must toil on;
He may not pause too long to smile;
He must toil on with brain or brawn,
For life is such a little while.
When joy too strongly may beguile,
'Tis written, joy must be denied;
We may not pause too long to smile,
We must toil on, whate'er betide.

And when a sorrow comes to him
Man may not pause too long to weep,
Grief chastens, tasted at the brim,
But it destroys when quaffed too deep.
The onward march we still must keep
Howe'er the spirit may be tried,
We may not pause too long to weep,
We must toil on, whate'er betide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Kind Words from Many Readers Regarding the Occasion and the Jubilee Number.

The Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER—My warmest congratulations to the clean, capable, and conscientious TIMES.

I have urged many friends to subscribe for it, for the reason that it affords wholesome and elevating reading at the lowest price to plain working people who would be tempted to defile themselves with the cheap and nasty "yellow journals."

Like The Philadelphia Ledger, it is a grand educator of the masses. God bless you through this whole twentieth century!

JUSTICE JACKSON O. DYKMAN of the Supreme Court—It has occurred to me that it might be interesting for you to institute an inquiry to ascertain how many persons are now living who have taken THE TIMES without intermission from the first number.

If you do so, you can put my name down for one. I have taken THE TIMES steadily from the very first number, and I still live.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, New York—I congratulate you on your wonderful jubilee issue.

JAMES L. LIBBY, 7 Pine Street—I beg to tender my heartiest congratulations to you on the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and my only criticism is that you were too modest in the statements of the position THE NEW YORK TIMES took in the Tweed régime, as your paper was the only paper that dared to take the bold stand it did, and saved the city millions of dollars.

WILLIAM G. DAVIS, 32 Nassau Street—I congratulate THE TIMES very heartily on the success of its Jubilee Number. My father, the late Judge Davis, was a great friend of Mr. Raymond, and I have consequently been familiar with the paper from my earliest childhood. It is hardly necessary to say that I will read it with unabated interest.

B. A. KISSAM, Ruling and Cutting, 25 Beekman Street—I congratulate you on your fiftieth birthday. I was "present and assisting," as the lawyers say, at the birth of the new paper, and it makes me rub my eyes like Rip Van Winkle to see the fac simile of the old paper published to-day. Accept my best wishes for fifty years more.

A. WORMSER, 351 Eighth Avenue, New York City—Allow me to congratulate you on your semi-centennial anniversary. The souvenir edition is one of the finest supplements that was ever given with any newspaper, and I shall always keep it on the book shelf. Thanking you for the same, I wish you continued success.

C. RUDOLPH KUEBLER, pastor First Presbyterian Church, Hackensack, N. J.—My cordial congratulations on the jubilee occasion. I always enjoy THE TIMES and shall reserve your superior Jubilee Number.

HENRY H. MCCORKLE, 29 Wall Street, New York City—To-day I was the proud recipient of the Jubilee Number, and am delighted with it. I have not had time to read it, but shall take it home and read it with great interest. May your paper live and prosper, and be spared to celebrate many more anniversaries.

B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS, Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, New York City—We desire to take this opportunity of congratulating you on the fiftieth anniversary of your paper, which has always since its inception been a welcome one in our family. My best wishes for your success in the future.

M. A. LUESCHER, Business Manager, Herald Square Theatre, New York City—Allow me to add my congratulations to the many showered upon you, upon the appearance of the artistic Jubilee Number of THE TIMES. It is only another evidence of your enterprise and is a valuable souvenir, instructive as well as impressive of the deserved success of the great daily which furnishes "All the News That's Fit to Print."

J. A. UNDERWOOD, Cashier, Citizens' Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.—Your Jubilee Number is a fine one; the most artistic and appropriate special number of any daily paper I have seen.

APGAR & GARRETSON, 83 Dey Street, New York City—Please accept our very best wishes for future prosperity.

LUCIUS R. HAZEN, Middletown, Conn.—I wish to express my appreciation of your kindness in the wealth of papers to-day and also to congratulate you on your anniversary and on the fine paper.

Mrs. S. D. THATCHER, Stonington, Conn.—Compliments to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which, like rare vintage, has improved with age. I am a long-time and most appreciative reader.

Mrs. H. A. SEARLE, 142 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City—Accept our hearty congratulations on this your fiftieth anniversary. Your paper has been a welcome morning friend for twenty-five years.

ISAAC C. WILSON, Manufacturers' Agent, 105 Chambers Street—As a reader of your newspaper for over thirty years, and a lover of it as long as I can remember, from the reading of it by my father before me, I cannot refrain from adding my congratulations on your semi-centennial of success. When one feels that his daily paper is a part of his family, and that his day is incomplete until he has read it through, he feels himself a part of your organization—small though it may be—and anything that helps that organization is a source of pleasure to him. To my mind one cause of the love—among many others—is your policy of allowing your readers to "say their say," even though it may at times be a criticism of your views or your policy; in short, THE TIMES does not believe itself infallible, and welcomes other views from its readers. In these days of "yellow journalism" and sensational news mongering a paper such as yours is a boon to the family and a pleasure to all its readers. We cannot but feel a thrill of pleasure when we learn of the appreciation of our good people for the work you are doing, and the compensation you are receiving in the feeling of duty well done. I write, not necessarily for publication, but simply because I feel that my word of commendation and appreciation would not be amiss at this time.

"OWED" TO THE TIMES.

(On Its Fiftieth Anniversary.)

By the Rev. Daniel H. Overton, Pastor, Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

The public owes you honor for your aim,
Steadfast and sure, for half a century,
To print "All of the news that's fit to print"
And leave to lesser sheets, if they see fit,
To give the news unfit, the story vile—
To sell the sewage from the stream of life
That rises to disgust the purer eye
And palls and poisons many a meaner mind.

The public owes you hearty gratitude
For all the impetus you've lent to good
And noble causes during fifty years.
A worthy work was never turned aside
Without a word of cheer and helpfulness.
And many a right minority has found,
In leading lines on editorial page,
Support and strength to struggle on and win
At length majorities for right and truth.

The public owes support for such a sheet.
"Survival of the fittest" tells the tale
Of all these years, and points a lesson for
The world to learn: An institution that
Would live as generations pass, or round
Out half a century or more must deal
With worthier, weightier things than flimsy, frail,
And fancy pauble, bubbles of the hour.

The public gives you honor, gratitude,
Support, to-day, to pay the debt it owes—
Congratulations for the past, and for
The future hope that even greater fame
May be your lot, and fairer fortune smile
Upon your way as you go onward
Another half a century.

EPISCOPAL DELEGATES DIFFER IN CONVENTION

Question of Diocesan Division Again Referred to Committee.

THE DEFEAT OF DR. RITCHIE

Proposed Agitation Against Restricting Exemption of Religious Corporations from Taxation—The Standing Committee.

Wide diversity of opinion developed on a number of important questions considered by the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York, which yesterday concluded its sessions in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. In at least one case considerable acrimony was shown in the discussion.

One of these matters was the division of the diocese, some claiming that its extent and population involve too much work for one Bishop. This proposition has been under consideration by a committee for several years. Bishop Potter has vigorously opposed any such change or even the appointment of a coadjutor Bishop. He left Wednesday night for San Francisco to attend the General Convention of the Church. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, presided over the convention in his absence.

When the matter of division was finally brought up Francis C. Moore, a lay delegate, strenuously objected to its even being hinted at while the Bishop was away, and it was referred back to the same committee.

The morning prayer at the opening session was led by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Lewis, rector of St. Andrew's Church at Waldron, and the Rev. A. R. Mansfield of this city. Much of the morning was taken up with the election of members of the Standing Committee of the diocese and the Federate Council of the State, who in their respective fields pass final judgment on all important questions. The result was as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Clerical—The Rev. Dr. Octavius Applegate, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris.

Lay—S. Nicholson Kane, George MacCulloch Miller, H. C. Von Post, George Zabriskie.

FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Clerical—The Rev. Dr. C. F. Canedy, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. H. Mottet, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters, the Rev. Dr. W. J. Seabury, the Rev. Dr. George Van De Water, the Rev. Dr. F. B. Van Kleeck.

Lay—D. C. Calvin, Elihu Chauncey, Irving Grinnell, Douglas Merritt, George MacCulloch Miller, Henry Lewis Morris, Winthrop Sargent, Andrew C. Zabriskie.

The members of the old Board of Managers of diocesan missions were re-elected without the formality of a ballot.

Canvass of the vote showed that the Rev. Dr. Ritchie had failed of election to the Federate Council, and this was considered significant because at the last Diocesan Convention he took a firm stand against Bishop Potter in the matter of the division of the diocese, so rousing the Bishop that he left the chair and from the floor spoke at length for the present condition of things. The Rev. Dr. H. Mottet was chosen in his stead. Dr. Mottet is said to represent the low-church element, while Dr. Ritchie is known as a High Churchman.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman was succeeded in the Standing Committee by Dr. Grosvenor. Dr. Shipman is disqualified from further service by a stroke of paralysis received six months ago. His name, however, was placed in nomination as an act of courtesy.

Bitterness was shown when Archdeacon Tiffany, Chairman of the Committee on Canons, presented the report of that body recommending that a new section be added to Canon 7, authorizing the Bishop or a representative to examine parish registers to see that they are properly kept. This was in accordance with a recommendation by Bishop Potter in his annual address. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Buckmaster of St. John's Church, Tuckahoe, opposed the report.

"We are rectors of independent parishes, and as such should stand by our rights," he said. "I never knew a time when the clergy conducted their office in such a business like manner as to-day. We are keeping our records properly, and no one has any right to come in and inspect our parish register."

The Rev. Dr. Harry Nichols, rector of Holy Trinity Church of Harlem, supported the Bishop and Dr. Tiffany.

"I don't see why any one should be so sensitive on this subject except he had not kept his own records properly," he said, and considerable more in the same strain.

The matter was referred back to the committee to be reported at the next Diocesan Convention.

QUESTION OF TAXATION.

George Zabriskie then offered a resolution which, in brief, was that the tendency of State legislation during recent years to curtail the exemptions from taxation enjoyed by religious corporations and institutions and societies organized for charitable and benevolent purposes be agitated in the various parishes, since the matter is to be laid before the people of the State at the coming election in the form of a Constitutional amendment. This tendency he pronounced a danger to the Church and discouraging to morality, righteousness, and good citizenship.

John A. Bell, a delegate from St. Michael's Church, opposed the resolution.

"Such action on the part of this convention," he said, "is antagonistic to the Government under which we live, and, I believe, antagonistic to the best interests of our Church. If we pass this resolution, we will again be placed before the community as constantly begging for privileges and exemption from responsibilities that rightly devolve on all good citizens. I know of nothing that would tend more to turn from us the minds of many whose hearts are now turned toward our Church with hope and longing."

The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

After luncheon the Archdeacons of the diocese presented reports on the missionary work in their respective territories, the convention sitting for the time as a Missionary Board of the Diocese.

Upon the convention reverting to its ordinary form of organization, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris of St. Mary's Church, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, the Secretary of the convention, called attention to the amendment to Section 2 of the Religious Corporation law passed last Winter by the Legislature.

This section in its original form provided that the Trustees of any incorporated Protestant Episcopal church shall not have the power to sell, mortgage, lease, or raise a loan on any of the real property of the church, except by the consent of the Bishop and the Standing Committee of his diocese. The amendment defines as parish property only its principal church and its rectory. This, Dr. Harris said, virtually did away with the usefulness of the section as a safeguard of church property, and he presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of the Diocese be instructed by the convention to take the proper steps to procure the repeal of the amendment to the Religious Corporation law, as to the sale, mortgage, or loan of church property, adopted at the last session of the Legislature; also to call upon the authorities of the other dioceses in this State to concur with them in such effort.

At the end of the session the question of dividing the diocese was brought up again by the Rev. Dr. Octavius Applegate, Jr., who introduced a resolution that the committee appointed to confer with committees from other dioceses in regard to the readjustment of boundaries be also requested to consider this matter. It was lost.

UNITARIAN CHURCH ELECTIONS.

Carroll D. Wright Elected President for the Coming Year.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The National Unitarian Conference to-day elected officers as follows: President—Carroll D. Wright, Washington; Vice Presidents—Thomas J. Morris, Baltimore; George E. Adams, Chicago; George C. Perkins, San Francisco; J. Harsen Rhoades, New York City; Francis C. Lowell, Boston, and Rockwood Hoar, Worcester, Mass.; Committee on Nominations—D. W. Morehouse, New York City, and Richard C. Humphrey, Boston; Conference Council—George Batchelor, William Howell Read, and Mrs. Paul F. Frothingham, Boston; Samuel M. Crothers and W. W. Fenn, Cambridge; Miss Emma C. Low, Brooklyn; Edward C. Eliot, St. Louis; Thomas R. Slicer, New York City; Francis N. Hartwell, Louisville, and Charles A. Murdock, San Francisco; Committees on Fellowship were also elected for the New England, Middle, Western, and Southern States, and the Pacific Coast.

CONCERTED ACTION AGAINST TURKEY?

Negotiations Between the Powers Said to be Going On.

The Exchange of Views, It Is Asserted, Is One Result of the Czar's Visit to France.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Courrier du Soir, which is usually well informed, made the following sensational statement last evening:

"One of the results of the conference between Emperor Nicholas, President Loubet, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and M. Delcassé during the Czar's visit to France is an exchange of views between European Cabinets, now progressing, with the object of arriving at an understanding as to action against Turkey.

"Germany's concurrence is assured, as Emperor William has consented, but Count von Bülow has raised objections to some of the details of the action proposed, thus necessitating a further reference to the other Governments before a final decision can be reached."

ANOTHER DEMAND ON TURKEY.

France Requires the Porte to Recognize the Protectorate Over Tunis—Sultan Appeals to Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says an indispensable condition for the renewal of diplomatic relations between Turkey and France is the Porte's recognition of the treaty, concluded in 1881, whereby Tunis acknowledged the French protectorate. This recognition would not offend the powers.

The Sultan has requested M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador, to solicit the Czar's intercession to end the dispute with France.

The appointment of a new Grand Vizier is declared to be imminent.

BATTLE IN THE BALKANS.

Report that Fifty-four Were Killed and Wounded in Fight Between Turkish and Albanian Troops.

BELGRADE, Sept. 26.—It is reported that Turkish and Albanian troops have come into collision at Belopolje, Old Servia, with the result that fifty-four were killed and wounded.

PRAISES AMERICAN SURGEONS.

Sir J. C. Browne Says Those Who Attended Mr. McKinley Showed the Utmost Skill.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Speaking at the banquet of the Bowyers' Company in London to-night, and referring to a touching allusion made by the Chairman, Mr. Morgan, M. P., to the death of President McKinley, Sir James Crichton Browne said he was confident that he was expressing the unanimous opinion of the British medical profession when he declared that the surgeons who attended the late President of the United States showed the utmost skill at every stage and did everything possible to alleviate the sufferings and prolong the life of their illustrious patient.

"American and British yachts may compete for victory," exclaimed Sir James, "but between American and British surgeons there is no rivalry, only mutual respect and good-will."

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

NAPLES, Sept. 26.—Mount Vesuvius is in eruption.

The last eruption of Vesuvius was in May last year, when there was great alarm among the villagers in the vicinity of the volcano, and some tourists were hurt. The mountain remained in a state of eruption for several days. There was also an eruption in 1898.

Since the terrible eruption, the first recorded, in A. D. 79, when the elder Pliny perished and the Cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae were blotted out, many eruptions have been recorded. The most celebrated in early years were in A. D. 472, 512, 685, 982, 1036, 1139, 1631, and 1638. There were nearly twenty eruptions in the course of the nineteenth century.

FORTUNE TELLERS ARRESTED.

Two Prisoners in London Said to be Chicago Criminals.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Theodore Horos and Laura Horos were remanded at a police court here to-day on the charge of conspiring to defraud women of jewelry and money by fortune telling.

Detective Inspector Kane informed the Magistrate that since the issue of the warrant the case had assumed a more serious aspect. He asserted that, according to the Chicago police records, Laura Horos was a convicted thief and Theodore Horos a confidence swindler.

Laura Horos appeared in the dock clad in a loose, cream-colored décolletée garment resembling a surplice, over which was a pale blue silk robe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The Bureau of Identification contains no record of Theodore and Laura Horos. Capt. Evans says he thinks the London prisoners have given false names.

KING EDWARD'S RETURN HOME.

Extraordinary Precautions and Unusual Ceremonial Marked It.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The arrival here on Wednesday of the King and Queen from the Continent was accompanied by ceremonies and precautions hitherto unknown here, and which show that King Edward intends to surround his position with all the pomp possible.

The royal yacht was convoyed from Flushing to Port Victoria by a formidable escort of warships, and the yacht's arrival at the latter place was marked by unusual ceremonial in the reception of the officials and the guards of honor. His Majesty receiving them on the bridge of the royal yacht in file. The King wore an Admiral's uniform.

Extraordinary precautions were taken along the railroad. In addition to the usual signaling, the entire route was guarded and lined by railroad employes, who hand-signaled the train from one to another.

A quaint figure in His Majesty's suite was the Egyptian coffeemaker from Rutter's Hotel, Homburg, who is well known to visitors there. King Edward has secured the man's services.

DUKE OF CORNWALL IN WINNIPEG.

Medals for Boer War Veterans—Manitoba University Opened.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 26.—The special trains of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and party arrived here at noon to-day, and the royal couple were given an enthusiastic reception. The city was filled with visitors, and the crowd gathered outside the station numbered many thousands. The city was attractively decorated and the national colors were shown everywhere.

The Duke presented medals to veterans of the South African war, and both the Duke and Duchess assisted in the opening of Manitoba University. The royal party dined at Government House to-night and resumed the journey westward at 10 o'clock.

Gen. Corbin's Wedding Day Set.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Announcement was made to-day that the marriage of Major General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the army, and Miss Edythe Patten will take place in this city at the residence of the bride, on the 6th of November.

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Edgar S. Kelley's "Aladdin" and Langdon and Chadwick's "Judith" Rendered with Great Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—Edgar S. Kelley's "Aladdin," a suite composed upon Chinese tunes, was performed at the music festival this afternoon, under the direction of the composer. This extraordinarily clever work met with great success. The audience found it the most attractive single feature of the week thus far. Some excellent colorature singing was done at the afternoon concert by Miss Estelle Liebling.

The great event of the day, naturally, was the first production of "Judith," in the evening. This is called a lyric drama. The text, founded upon the biblical narrative, was written by William Chauncey Langdon, the music by George W. Chadwick. It is perfectly plain that this work is an opera. It could be performed in a theatre, just as it stands, but whether it would succeed in theatrical representation, no man can say, until it had been tried.

In cantata form, so to speak, it demands more than the imagination is willing to give, and its most intensely dramatic features do not attain their proper effect. Extended discussion of this interesting work will be deferred for a day or two. The presentation this evening was decidedly rough. Both chorus and orchestra needed further rehearsal.

The solo singers were eminently successful. They were Gertrude May Stein, David Bispham, Dr. Dufft, and E. C. Towne. There is much in the music that appeals strongly at first hearing. It caught tonight's audience, and brought out a popular verdict that was unmistakably favorable.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Christie Macdonald has resigned her part in the musical comedy, "Champaigne Charlie," in which Peter F. Dailey is starring. Miss Macdonald severed her connection with the company on Saturday night last in Boston. Mae Lowery is playing the rôle. Will A. McConnell has also resigned.

A. H. Canby, theatrical manager, sailed for London yesterday. He only arrived in this city from Australia Monday. Mr. Canby will return to New York in three weeks.

E. H. Sothern began rehearsals yesterday at the Garden Theatre of Justin Huntly McCarthy's play, "If I Were King."

Oscar Hammerstein announces he will open the Victoria Theatre with the Russell Brothers in "Sweet Marie," Oct. 10.

Mme. Louise Homer, the contralto, and Jacques Bars, the tenor, arrived in New York yesterday on the Germanic.

IN THE SHOPS.

Some magnificent new gowns are being exhibited and sold just now. Many beautiful things are to be seen among imported garments which are making their American début. These French gowns, while they are exquisite in workmanship and design, are too extreme for many tastes. They show the most advanced styles and modified editions of them will make beautiful Winter frocks. There are many peculiarities to be noticed and many ideas to be gathered in cut, trimming, and minor details.

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Some of the gowns are all that the quietest taste could demand, and one of the most elegant of French gowns, a Havet model in white chiffon and exquisite Irish point lace was purchased yesterday by Mrs. Havemeyer. This is an all-white gown, high-necked and long-sleeved, for dinner or reception, made in a comparatively simple fashion. The whole frock is composed entirely of broad, lengthwise bands of the lace, alternating with perpendicular rows of tucked chiffon. The band of the insertion running down the centre of the bodice has straight edges, is finished on either side with narrow lines of tucked chiffon, and on either side of this are two more of the broad band of the lace, these with deep scalloped edges, each scallop or point facing the front, finished with three white chenille or velvet buttons, giving the waist the effect of fastening in this way. The stock is a straight band of lace with a narrower edge of it finishing the top, the small points extending above the collar, giving a pretty and becoming finish. In the skirt a broad line down the centre is formed of the tucked chiffon, with the broad bands of deeply pointed lace on either side and alternating other bands and tucks entirely around the skirt. The sleeves reach just below the elbow and are formed of the tucking and lace, the former predominating. At the back of the sleeve, just above the elbow, a full piece of the tucking is set in to give a puff at the back, and it, with the rest of the sleeve, is gathered into a lace band at the lower edge. A white satin ribbon finishes the waist with two loops below the band, one on either side of the centre of the front, while in the back is a short standing loop of the ribbon, which is about two and a half inches wide and falls in long ends down the back of the skirt.

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Among these new gowns are many for evening wear, and there is a noticeable number of Princesse frocks, made with perfectly simple lines but not fitting in snugly at the waist, merely tapering in without touching the figure.

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One of these is a striking evening gown of dark blue silk veiled in chiffon of the same color and embroidered in flowers and leaves of sequins of dark blue, the shade of the gown, leaves and flowers being outlined with gold sequins. A branch of this brilliant embroidery trails down the front of the gown and around the lower edge, which is finished with a four or five inch flounce of the chiffon. This has a line or two of dark blue sequins in its soft folds. The chief feature of this gown is the embroidery of the bodice, a big broad butterfly of the gold sequins, with outspread wings, covering almost the entire front, the indented edges of the wings forming a prettily scalloped edge to the low-cut neck of the bodice. The cut to this is very low, and there are long sleeves of the chiffon, fastened into a narrow embroidered band of the sequins at the waist. The sleeves are full and loose, blousing over the hand, almost concealing it. But any extra length which the sleeve had at this end is equalized by the shortness at the top, as the sleeves begin only on a level with the top of the corsage, and the shoulders are entirely uncovered. The gown is effective.

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Low cut as to bodice and long as to sleeves seem to be the rule. There are full-length sleeves of some gauzy material, or others of the heavier material, reaching nearly to the elbow. One black velvet gown has sleeves formed of large puffs of the velvet, these rather shorter than most, reaching only half way to the elbow, but with a long drapery of white lace falling from the back of the sleeve. A sleeve to another gown reaches nearly to the elbow, has a drapery sleeve held in place with a big jeweled ornament. From the back of the sleeve is a long festoon of white lace which falls far below the waist. The shoulders may or may not be covered with these sleeves, and if they are not there may or may not be a strap over the shoulder. Three strands of sequins in one gown have the appearance of supporting the gown.

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Flowers as well as fur and lace play an important part in evening gowns, and black and white is a smart combination. One evening frock which shows this is unique. It is a black velvet gown having a snugly fitting princesse effect, for the bodice comes just to the waist line, where it is slightly pointed back and front, and it can only be seen by the close observer that it is not all in one piece. The skirt to this gown is perfectly plain to the lower edge, where there is a deep flounce of a beautiful, fine, cream-white lace, which, oddly enough, is set on to the black velvet and shows the black beneath down to the lower edge of the skirt, where, forming a frill under the edge of the lace, is a row of big pink roses outlining the entire edge of the skirt. There is a prettily undulated outline to the top of this flounce, which rises high at the two sides and is narrower at the back and front, a novelty in flounces. A broad band of silver sequins finishes the top of the flounce and outlines the low-cut corsage, forming the only trimming across the back, but is interwoven with white lace and a row of pink roses which finish the edge of the front of the corsage. The sleeves of the gown reach to the elbow, the upper part being of the white lace over white, while a little more than half way down a band of pink roses encircles each arm and heads a three or four inch frill of white chiffon which falls over the lower part of the sleeve, which is of the black velvet. It is a unique gown, but elegant and distinctive.

PANAMA FEARS INVASION

Gen. Domingo Diaz Reported to Have Landed at Chame.

Measures for Defence Taken—State of Antitognia Promises 17,000 Men—Warship at Panama.

COLON, Sept. 26.—The following dispatch has been delayed by the censor: Panama for a week or more has been in a very unsettled state of mind, owing to apparently well-founded reports brought by incoming steamers and received from other sources to the effect that an expedition, numbering between 150 and 200 men, under Gen. Domingo Diaz, which sailed from Corinto, Nicaragua, two weeks ago, had effected a safe landing at a place called Chame, about fifty miles south of Panama.

Chame offers splendid natural facilities for resisting attacks, and the expedition is said to be well armed and equipped and to be in possession of modern guns. Gen. Diaz, whose son played a prominent part in last year's battle at Panama, is a Colombian and a large cattle owner.

A noteworthy feature of the present situation is the fact that the Colombian rebels under Gen. Patino, who a month ago daily and nightly pillaged most of the defenseless railroad stations, have not been heard of recently. It is supposed that the troops under Victoriano Lorenzo, who were recently in the vicinity of Panama, have already effected a junction with Patino's troops and are now near Chorrera, only one day's journey from Panama. It is thought that they are awaiting union with the Nicaragua contingent under Gen. Diaz in order to make a combined assault upon Panama.

The Government is on the alert and has already dispatched a force of 200 troops to Matachin Station, the nearest point on the railroad leading to Chorrera. Fully alive to the fact that Venezuela, Ecuador, and Nicaragua, are openly aiding this Liberal, or insurgent, cause, the Colombian authorities are making strenuous efforts to maintain sovereignty by large importations of rifles, guns, and ammunition. They have also purchased in Europe two additional war vessels. The State of Antioquia has offered to supply 17,000 men in case of an emergency. Other States will doubtless follow this example.

The recent decree of the Mayor of Panama enforcing military conscription has met with little success. It is rumored that 300 persons of the prescribed age, but having insurgent sympathies, are missing, and the assumption is that they have joined the Liberals.

Gen. Alban, since his return from Bocas del Toro, has been engrossed by affairs at Panama. His energy is untiring. He directs and supervises all important matters, and many that are not important, often coming into collision with the heads of departments, and always contriving to have his own way. Gen. Garcia's case is one in point. Although this officer had a splendid record, his services on the isthmus have been dispensed with.

The foreign warships now at Panama are the Iowa, representing the United States; the sloop Icarus, representing Great Britain, and the second-class cruiser Protet, representing France. At Colon are the United States gunboat Machias and the French cruiser Suchet.

WAR MAY BE DECLARED.

Report at Port of Spain that Venezuela Would Make the Declaration To-day.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 26.—Advices received here from Caracas say Venezuela will probably declare war on Colombia Sept. 28. A financial crisis exists in Venezuela owing to the refusal of the Bank of Venezuela and the Bank of Commerce to comply with President Castro's demand that they subscribe to a forced loan.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Sept. 26.—The Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, formerly the American yacht Atalanta, arrived here last night, coaled, and returned to Maracaibo to-day.

An emissary to President Castro, from an influential Venezuelan official at Maracaibo, passed through here yesterday and is due at Caracas to-night. The emissary is charged to persuade President Castro to refrain from taking aggressive action on the frontier, but to hold the troops on the Venezuelan side ready to repel a Colombian advance, should any be made. This plan is strongly indorsed by certain conservative Venezuelan officials at Maracaibo and Guajira, where hopes are entertained that President Castro will be persuaded to adopt the suggestions made.

It is reported here that Venezuela is actively recruiting in the State of Carabobo, and that the Venezuelan authorities intend sending 3,000 men, with arms and ammunition, to guard the frontier on the Guajira Peninsula.

Further details, received from a Colombian official, regarding the Guajira engagements, are to the effect that a battalion of Venezuelan troops, forced to fight against the soldiers' will, deserted from the Venezuelans to the Colombians during the fight at Corozua, Sept. 14, and began fighting on the side of the Colombians. The official also says that Colombia had 1,200 men in the Guajira engagements. Reports received here say that 800 Venezuelans and four cannon were captured, and that 600 were killed or wounded or are missing. It is also said that a brother of President Castro was wounded.

NEW YORK WOMAN KILLED.

Jumped from the Rear of a Train at Crugers, N. Y., and Was Run Over by a Train Following.

Mrs. Howard Brockway of 317 West Ninety-second Street yesterday afternoon jumped from the rear car of the Southwestern Limited on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and was killed. She was on the first section of the train. She jumped near the station at Crugers. The second section of the limited ran over her body.

Mrs. Brockway was returning from Bridgewater, N. Y., with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Clara E. Brockway, and her five-year-old daughter, Sylvia. She had been suffering for some time from severe mental depression, but seemed so much better after the Summer spent in the country that it was thought well for her to return to the city. She had given no evidence of violence and had expressed no wish to die.

As the train neared the city she seemed to grow very cheerful, and spoke of her delight at returning home. The family were seated in the last section of the rear car. They were going through a dark cut when Mrs. Brockway was missed. Failing to find her Mrs. Clara E. Brockway realized that she must have jumped from the car. A telegram was sent to Crugers, and on arrival in the Grand Central Station an assistant had been received, and the conductor told the family that Mrs. Brockway was dead.

Howard Brockway, a well-known musician and composer, was notified at Auburn, N. Y., of his wife's death, and immediately started for home. His cousin, Charles E. Woodbridge, went last night to Crugers to take charge of the body. It was not understood there at first how the dead woman happened to be without a hat or gloves, and her identification was made possible only by her card case.

A member of the family last night said that Mrs. Brockway's recent improvement had been marked, and that she had been especially happy over the return of her father, Otis P. Boise, who for fifteen years has been in Berlin. He had come back to this country to take charge of the Department of Music in the Peabody Institute.

Mrs. Brockway was married six years ago, and coming from a family of musicians, had been very happy with her musical husband. It was believed that her mental trouble was due to a long siege of nursing her daughter last Spring, and her terrible anxiety then over the serious illness of the child.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Negotiations for Their Sale to This Country Resumed.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26.—The new Danish Ministry has resumed negotiations with Minister Swenson for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

The Ministry favors the sale, and is anxious to be in a position to give the Rigsdag definite information when it meets, which will be shortly.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The yacht races occupied the attention of society at large, as will be seen in another column, but the number of fashionable people who went down the bay this year was comparatively small, and there were not a few who were seen in town. The Tuxedo element was missing, as the club members intend to show up to-day at the Horse Show, which begins this morning, and for which the cottagers have been preparing for some time. There will also be a hunt to-day and to-morrow at Meadow Brook. To-morrow the regular drag will take place.

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The marriage of Miss Caroline Livingston, the daughter of the late Robert Cambridge Livingston, and whose mother before her marriage was Miss Maria Whitney, to Maxwell Stevenson, the son of the late A. L. Stevenson, formerly of the South, will take place, as stated in this column on Saturday, Sept. 14, at Islip, L. I., on Oct. 3. The wedding is to be celebrated in St. Mark's Church, Islip, at noon. The Rev. Ralph L. Brydges will read the services and the wedding will be followed by a breakfast. A special train will leave New York from the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street at 10:20 A. M., and from Long Island City at 10:30 and Freeport at 11 o'clock. Returning the train will leave Islip at 2:30 o'clock.

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Miss Livingston's maid of honor will be Miss Caroline Whitney Fellowes, a cousin of the bride, and there will be four bridesmaids—Miss Beatrice Hoyt, Miss Evelyn Knapp Parsons, granddaughter of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Miss Caroline Wilmerding, daughter of Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding. Mr. Stevenson's best man is to be Arthur Iselin, and the ushers will be Louis Livingston, a brother of the bride-to-be; Bradish G. Johnson, Jr., Percival C. Wharton, and J. Searle Barclay.

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Although the fashionable restaurants were comparatively deserted at noon yesterday, there was still a sprinkling of the fashionable element at Delmonico's. Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Sr., Mrs. William Jay, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman were lunching; and at the Waldorf Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, and Miss Eads of Washington lunched.

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At night the restaurants were also dull compared with the previous night. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a handsome dinner in the palm garden of the Waldorf, and among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Harry Walters, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a small dinner at Sherry's, and their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Misses Alice and Evelyn Blight, and Miss Alice Babcock. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ward McAllister, and others were also dining there.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Emlen Smith and Miss Rhoda Smith have left Bar Harbor and gone to their Philadelphia home. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott left Bar Harbor yesterday. Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Miss Davis, and Dudley and Pierrepont Davis have also left Bar Harbor. The young men have gone to Cambridge, where Pierrepont Davis is to enter the Harvard law school, and his brother Harvard College. Mrs. Davis has come on to New York.

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Lady Curzon left London yesterday for India. Lady Curzon spent the Summer in England and Scotland because of her health, and is returning to India much improved. Her mother, Mrs. Leiter, spent the latter portion of the Summer with her.

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Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., and Miss Beeckman have been the guests at Pride's Crossing, Mass., of Mrs. Frederick L. Ames. Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston are at their Attleborough (Mass.) farm for a few weeks, prior to opening their town house in Arlington Street, Boston.

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There arrived yesterday on the Deutschland, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gates Allen, Dr. C. A. Clemons, Dr. Charles Claxton and Mrs. Claxton, F. M. Carnegie, Mrs. E. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. De Coppet, Miss Juliet De Coppet and Andre De Coppet, Mrs. Rebecca A. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Farnsworth, E. M. Farnsworth, Jr., and Miss Esther M. Farnsworth, Mrs. J. B. Harriman and Miss Ethel Harriman, Mrs. R. Junod, John Kelly, Mrs. J. J. Kelly and Mrs. Josephine Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, Mrs. M. G. McClure and Miss L. A. McClure, Henry N. MacCracken, Charles Scott, and Elizabeth A. Scott.

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Dr. Richard Ewell Brown and Mrs. Brown (Miss Lee) are to return from their bridal tour this week, and will live at 144 West Forty-fourth Street. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of J. Bowers Lee.

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Mrs. Samuel Smith is at her country home at Ballston Spa. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith are to be her guests for a time, and will later go to Westbury, L. I., for some weeks.

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Washington is looking forward to the announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith Davidge, daughter of Judge Davidge, and Algernon Sartoris, grandson of the late U. S. Grant.

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Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who returned on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, is looking extremely well. While abroad Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt did much touring in a motor car.

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George J. Gould's yacht Sybarite did not go out to the yacht race yesterday, as she is being fitted up for a cruise across the ocean. Several members of the Gould family will probably shortly go abroad for a somewhat extended trip.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26.—The Hoffman Cottage, on the northwest corner of Bellevue Avenue and Ledge Road, has been sold to Oliver G. Jennings of New York, who occupied the cottage during the past Summer. Mr. Jennings will make extensive repairs to his new property.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, who have occupied apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel during the Summer, left to-day for New London, where they will make a brief stay before going to New York.

Miss Edith Wetmore has returned from Westchester, N. Y.

Mrs. Arnold Hague has returned from Canada and is at her cottage on Wickham Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Swayne and Mrs. Edwin Parsons, who have occupied the Carey villa, will close their Newport season on Monday.

Mrs. J. S. Hays and Miss Stella D. Hays closed the Fay cottage to-day, and have gone to Allegheny, Penn.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting has closed her cottage, Wee Bush, for the season.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Miss Gladys B. Broooks went to New York to-day.

Miss Leary gave her usual Thursday afternoon reception and musicale at the Paul cottage, which was attended by all the society people remaining in Newport. Heathe Gregory sang and Miss Alice Kieckhoefer played, as has been the custom at all of Miss Leary's receptions this year. This was Miss Leary's last entertainment of the season. She will return to New York early next week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen gave a dinner at their cottage to-night.

Mrs. William Astor and Miss Van Alen will close their Newport cottage early next week.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has cards out for a dinner at her new villa Sunday night.

Cuban Student Shot Accidentally.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Julio C. Varona, a Cuban, eighteen years old, who has been studying the English language in this village, accidentally shot himself while hunting this afternoon. He is now at Thrall Hospital, Middletown. Varona's father has a Government position at Washington, and the young man intended to enter Columbia University to take a course in electrical engineering.

New Controller in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—William B. Ridgely, recently appointed Controller of the Currency, arrived in Washington to-night. He will devote a few days to the affairs of the office with Controller Dawes before assuming charge on Oct. 1.

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR NEW JERSEY

Party Convention Nominates Franklin Murphy for Governor.

Speech of ex-Attorney General Griggs—Platform Pledges Support to President Roosevelt.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Franklin Murphy was placed in nomination for Governor of New Jersey by the Republican Convention here this afternoon. The nomination was by acclamation and not even a shadow of opposition developed. The platform adopted deplores President McKinley's death, commends the National and State administrations, and pledges the party, if continued in power, to the further reduction of taxes, to good roads, better schools, and legislation against anarchy.

The convention was held in Taylor's Opera House. A draped portrait of William McKinley hung over the stage. Before the convention was called to order the band in the gallery softly played the opening bars of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and without any preconcerted movement the audience arose and joined in the hymn.

The Rev. Henry B. Robinson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, made the opening prayer, in which he referred to the country's affliction. Vice Chairman E. C. Stokes of the State Committee then called the convention to order. He paid a tribute to the late President and said, in part:

"William McKinley was the exponent of the best policies of the Republican Party. Let us, in convention assembled, without dissension, with united and patriotic purpose, pledge to the living President the support of his efforts to uphold the policy of the departed leader, and to that end we will earnestly strive to carry the banner of Republicanism to victory next November."

Senator Stokes then nominated John W. Griggs for permanent Chairman, and amid great applause the ex-Governor was escorted to the stage. Mr. Griggs spoke in part as follows:

"Just now the Democrats are busy, not in opposing or attempting to overthrow the policies of the Republican Party, but in trying to find out what kind of a platform they can best construct to get in. Until the sound-money wing of that party can agree with the free-silver wing, until the patriotic men in the party who uphold the Government in its Philippine policy in asserting that the United States is big enough to take care of all the territory she desires to; until the sound-money Democrats who voted for William McKinley are convinced that free silver and anti-imperialism are paramount issues—until all these are agreed upon you will not find these men working and voting with the Democratic Party."

Mr. Griggs closed with a eulogy of the late President.

The call for the convention was read, the usual committees were named, and a short recess was taken. Then upon reassembling the platform was adopted. It says in part:

The blow which ended the life of our beloved President was cruel, inhuman, and lawless. It was aimed, not at the gentle and lovable McKinley, but at the Republic and the majesty of law which guarantee liberty of person and safety of property. Any doctrine which justifies or encourages assassination is utterly hostile to civilization and the welfare of mankind and must be no longer tolerated in this country, and we demand and insist that laws, State and National, be enacted for the effective suppression of such teachings.

The pledge of President Roosevelt that he will continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley has our unqualified approval, and entities him to our loyal support.

We heartily approve and indorse the administration of Gov. Voorhees. Under his watchful care reforms have been accomplished, the interests of the people have been made paramount to partisan ends, the resources of the State have been carefully husbanded, and the public moneys wisely and economically employed.

A motion by Gen. Congdon was adopted that the officers of the convention send to President Roosevelt a copy of that part of the platform expressing confidence in him. Senator McCarter of Essex then took the platform and placed Mr. Murphy in nomination.

The nomination was seconded, on behalf of Hudson County, by George L. Record. Prosecutor Crossley of Mercer then moved that the nomination of Mr. Murphy be made by acclamation. This was done, and Col. Samuel D. Dickinson of Hudson, Frank H. Scott of Essex, and Frank Croft of Camden were appointed a committee to bring Mr. Murphy before the convention.

Mr. Murphy in accepting the nomination said the Governorship of New Jersey was a great office and that a nomination for that office called for all the thanks he could express. Mr. Murphy then paid a tribute to the late President McKinley, and said the mantle of Elijah had fallen upon Elisha in the person of President Roosevelt, of whose capacity and high purposes there was no question. Mr. Murphy regretted the illness of Gen. Sewell, and expressed the hope that he might soon recover. Mr. Murphy closed by attributing the prosperity of the Nation to the Republican Party.

The convention then adjourned.

Sketch of Franklin Murphy.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Franklin Murphy, to-day nominated by the Republicans of the State for Governor, was born in Jersey City Jan. 3, 1846. Ten years later his parents came to this city. He received his education at the Newark Academy. He enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, when the civil war broke out. He served through the conflict and then returned here and began the manufacture of varnish. He always took an active part in politics, and in 1883 he was elected Alderman. While still an Alderman he was elected to the Assembly and served six terms. In 1892 he became the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. As such he conducted the campaigns of John W. Griggs and Foster M. Voorhees for the Governorship. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars.

SMALLPOX SPREADS WIDELY.

In Three Months 9,797 Cases Reported in This Country, 3,818 in Corresponding Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The efforts of the health authorities of the different States to arrest the ravages of smallpox do not seem to be meeting with success, according to the last reports of the Marine Hospital Service, for the number of cases reported between June 28 and Sept. 20 was 9,797, as compared with 3,818 during the corresponding period of last year.

The number of deaths resulting from the cases reported was but 274, showing a smaller death rate this year from the scourge. Alaska, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Texas, and Virginia seem to have enjoyed greater freedom from the disease than last year, while a few States make distressingly high reports:

	Last Year.	This Year.
Colorado	109	479
Indiana	130	212
Kansas	55	410
Minnesota	371	1,512
New York	7	521
Ohio	1,376	3,457
Pennsylvania	10	1,205

HARBOR CONTRACT TROUBLES.

Imputation of Bribery Causes Excitement in Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 26.—Some time ago the Harbor Board of Montreal, a trust partly appointed by the Government, which has control of the whole harbor, granted a contract to a Mr. Jamieson of this city to erect fireproof elevators. They were made subject to the approval of the Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Tarte and he sprang a sensation at a private conference with the board recently by declaring that he had information that $20,000 had been promised to members of the board to forward the contract. He declined to approve the contract until he had inquired into it. Mayor Prefontaine, who is a political supporter of the Government, challenged Mr. Tarte to make specific charges, and criticised him for opposing the interests of Montreal.

Mr. Tarte retorted that Prefontaine wanted his portfolio in the Cabinet, but that he had the interests of the whole country to consider. The affair has caused a great sensation in the city.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James F. Pickering.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Mr. James F. Pickering, at one time one of the most widely known lawyers of Boston, died Wednesday. Mr. Pickering was a native of Rochester, N. H., having been born in that town seventy-five years ago.

In the sixties he tried many cases and was very successful. In his later years Mr. Pickering was from time to time connected with cases of prime importance solely as a matter of principle. He was counsel for the Rev. William F. Davis and the Rev. H. L. Hastings when they were tried for violating an ordinance prohibiting preaching on the Common without a license from the Mayor.

This case was tried before the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and the opinion was written by Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes. Later the same case in another form was carried to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Pickering was always recognized as a man having a wonderful command of language, and as one specially skillful in cross-questioning witnesses.

He was very fond of reading, and possessed a well-chosen library. His preference was for English literature and dramatic works. Theology always had an interest for him. In pleading, as well as in conversation, Mr. Pickering had great felicity of expression. His clear voice enabled him to speak with great force, and compelled close attention from his hearers.

In politics he was an old-time Jeffersonian Democrat. Gen. Butler was for many years one of his most intimate personal friends. Many public offices were offered Mr. Pickering, but he always refused them.

John George Nicolay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—John George Nicolay, the author and private secretary of President Lincoln, died here to-day, aged seventy years.

He was born in Essingen, Bavaria, on Feb. 26, 1832, and came to the United States with his father in 1838. For some time he lived in Cincinnati, where he attended the public schools. They moved to Illinois, where at the age of sixteen Mr. Nicolay entered the office of The Pike County Free Press, published in Pittsfield. There he learned typesetting, and before he attained his majority he was proprietor and editor of the paper.

Mr. Nicolay went to Springfield in 1857 as an assistant to the Secretary of State, and when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency he became his secretary. After the election he was appointed private secretary of the President, and served in that capacity until the assassination of Lincoln.

From 1865 until 1869 he was United States Consul at Paris, and on his return edited for a time The Chicago Republican. He was Marshal of the United States Supreme Court from 1872 until 1887. Mr. Nicolay was the author of a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," which he wrote in collaboration with John Hay. "The Outbreak of Rebellion" is another of his works. He also contributed to the Encyclopaedia Britannica the biographical sketch of Abraham Lincoln.

Elliott Perry Gleason.

Elliott Perry Gleason, a well-known inventor and manufacturer, died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday in his eighty-first year. Mr. Gleason was born in Westmoreland, N. H. At the age of fifteen he moved to Boston, and afterward to Providence, where in 1851 he went into business under the firm name of Mooney & Gleason in the manufacture of gas burners and similar supplies, which at that time was a new industry. Mr. Gleason perfected the Argand gas burner, which netted him a fortune. He also invented the two-hole or fish-tail gas burner tip and numerous other valuable improvements.

In 1861 he established himself in this city, where in 1871 he incorporated the E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company. He also owned the Gleason Knitting and Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, and was the principal owner of the Gleason & Bailey Company, also of Seneca Falls, in which village he was known as the "workingman's friend." He was also President of the Gleason-Peters Air Pump Company, the Lawler Water Feed and Damper Regulator Company, and the Steam Boiler Equipment Company of New York. In 1883 he began, in Brooklyn, the manufacture of glassware for illuminating purposes.

Mr. Gleason was never married, and is survived by two sisters and a brother. His body will be buried in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday.

Thomas J. Slaughter.

Thomas J. Slaughter, a retired merchant, multi-millionaire, and one of the most extensive growers of roses in the country, died Wednesday at his home, Dellwood, near Madison, N. J. He was born in Green River County, Ky., seventy-seven years ago. His father was prominent in the early days of that State, and was a member of the Electoral College which elected Andrew Jackson. The elder Slaughter met with business reverses when Thomas J. was fourteen years old, and the son's education at school was cut short. He moved to Missouri and worked in a grocery. In 1851 he moved to St. Louis and became a traveling salesman for a grocery house. Ten years later he purchased the business. In 1863 he moved to New York and started the firm of Norton & Slaughter in Broad Street, and in this firm remained in the mercantile lines for twenty-five years.

For the last six years Mr. Slaughter was sole owner of the business, to which he added a general banking business. He purchased Dellwood from Jay Gould, who, for two years, had occupied it with his family, in 1877, and had lived there since. He became a lover and grower of roses. Four children survive him. He had suffered from heart disease for some time, and it was the cause of his death.

William A. Fisher.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—William A. Fisher, formerly a member of the Sup

FEMESOLE'S FAST RACE

McCafferty Filly Lowered Track Record in Algeria Stakes.

WHITNEY HORSES TWICE FIRST

Zinzibar Captured the Hitchcock Steeplechase After a Brush with Cock Robin at Gravesend Race Course.

The racing crowd at the Gravesend track yesterday hardly knew that there was a counter attraction in the shape of an international yacht race, if the size of the attendance, the single-mindedness of the individuals present, and the enthusiasm of the gathering meant anything. There were occasional references to the fact that the fleetest sailing yachts on the globe were engaged in a contest for the most prized yachting trophy in the world, and there were bulletins announcing the progress of that contest, but the interest of the crowd at the race track centred in the six races of the afternoon, in the order that they were decided, the last race of the day being as remote when the first was being bet on as was the yachts' engagement outside Sandy Hook. Truly and once more the attitude of the crowd proved that to the average racing man there is nothing in the world but horse racing when that racing is on.

The card presented was an interesting one, with two stakes down for decision, and with fair weather and a fast track there was no cause for complaint by the visitors, not even as regards results, for three actual post favorites were first, while well-backed horses won straight through the afternoon. The sensation of the day was the outcome of the race for the Algeria Stakes, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, with selling allowances, the fourth race on the card, which brought out a field of nine fair selling class two-year-olds, of which James R. & Foxhall P. Keene's Reformer was the post favorite. Several others of the field were well backed, but when it came to racing there was but one horse that called for consideration, this being John J. McCafferty's smart filly Femesole, who, ridden by H. Michaels, and starting at 7 to 2, broke in front and never for a moment let any of the others get near her. Femesole was clear of the crowd in the first two strides, and, drawing away at every jump for the remainder of the distance, won in a big gallop by five lengths in 0:59 3-5, the fastest time that the five-furlong course was ever covered at the Gravesend track, and within a fraction of a second of the world's fastest time for the distance on a circular track. Man o' War was the closest to her from end to end, and finished second two lengths away from Leonid, while the favorite was never a factor in the race.

The other stake event was the Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, over a two mile and a half course, in which Zinzibar, well ridden by Veitch, alternated in the lead with Cock Robin until Cock Robin was crowded on one of the boundary posts and there threw his rider, after which Zinzibar went on and won, ridden out, by two lengths from Jessie S., second. Heuston, who rode Cheesemite, was reported as responsible for the mishap to Cock Robin, and was suspended for the remainder of the meeting by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

Of the overnight races, horses from the stable of William C. Whitney won two, these successful Whitney horses being Gold Seeker, recently bought for the stable, who started at even money in the opening race, a handicap for two-year-olds, and, leading from the first furlong to the last, won, ridden out, by a length from the outsider, Caughnawaga, and in the fifth race Paul Clifford, who, at long odds-on, in a poor field of three, led from start to finish and galloped home winner in the easiest possible manner before Alard Scheck. For the second race intrusive was favorite at a price almost as prohibitive, but was headed at that by the "sure money" players, only to finish a poor third to Lady Chorister and Little Daisy, who had a fighting finish for the purse. In the last race Tower of Candles was the post choice, and, getting away well was never headed, she winning rather easily by three lengths from the thick-winded Sadducee. The races were started with the McGinnis barrier, with no recall after the barrier rose, and the new method was fairly satisfactory as no horses were left at the post. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. William C. Whitney's Gold Seeker, ch. c., by Goldfinch-La Belle Jules, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) even and 1 to 2, won cleverly by a length; W. H. Sealey's Caughnawaga, ch. c., 115, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a head from Green B. Morris's Golden Cottage, b. c., 112, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Smart Set, Highlander, The Talisman, Andy Williams, Peninsula, and Namtor also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Gold Seeker, the post favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. A. D. Hampton's Lady Chorister, br. f., 3 years, by Chorister-Hope On, 92 pounds, (Henderson,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, won ridden out by a head; H. C. Schultz's Little Daisy, ch. f., 3, 97, (Thompson,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length from J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Intrusive, ch. h., 6, 120, (Shaw,) 1 to 3 and out, third. Time—1:55. Armor and Fatalist also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Intrusive always the favorite. Winner trained by Thomas Green.

THIRD RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Mr. Chamblett's Zinzibar, ch. g., 4, by Meddler-Zegri, 147 pounds, (Veitch,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by two lengths; Harry W. Smith's Jessie S., b. m., 6, by Buckra-Florimore, 136, (Carson,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths, from Joseph E. Widener's Miss Mitchell, b. m., 5, by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 137, (Mann,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—4:51. Cock Robin, Sir Hubert, Cheesemite, Jim McGibben, and Lost Cord also ran. Cock Robin threw his rider, and Jim McGibben fell. Value to the winner, $1,415. J. H. McCormick's entry (Sir Hubert and Cheesemite) the post favorite at 7 to 2 and 6 to 5. Winner trained by S. Veitch.

FOURTH RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 up to date of entry, selling allowances; five furlongs. John J. McCafferty's Femesole, b. f., by Sir Dixon-Cherry Blossom, 90 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won easily by five lengths; O. L. Richard's Man o' War, b. c., by Ben Strome-Maria D., 97, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two lengths from August Belmont's Leonid, ch. c., 97, (Hastings-Leopoldina, 110, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—0:59 3-5. Missile, Ziri, Anak, Jim Tully, Awixa, Setauket, Eddie Busch, Octawaha, Hindred, Knapsack, Ascension, Reformer, and Presumption also ran. Value to the winner, $2,070. Reformer the post favorite at 16 to 5 and 13 to 10. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,200 in 1901, special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. c., by Alsskar-Trousseau III., 103 pounds, (Wonderly,) 1 to 3 and out, won easily by ten lengths; J. W. Schorr's Alard Scheck, blk. c., 106, (Woods,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, second by two lengths from W. C. Daly's Anna Darling, ch. f., 93, (Cresmer,) 50 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $630. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Aug. 24, selling allowances; about six furlongs. J. Gardner's Tower of Candles, b. f., 3 years, by Candlemas-Duchess of Towers, 104 pounds, (Mounce,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by three lengths; A. L. Astt's Sadducee, ch. g., 4, 103, (H. Michaels,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths from A. B. Reynold's Bastile, b. g., 4, 103, (Booker,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Huitzilopochtli, Dr. Riddle, Military, Gismonille, Glencar, Chevrolles, Maria Bolton, Mary Gilroy, Tonicum, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Tower of Candles the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; five and a half furlongs. Chilton, 123 pounds; King Hanover, 122; Emshee, 118; Flora Pomona, 115; Rockwater, 114; Pentecost, 113; Grail, 108; Fair Knight, 107; Numeral, 102; Carroll D., 93.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Knight of Rhodes and Terminus, 118 pounds each; Toddy, 108; Belle of Troy, 107; Janice, 98; The Amazon, 107; Ethics, 96; McAddie and S. Pitman, 95 each; Sombre, 86; Fonsolee and Broadstreet, 85 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, at special weights; about six furlongs. Early Eve, Wild Bess, Tehula, Bella, Donno Honora, Clipper, Past, Anna, Handspring, Bessie McCarthy, and Miss Patsey, 110 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. Ogden, 122 pounds; Ethics, 116; Oom Paul, 104; Fly Wheel, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Kinnikinic, 110 pounds; Smoke, 108; Fonsolee, Bold Knight, and Alfred Vargrave, 103 each; Potente, 100; Astor, 98; Nitrate, 95; Animosity, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; about six furlongs. Somerset, 112 pounds; Zemara and Kalif, 109 each; Bobs, 103; Scotch Bush, Elegy, Boojum, Irene Lindsey, Hoga, and Woolgatherer, 105 each.

Notes of the Turf.

The steeplechase jockey, Carson, who was required to stand an investigation for his ride on the horse Salesman a few days ago, was notified yesterday that his case has been decided, and he was cleared of any charge of intentional wrongdoing, but was reprimanded for carelessness.

The two-year-old, Jim Tully, who ran in the race for the Algeria Stakes, was pulled up after having covered a quarter of a mile, and returned to the stand bleeding from a ruptured artery of the head.

Green B. Morris has entered his two-year-old Sombrero in the Third Special Stakes, as the race for the crack two-year-olds, set for Saturday, is called. The other entries that are certain are Clarence H. Mackay's Heno and J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right.

CRESCEUS FAILED AT RECORD.

King of Trotters Went a Mile in 2:04½ on a Philadelphia Track.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Cresceus, the king of trotters, to-day failed to lower his record of 2:02¼, made at Columbus on Aug. 2, in a trial on the Belmont Driving Park course. The great son of Robert McGregor stepped the mile in 2:04½ without a skip, and thereby reduced the track record of 2:08¾ made by Alix on Nov. 7, 1894.

Everything was conducive to fine time. The track was lightning fast and there was not enough breeze to interfere with the progress of the great trotter.

There were nearly 8,000 persons present when Owner Ketcham brought Cresceus on the track for his first jog. He warmed him up in the stretch for a few minutes and then jogged him around the track in 2:31½. After a rubbing down Cresceus was brought out for his preliminary trial. Without a pacemaker he did the mile in 2:15¾. The quarters were done in 0:33½, 1:06¾, 1:41, and 2:13¾.

It was 4:20 P. M. when the horse made his appearance for the final effort at record breaking. After scoring once, Ketcham gave the starter the nod and the great trotter was off, paced by a runner attached to a sulky.

When the first quarter was reached, in 0:30¾, everybody thought the record would surely be broken. The second quarter on the straight back stretch was made in 0:30¾, but the third for a fraction over a second slower. Turning into the home stretch, Ketcham urged the trotting machine to his utmost, but the best he could do was 0:31½ for the quarter. As the horse flashed under the wire a great shout went up from the crowd, which immediately swarmed about the horse and owner. Mr. Ketcham had no excuse to offer for the failure to break the record, saying that the track and weather were favorable. Time by quarters, 0:30¼, 1:01, 1.33, 2:04½.

HARNESS RACING RESULTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The feature of the card at Oakley Park to-day was the 2:06 pace, which was won by Edith W., in straight heats, in 2:05¼, 2:05¼, and 2:05½. These are the fastest three heats for the class this year, and are also the fastest three consecutive heats ever paced by a mare. Summary:

2:16 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000. (Five heats decided Wednesday.)

Birch Bud, b. m., by Birchwood, (Ernest)	1	7	1	2	2	1
Happy Wilkes, b. g., (Miller)	3	3	7	1	1	2
Hal Clipper, b. h., (Jolly)	2	1	4	5	5	2
Anterose, b. m., (Cox)	5	4	2	3	3	ro
Baron B., b. h., (Gosnell)	7	5	3	4	4	ro
Frank McKinney, b. g., (Mayberry)	6	2	5	dis.		
John H., b. g., (McDowell)	8	6	6	dis.		
Violation, b. m., (Eels)	4	dis.				

Time—2:11; 2:16; 2:14; 2:15; 2:15; 2:14.

2:06 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Edith W., b. m., by Ben Lomond, Jr., (Turner)	1	1	1
Harry O., blk. g., (Bogash)	5	2	2
Riley B., blk. h., (Erwin)	2	3	3
Tom Ogden, b. g., (Carnathan)	3	5	4
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest)	4	4	5

Time by Quarters.—First Heat—0:32; 1:03½; 1:34; 2:05¼. Second Heat—0:32; 1:03; 1:34; 2:05¾. Third Heat—0:32; 1:03½; 1:34; 2:05¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Cambria Maid, b. m., by Haldillard, (Boyd)	1	1	1
Teddy F., rn. g., (Snow)	6	2	2
Elderone, b. g., (Stewart)	2	7	3
Dandy, b. g., (Curtis)	7	3	4
Alfa, b. m., (Hulil)	3	6	6
Annie M., b. m., (Newburn)	4	4	5
St. Patrick's Belle, ch. m., (Swisher)	5	6	ds
Junlur, ch. g., (Sanders)	Dis.		

Time—2:11¼; 2:12½; 2:18.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Results at Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day:

First Race.—2:15 class; trotting; purse $500. Pug won, Annihilator second, Belle Onward third. Best time—2:17¼.

Second Race.—2:20 class; trotting stake; purse $1,000. Roommate won, Aldine Medium second, Bingen third. Best time—2:18¾.

Third Race.—2:08 class; trot or pace; purse $500; (unfinished.) Effie Powers won, Maxine second, Frank Rysdick third. Best time—2:12.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 26.—There was another good-sized crowd at the Queens-Nassau Counties fair here to-day. There was the usual interest in the track events, and hardly a vacant seat was in the grand stand while the races were being run off. Summary:

Foals of 1898, open to all; purse, $200.

Lakeville Maid, ch. m., (Deneley)	1	2	1	1
Prince Arthur, br. g., (Moore)	2	1	2	2
Narvol Girl, ch. m., (Jenks)	3	3	3	2
Signa, ch. m., (Munz)	Dis.			

Time—2:32½; 2:35; 2:35¼; 2:36.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; open to all; purse $300.

Lord Belgravve, b. g., (Snyder)	6	4	5	1	1	1
Too Too, (Cook)	1	1	4	3	4	2
Dick, b. g., (Miller)	2	0	2	2	2	4
Maud M., ch. m., (Davis)	7	2	1	4	3	3
Lady Primrose, b. m., (Hendrickson)	4	5	6	dr.		
Easter, ch. g., (Williamson)	5	3	3	5	5	
Lizzie B., blk. m., (Burdick)	3	dr.				
Minnie R., br. m., (Munz)	Dis.					

Time—2:23; 2:22; 2:22; 2:22¼; 2:24¾; 2:25.

Free for All.—Pacing; purse $600.

George, b. g., (Broisted)	4	1	1	1
Nancy Roy, ch. m., (Marshall)	3	3	2	2
Moth Miller, ro. g., (Randall)	1	2	3	3
Cyles Mayoes, b. g., (Davis)	2	4	4	4

Time—2:15¾; 2:14¾; 2:19½; 2:20.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Swift, b. g., (Ticehurst)	1	1	1
Bow Rene, b. g., (Bronk)	2	2	2
Percy, b. g., (Smith)	3	3	3
Princess May, br. m., (Atwood)	4	4	4

Time—2:24½; 2:23½; 2:20.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 26.—In the presence of the largest crowd ever in attendance at the Allentown fair four racing events were decided to-day in sixteen heats. The 2:24 pace, Hotel Hamilton Stake, purse $3,000, (nine starters,) was won by March Gale, with Lucy Girl second. The latter took the first two heats. Best time, 2:11¾.

The 2:17 trot, Globe Store Stake, purse $1,000, (eight starters,) was won by Walter H. in straight heats, Antezella second. Best time, 2:14¾.

Roamer won the 2:15 pace, purse $500, after Alberta had taken the first two heats. Six starters. Best time, 2:12½.

Singke K. won the free-for-all trot in straight heats, Chantry second. Four starters. Best time. 2:14¾.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 26.—The racing at the Fall meeting at the Granite State Park thus far has been the best ever witnessed in New Hampshire. The 2:16 trot to-day needed eight heats. Summary:

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Mary D., ch. m., by Young Jim, (Hunt)	3	4	1	2	2	2	1	1
Emma D., br. m., (Walker)	4	2	3	3	1	4	2	2
Fanny Rice, b. m., (Gordon)	1	3	4	6	6	1	3	*
Wasco, b. g., (Dore)	6	1	2	1	4	3	*	
Albertia, b. g., (Palmer)	2	6	5	4	3	†		
The Charmer, b. h., (Kilhorn)	5	5	6	5	5	†		

Time—2:14¾; 2:14½; 2:15½; 2:15¾; 2:16¾; 2:19½; 2:19¾; 2:20¾.

*Distanced. †Ruled off.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Allie Snell, b. h., by Allie Wilkes, dam Unknown, (Pope)	3	2	1	1	1
Birdie D., b. m., by Col. Weir, dam untraced, (Dodge)	1	3	3	4	2
Mary C., ch. b., by Idol King, (Goodfellow and Walker)	4	1	5	5	3
Charlong, b. m., (O'Donnell)	2	4	2	2	4
Glen Onward, b. g., (Richardson)	5	5	4	3	4

Time—2:18¼; 2:16¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:19½.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $500; (unfinished.)

Maurine, b. m., by Hinder Wilkes, dam Sally B., by Lever, (Turner)	1	1
Consuelo S., b. m., (Pierce)	2	2
Dot Miller, b. m., (Walker)	3	4
Lissa B., b. m., (Middleby)	5	3
Much Ado, b. g., (Kennedy)	4	5

Time—2:15½; 2:15¾.

Matinee Races at Yonkers Track.

With more than sixty trotters and pacers, representing the best-known of the Speedway horses, and including many famous animals from the Grand Circuit race tracks, the coming Saturday matinée races of the Road Drivers' Association, at the Empire City tracks, Yonkers, promise extraordinary entertainment for the lovers of light harness. The amateur races will be for silver trophies and rosettes. The events to be decided include a race for a $1,000 purse and the Cloot trophy, between four two-year-old horses owned by the well-known Wall Street men—Hugh J. Grant, Anthony N. Brady, C. K. G. Billings, and A. C. Hall; a free-for-all trot, with seven entries; a free-for-all pace, for which eight side-wheelers have been named; a 2:15 trot, with three starters; a 2:20 trot, in which sixteen green horses are engaged; a 2:24 pace, with twelve entries, and a team race, for which seven of the fastest pairs that frequent the New York Speedway are scheduled to start. The first event will be called at 1 P. M.

Anaconda Won Pacing Race.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 26.—Several thousand people witnessed the race between Joe Patchen and Anaconda at the Tri-State Fair Grounds here to-day. Both horses were in fine shape and the track was fast. The race was for a purse of $2,000. Anaconda won two straight heats, the first in 2:04¼ and the second 2:04. In both heats the finishes were very close. Anaconda lowered the track record of 2:06¾, made in 1893 by Robert J.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Beat Chicago by a Good Margin—Brooklyn Lost to Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—It was New York's turn to defeat the local baseball team to-day and they accomplished the feat with neatness and dispatch. Poor as is Freedman's team, it made the local players look cheap even in comparison and won by a score of 5 to 1.

Playing along at an even rate, coralling one run at a time until five were secured, the visitors held the issue safe at every stage. L. Taylor opposing "Jack" Taylor in the points was more effective against the feeble hitters of the home team, when hits were needed, and let the latter down with one run. Two of the New York's runs were the direct result of errors. In addition to hitting feebly two of the local team were caught asleep off first base by quick throws. McCormick was one victim and Chance the other.

The New Yorks will play again to-morrow. This is an open date. "Shrimp" Miller caused much amusement on the coaching lines. He is a chubby fellow, but several degrees shorter than Hartzell. He came from the same club. He is held by the visitors as utility infielder. J. Taylor was hurt in sliding to second in the seventh inning, but resumed play after a few minutes' delay. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzell, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Green, c.	1	1	2	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	1	2	1	0
Dexter, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Van Haltren, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	14	0	1	Strang, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
McCork, ss.	0	1	1	6	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	3	1	Davis, ss.	3	3	3	4	1
Gannon, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Smith, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0
Chance, c.	0	1	7	0	0	Warner, c.	0	0	7	0	0
J. Taylor, p.	0	1	0	3	1	L. Taylor, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total	1	7	27	14	3	Total	5	9	27	14	1

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; New York, 8. Two-base hits—Chance, Van Haltren, Davis. Three-base hits—Jones, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Smith. Stolen bases—Gannon, Warner, Davis. Struck out—By L. Taylor, 3. Base on balls—Off J. Taylor, 2; off L. Taylor, 2. Hit with ball Warner. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG, 4; BROOKLYN, 3.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—In one of the most interesting baseball games ever witnessed here, Pittsburg defeated Brooklyn to-day by the score of 4 to 3, the former making all of its runs in the sixth inning. Both pitchers were in excellent form, though Chesbro did the better work on the whole. Newton gave but two hits up to the sixth inning. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Sh'kard, lf.	0	1	2	0	1
B'mont, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	5	2	2	Kelley, 1b.	1	2	10	3	0
B'nat'd, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	2	1	0
Leach, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	5	0	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Newton, p.	1	1	3	1	1
						Farrell	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	8	27	6	3	Total	3	8	24	12	2

* Batted for Newton in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Three-base hits—Sheckard, Irwin. Sacrifice hit—Leach. Stolen base—Beaumont. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off Newton, 4. Struck out—By Chesbro, 4; by Newton, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
H'drick, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Barry, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1
Padden, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0	Flick, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	1	3	1	Delahanty, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	0	2	1	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	1	4	1	0
R'dson, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0	Jennings, 1b.	1	1	15	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	Hallman, 3b.	1	2	0	3	0
Schriver, c.	0	1	5	1	0	Cross, ss.	1	1	1	6	2
Yerkes, p.	0	0	0	2	0	White, p.	0	0	2	3	0
Total	4	3	27	13	1	Total	6	15	27	15	3

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Cross, White, and Schriver. Sacrifice hit—Yerkes. Hit by pitched ball—White and Padden. Double plays—Kruger, Padden, Richardson; Padden, Wallace, and Richardson. Bases on balls—Off Yerkes, 4. Struck out—By White, 3; by Yerkes, 3. Stolen bases—White and Delehanty. Left on bases—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 9. Time of game—2:02. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	Rickert, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	3	2	0	0	Lush, cf.	1	1	4	1	0
Beckley, 1f.	0	0	14	0	0	Demont, 2b.	0	1	2	5	1
Dobbs, cf.	1	4	1	0	0	Cooley, 1b.	0	0	5	1	1
Magoon, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	Nichols, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Steinf'dt, 3b.	0	3	0	3	0	Carney, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0	Lowe, 3b.	0	0	2	1	2
Bergen, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Long, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Hahn, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Dineen, p.	1	1	1	2	1
						Kittridge, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Total	7	14	27	14	0	Total	2	5	24	14	7

Cincinnati	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	—7
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Dobbs, Harley, Demont, and Hahn. Three-base hits—Lush and Bay. Home runs—Dineen. Stolen bases—Bay, Harley, 2; Steinfeldt. Double plays—Demont and Long. First base on balls—Dineen, 2; Hahn, 1. Struck out—Hahn, 4; Dineen, 2. Wild pitches—Dineen, 3. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	86	45	.656	Boston	66	66	.500
Philadelphia	77	54	.588	New York	62	78	.400
Brooklyn	76	56	.576	Chicago	51	84	.378
St. Louis	69	63	.523	Cincinnati	48	79	.378

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Boston in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Boston—Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.
At Philadelphia—Milwaukee, 10; Philadelphia, 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Cleveland, 9.
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Washington, 3.

Columbia Team to Leave Branford.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 26.—The Columbia football team finished training here this afternoon, and will break camp to-morrow noon, taking the 1:30 P. M. train for New York, and thence going through by night train to Buffalo for the first game of the season with Buffalo University. This afternoon's work was again a sharp two hours' practice scrimmage, in which the New York boys were put through a severe afternoon's work, special attention being paid again to the defense by the line.

Coach Sanford said to-night that, while changes might be made, the line-up of the Columbia team for its first game had been decided. The three 'Varsity backs, Berrien, Morley, and Weekes, will play behind the line, and B. Boyesen will play quarter unless Sykes reports, when he may be put in for part of the game. Van Hovenburg will take right end and Wolff and Henriques will alternate at left end. Smythe of last year's team will play left tackle and Page, a new man, right tackle. Shaw will take one guard and Duden the other, both of whom are new men. Martine will probably take centre.

It is possible that Bruce of last year's team will arrive in New York from Germany to-morrow, in which case he may go to Buffalo to play. Sanford said to-night that Sykes's connection with the team was now assured. Morley will join the team in New York. Of the other 'Varsity veterans Smythe, Van Hovenburg, Weekes, and Berrien are now here.

Princeton's Football Practice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Capt. Pell lined up two teams of his football players to-day and gave them twenty minutes' practice on breaking through the line and getting down the field on punts. There was no line plunging or regular ground gaining play during the play. The first practice game will take place either Saturday or Monday. Coach Lea is out of town, but will return Monday. Coaches Kelly and Arthur Poe directed the work to-day.

ATHLETIC CLUBS PROTEST.

Amateur Athletic Union Will Be Asked to Give Them Representation.

Representatives of nine athletic clubs in the metropolitan district held a meeting at the clubrooms of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, on East Forty-second Street, last night and decided to petition the Amateur Athletic Union to make a change in the manner of electing the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Union so that every active club shall have at least one representative on the board. The clubs represented were as follows: Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, John Boyle; Union Settlement Athletic Club, New York City, William O'Keefe; Grace Athletic Club, New York City, J. Stumpf; St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, New York City, G. Nevins; St. George's Athletic Club, New York City, F. W. Rubien; Eighth Regiment Athletic Association, P. Umstadter; Seventh Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., Flushing, N. Y., J. D. Kent; Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, Long Island City, J. J. Frawley; Avonia Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J., William O'Brien.

All these clubs, though among the most active in the metropolitan district, failed to obtain representation upon the board of the Metropolitan Association at the recent election, while a number of smaller and much less active clubs, which are seldom heard of except at the time of the annual meeting, were able to elect their representatives. It was pointed out that of the fourteen clubs in the New England Association of the union, thirteen have representatives upon the Executive Board of that association, and that the four clubs in the Southern Association have fifteen representatives upon the committee, while of the forty-eight clubs in the Metropolitan Association but fifteen are represented upon the board. It was decided to bring these facts to the attention of the Executive Board of the union and to recommend a change in the mode of election as proposed.

Close Golf at Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 26.—Samuel Frothingham of the home club and Charles B. Cory of the Oakley Country Club, Boston, will meet to-morrow in the final round for the Lenox Cup, the chief trophy in the invitation tournament of the Lenox Golf Club. Frothingham is the present holder of the cup, but he came within an ace of losing his honors to-day, when he met D. F. Burns of the Pittsfield Country Club. The match was even up to the last hole, and then, on the home green, Frothingham won the match by the narrow margin of one hole. F. Jaques of the Lenox Club defaulted to Cory. The cup must be won three times by one player to become his personal property.

Another feature of the play to-day was the opening round for the silver cup presented by William D. Sloane, President of the Lenox Golf Club. The qualifying round was at eighteen holes and the first four players will play off at match play during the week. The four eligibles are D. T. D

Excursions.

FOR THE

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH** OF THE FALL RIVER LINE.

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., and The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL** OF THE NORWICH LINE,

Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 8:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, each steamer; number limited.

The PLYMOUTH and LOWELL are ideal ocean-going steamboats and are most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departures; earliest arrivals in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.

Tickets and Staterooms at Piers. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.); and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager, will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts manoeuvre for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 622 Broad.

YACHT RACES.

FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Leabe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 -- FARE -- $3.00

STATEROOMS.....$2.00 AND $3.00.
Passengers allowed by law.....1,800
LIMITED to.....600

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.

WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15 A. M.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; Pier 13 E. R., tel. 6363 Cort.; 190 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 343 Broadway, Cook's agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St. and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn. McBride's, 71 B'way.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. SHARP.

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on pier.

Tickets, $5.00 for each day.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Telephone 1580—Franklin.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have sea-going licenses, and accompany the Yachts

Leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and are limited to one-half their licensed carrying capacity.

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M. to view the finish.

TICKETS $1.00,
GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Co.'s Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City, at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE, THREE-DECK OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

Commodious Flagship of the Starin Fleet, will leave Starin's Dock, foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, with Music and Refreshments.

Tickets $2 THREE-TRIP TICKETS, $5
STATEROOMS, $3 AND $5.

Tickets limited to one-half licensed seagoing capacity, and on sale at Pier and Ticket Selling Agencies. Telephone, 5100 Cortlandt.

Surrogate Notices.

YOUNG, ANN SMITH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Joseph Haven, Josephine Young, Gertrude A. Forman, Josiah Cadmus, Elizabeth Morton, Carrie B. Ayers, Emma Lockrow, Annie S. Regan, William Henry Young, Jr., infant; Charles E. Forman, infant; Lyle E. Forman, infant, and to all persons interested in the estate of ANN SMITH YOUNG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Caroline Amelia Brundage, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DARLINGTON, CRANE & JENKINS, Attorneys for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City.

s27-law6wF

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy5-law6mF.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, No. 320 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. CATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO. will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship

NORTH STAR

4,000 tons, launched May 11, 1901, to the Yacht Races on Sept. 28 and Oct. 1st, leaving Pier (new) 32, East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M.

FARE $5.00.

Music Furnished by Lander's Famous Orchestra.

Tickets and staterooms for sale at company's office, 290 Broadway, corner of Reade St., and at the Pier. Telephone 2196 Franklin.

Tyson & Co.'s agencies.
Thomas Cook & Son, uptown, 1,185 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, downtown, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.
Astor House Stands.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER .....9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to
500.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer

"COLUMBIA"

(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer.)
The greatest Observation Boat in the World, Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.

Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.
Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R.. 8:20 A. M.
242TH ST., N. R.. 9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER..9:30 A. M.

Single Ticket, $1.00. For sale at Landing, Tyson's Ticket Offices, Cook's, McBride's, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 305 West 11th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange; Telephone 762 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The large three-deck ocean-going

Steamer GRAND REPUBLIC

will accompany the yachts over the Entire Course each day, carrying one-half her capacity.

Fare, Second Race, $1.00.

Leave West 20th St., 8:30 A. M., Battery Landing, 9:05 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH.

Steamer GEN'L SLOCUM,

Limited to one-half her capacity, will leave West 20th St., 12 o'clock, and Battery Landing, 12:30 P. M.

Fare, $1.00.

Tickets on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at Docks Race Days.

Montauk Steamboat Company, Ltd.

YACHT RACES.

THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER

MONTAUK

will leave Pier 24 E. R., New York, (Hartford Line Pier,) at 9:00 A. M.; Pier 12 E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) 9:15 A. M. Capacity of steamer 1,200; sale of tickets limited to 300. TICKETS $2.00. On sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, 1,383 Broadway, 905 5th Av., Pier 13 E. R., and Pier 24 E. R., New York; 333 Fulton St. and 118 Broadway, Brooklyn; Long Island R. R. Station, L. I. City. Staterooms at Pier 13 E. R., N. Y., and on the boat.

MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.

A.—

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

AL. FOSTER'S IRON-STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:05 A. M.; Battery, 8:35 A. M. Tickets limited to 400. Seagoing capacity, 900. Fare, $2; series of 3 trips, $5.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SHORT AUTUMN TRIPS.

A few days can be pleasantly spent in a trip via the

OLD DOMINION LINE

to

Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Va., or Washington, D. C.

Fine modern steamships sail daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M., from Pier 26, North River, New York, where tickets and staterooms can be obtained.

Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric.....Oct. 1, 8 AM|Oceanic...Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic...Oct. 2, noon|Celtic.....Oct. 23, noon
Majestic....Oct 9, noon|Teutonic. Oct. 23, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino...Oct. 1|Nord America....Oct. 29
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi. Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5|America Maru...Oct. 23
Coptic.....Oct. 15|Peking.....Oct. 31

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MIOWERA.....Sept. 20|AORANGI.....Oct. 18

For rates apply 355 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN †NORTH-GERMAN LINE to LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

†Trave.....Oct. 5|†Aller....Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenzollern, Oct. 12, 4PM|*Columbia.....Nov. 9
†Lahn..Oct. 19, 10 AM|†Hoh'z'll'n..Nov. 16, 10 AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23|*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23
sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern, do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. (Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 2, 12N|Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8|Kaiserin M. Th...Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22|Kaiser Wm. Gr...Nov. 19
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

Gr. K'fuerst. Oct. 3, 10 AM|Bremen....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon|K. Luise..Nov. 28, 11 AM
K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon|Bremen....Dec. 5, noon
Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM|D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM|D'tschland, Dec. 12, 7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM|*Palatia....Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoenicia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM|Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM|Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM|*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM|Phila.....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul..Oct. 9, 10 AM|St. Paul..Oct. 30, 10 AM
St. Louis..Oct. 16, 10 AM|St. Louis..Nov. 6, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland, Oct. 2, noon|*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon
Southwark, Oct. 9, noon|Kensington, Oct. 23, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU.....Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 5th, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Special steamers and Dahabeahs for families and private parties. Plans furnished and cabins or steamers reserved at New York or any of our American offices.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,500 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon|C. of Rome...Oct. 12, noon
Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon|Astoria....Oct. 19, noon
Saxonia....Sept. 30, noon|Caledonia....Oct. 26, noon

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM|Umbria...Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia...Oct. 1, 7 A. M|Lucania...Oct. 19, 9:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM|Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.

General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry, Chicago, Pittsburg. * 4:30 AM. .....
Chicago, Pittsburg. *12:15 Nt. *12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus * 1:30 PM. * 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.. * 1:30 PM. * 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited. * 7:00 PM. * 6.55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:15 Nt. *12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis *10:00 AM. * 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis * 7:00 PM. * 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk..... † 1:00 PM. †12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto. * 8:00 AM. † 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto. *10:00 AM. * 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto. *11:30 AM. *11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto. † 1:00 PM. †12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto. * 1:30 PM. * 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited". * 3:40 PM. * 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto. * 6:00 PM. * 4:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto. * 7:00 PM. * 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto. *12:15 Nt. *12:10 Nt.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 484, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.

4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans: Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati) and Louisville.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M.; 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:00 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:00, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,)-10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 152 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 93 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.
9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train.	*7:00 a. m.
*7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local.	*6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail.	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express.	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express.	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express.	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited.	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier.	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special.	*1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special.	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited.	*8:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited.	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express.	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express.	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express.	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & St. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express.	*8:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express.	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 115, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 728 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BRENTON, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON. SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:48 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(1) Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
‡3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*8:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †10:45 A M; 2 at ‡3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, D. L. & W. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †11:20 A M; 2 at ‡3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m	.....
Easton Local	5:45 p. m	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m	.....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m	.....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	.....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m	5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m	.....
ATLANTIC CITY, SAT	1:00 p. m	.....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	.....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	.....
Lak

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000. Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00. ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

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BANKERS, 41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
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New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
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Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
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Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
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Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

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Bankers and Brokers,
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Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG., 25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST., 640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits. Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.
The securities of the above Company are now ready, and will be delivered under the terms of the plan of reorganization in exchange for the certificates of deposit representing securities of the Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company upon presentation of said certificates at the office of
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 15, 72, 34, 47, 82, 89, 94, 96, 101, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 130, 173, 197.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held on the twenty-first day of September, 1901, it was determined, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage made by said Club to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated April Thirtieth, 1887, that all the now outstanding Bonds secured by the said mortgage be paid on the first day of November, 1901, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in the City of New York, after which time interest on such Bonds shall cease.
Dated September 23, 1901.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Treasurer.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, October 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, September 17, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this 30th day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following twenty (20) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.: numbers

122	324	788	1136	1738	2106	2453
184	349	970	1250	1858	2228	2649
270	476	1114	1673	1967	2374	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1901.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds, with coupons attached thereto, will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.
Dated New York, August 30th, 1901.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

Huntington Light & Fuel Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Third Clause of the Mortgage of the Huntington Light & Fuel Company of Huntington, Indiana, to the Manhattan Trust Company, Trustee, dated July 21, 1890, the following $16,000, First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Huntington Light & Fuel Company have been drawn this day for the Sinking Fund: Numbers 9, 24, 34, 40, 51, 58, 65, 88, 106, 109, 114, 116, 123, 128, 133, 176.
The Bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company on and after October 15, 1901, at par and interest to that date, after which interest on said Bonds will cease.
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice President.
Dated September 26th, 1901.

Dividends.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 11, 1901.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%), out of income for the year ended June 30, 1901, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1901.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, September 11, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
On October 16, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as sam appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of the Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th St.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 26th. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from September 27th to October 1st, inclusive.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York,
September 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901.
LEIGH BESTI,
Secretary.

The Hall Signal Company,
New York, Sept. 26, 1901.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY:
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1%) PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company, payable on October 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 28, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

New York Office, 27 William St.,
September 13th, 1901.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the registered bonds of the COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA will be closed on September 21st, at noon, and reopened October 2d. Interest checks will be mailed. Interest on all outstanding bonds called for payment on October 1st will cease on that date.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, Sept. 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17th, 1901.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 18th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Co.,
September 19th, 1901.
Coupon No. 6 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 37 of 2½ on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage coupons, due 1st October, 1901, will be paid on and after that date by Moran Brothers, 54 William Street.

Dividends.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th day of October, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2d, 1901. Transfer books for preferred stock will be closed at the close of business October 2d, 1901, and will be reopened October 16th, 1901.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., September 25th, 1901.

Office of the American Ice Company,
NO. 133 EAST 23D STREET,
New York, September 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable October 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. October 1st, 1901, until October 16th, 1901.
E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due October 1st, 1901, on the Series D Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, Sept. 27, 1901.

Meetings and Elections.

Little Chief Mining Co.
(Mines at Leadville, Colorado.)
60 BROADWAY, ROOM 212, NEW YORK.
September 17th, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, and the transaction of such business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, October 1st. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Saturday, September 21st, until Wednesday, October 2d.
EDWARD EARLE, Secretary.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of Wilhelmi & Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 116 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on 1st day of October, 1901, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of said day.
Dated September 18th, 1901.
EDGAR A. WILHELMI, President.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., September 25, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., October 25, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required during six months beginning January 1, 1902: Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong, and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry, and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe, and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Dade, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Forts Banks and McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef and vegetables will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat. Also at Office Chief Commissary, District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan, of fresh vegetables and REFRIGERATED beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef, (or Vegetables,) to be opened October 25, 1901," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDW. E. DRAVO, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS,
Village of White Plains, N.Y.
The Board of Trustees of the Village of White Plains, N. Y., will, on September 30th, 1901, at 8 P. M., at the Village Room, receive sealed proposals for the following bonds:
Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($75,000) of Macadamizing Bonds, under Chapter 353, Laws of 1899, and acts amendatory thereof. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1930; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) of Sewer Bonds, under Chapter 609, Laws of 1887. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1930; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Eighty-six Thousand Dollars ($86,000) of Water Bonds, under Chapter 769, Laws of 1898. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1931; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check upon a State or National Bank or Trust Company for a per centum of this face value of bonds. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.—Dated Septmber 11, 1901. WM. B. SUTHERLAND,
Clerk of the Village of White Plains.

Lost and Found.

U. S. Assay Office Receipt Lost.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay office, N. Y., No. 460, dated July 22, 1901, for 103 70-100 ounces silver bullion, payable to R. L. & M. Friedlander or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate same, as its payment has been stopped at the U. S. Assay office, N. Y. R. L. & M. Friedlander.

RECTIFIES CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Secretary Gage Receives an Addition of $6,150 to the Treasury Conscience Fund—Anonymous Contributor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Gage to-day received in an envelope postmarked New York, Sept. 25, 1901, $6,150 in bills of denominations ranging from $50 to $500. This large sum of money was accompanied only by the following statement:

"After much thought I have been convinced that duties were not fully paid as desired, difference estimated at about 2 per cent. The wish now is to rectify what was done during some years ago, and amount is being sent which it is felt must be paid to the U. S. A. Treasury to discharge those duties and do the right. Above has been great grief."

No name was signed to this communication. The Secretary expresses gratification with this evidence of a citizen's desire to make good former evasions of the law.

"There are others," said Secretary Gage, "who would no doubt find it morally healthful to follow this contributor's example. A friend of mine recently landed from a trip abroad. 'I paid $1,000 duties on my goods,' he said. 'I never paid so much before. This time it was an "honest count" with me. It cost money, but I feel a good deal more respectable.'"

PAPER AND WOOD PULP INDUSTRY.

A Total Capital of $167,507,713 Invested, According to Census.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The paper and wood pulp industry of the United States, according to a preliminary census report issued to-day, has a total capital of $167,507,713, a gain of 86.5 per cent. since 1890. The number of establishments is 763, a gain of 17.6 per cent.

The value of the product is $127,286,162, an increase of 61.2 per cent. The average number of wage earners is 49,656, total wages $20,746,428, miscellaneous expenses, $10,184,106, cost of materials used, $70,520,236.

INSULAR IMPORTS' DRAWBACK.

None Allowed on Goods Shipped to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—In reply to an inquiry from the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, Acting Secretary Spaulding has held that drawback cannot be allowed on goods shipped to the Philippines. He invites the attention of the Collector to the department's decision of Aug. 7, 1901, wherein it is held that merchandise cannot be exported to the island of Guam with benefit of drawback, inasmuch as that island is within the jurisdiction of the United States.

He says that for the reasons set forth therein no drawback can be allowed on shipments to the Philippines. In order to be entitled to drawback the shipments must be made to countries without the jurisdiction of the United States.

Bengal Discount Rate Higher.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was increased to-day from 4 to 5 per cent.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 26	626,779
To date this year	215,230,234
Corresponding date last year	80,967,925

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 26	$2,105,000
To date this year	$763,327,520
Corresponding date last year	$351,382,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	4½	Kcok. & Des M.	1¾
Am. Coal	½	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Smelting	1	Manhattan	1
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	3½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	3¼
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Buff., R. & P.	3⅝	Penn. R. R.	1½
Canada South.	3½	People's Gas	1½
Chi. Great West.	⅞	Peoria & East.	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rubber Goods	1
Chi. & N. W.	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	St. L. S. West	1
Chi. Un. Traction	2½	St. L. S. West pf.	1
Col. Southern	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Consol. Gas	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Hocking Valley	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Int. Paper	½	Wabash pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Dist. Tel.	3	North American	1
Am. Woolen	3	North. Pac. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pressed S. Car.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	2½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Quicksilver	1½
Det. City Gas	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
General Electric	4	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Third Avenue	1
Int. Power	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	3	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Nat. Salt	1	Wis. Central pf.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1½	Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1½
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1½
Ill. Cent., West. Line 4s	1½	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	2
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1½		

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½	Long Island gen. 4s	1⅞
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In yesterday's security market, over 600,000 shares being traded in, there showed quick change in sentiment. Quotations dragged during the earlier hours and some substantial declines were scored; but early dullness and early weakness gave way to an activity that produced strength. To some extent the cheerful change was due doubtless to a retreating movement upon the part of bear traders on the Stock Exchange. In some conspicuous parts of the market the short interest has lately been much extended and—few board room traders being now courageous—it requires no great influence to scare them into covering operations.

Very generally the professional trading element is bearish, continually on the outlook for weak spots in the market, disposed to make many and varied tests. They are impressed with the importance of a variety of influences which they regard as of depressing character. They see money market stringency ahead, they worry over the scares which some Standard Oil speculators have been interjecting through blind-pool performances of the Copper Trust sort, and they are inclined to give credit to rumors which represent disturbance if not actual conflict between some of the strongest interests identified with the big corporations. Over such bear "points" it is difficult for the average reasonable observer of business affairs to become agitated. A very much graver factor in the situation has to do with the shrinkage in Western crop production, evidence of which is day by day becoming clearer and more impressive in circles other than those merely speculative. Western traffic decrease seems unfortunately a matter much more serious than when recent grossly exaggerated statistics were in circulation. As yet no reflection of this misfortune appears in railway earnings, yesterday, for example, the Atchison system issuing a statement for August, which shows an increase in gross earnings of $687,000 and over $542,000 in net earnings—the two months of the new fiscal year, July and August, showing a gain in gross earnings of $1,753,000 and in net earnings over $1,213,000. These are tremendous figures; they testify to a traffic activity beyond any precedent, even in Atchison's remarkable record. It is upon such phenomenal results that recent and present prices for Atchison securities have been predicated, and the quotations, indeed, show actual conservatism on the basis of such earnings. What is to be kept in mind, however, is the probability or improbability of maintenance for such extraordinary results—and corn crop disaster cannot be fairly or safely ignored. The official announcement of Atchison's earnings yesterday gives to that system's situation consequence for illustration; but Atchison, though bound to be a notable sufferer, presents a case by no means isolated.

Few stocks of importance failed to score advances in the improvement of yesterday afternoon. The Vanderbilt shares were leaders, and that whole group made handsome gains. Even industrials well under suspicion advanced. Amalgamated Copper jumping up between 4 and 5 points. It was not a market where merit was much measured. Room traders caught short were hurrying in competitive efforts to cover, and in many instances bid prices up on one another. The heaviest trading was in stocks which have been most under manipulation on the bear side recently, Amalgamated and Anaconda Copper issues making a total well on toward 150,000 shares. Atchison, on transactions of over 50,000 shares, closed unchanged, and though about 50,000 shares of Missouri Pacific were quoted, the gain was the barest fraction.

Among the Vanderbilt stocks New York Central rose about 2 points, Canada Southern over 3, Lake Erie and Western and Peoria and Eastern a point each, the notable strength being in Nickel Plate issues, of which the second preferred advanced 2 points and the common 3½. Stock Exchange activity and confidence in this particular part of the market are based largely upon the expectation that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is, on his arrival home this week, to announce the rounded out plan for the absorption of the various Junior Vanderbilt properties into a new corporation, with profitable consequences for properties like Nickel Plate. The fact especially notable recently is that the chief buyers of the Junior Vanderbilt list have been Vanderbilt insiders themselves.

Bonds and Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday bought Government bonds to the amount of $945,427, and transferred $100,000 in currency to New Orleans. Advices received by J. & W. Seligman & Co. announced the receipt this week by the Anglo-California Bank of San Francisco of $750,000 in gold from Australia, and stated also that a further shipment of $1,500,000 left Australia Tuesday night for San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased a total of $625,710 in bonds, divided as follows: 3s of 1908, $18,060; 4s of 1907, $575,650; 4s of 1925, $33,000. The last were bought for 1.40 and the other lots at the rate of 1.26.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha of the interest due Oct. 1 on their funded debts.

Computation, credited to a statistician of this city, that plants costing not less than $50,000,000 are now being erected in Western Pennsylvania to compete with the various classes of output of the United States Steel Corporation.

Securities of the New York Dock Company ready for delivery under the terms of the plan of reorganization in exchange for the certificates of deposit representing securities of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the American Alkali Company called for Oct. 30, to act on a resolution adopted by the Directors to the effect that the best interests of the company would be served by issuing two shares of full paid, par 50, preferred stock for five shares preferred on which $20 per share shall have been paid.

Statement that a meeting of trunk line officials will be called within a few days to take steps to enforce schedule rates on both east-bound and west-bound freights.

Philadelphia advices stating that a steamship has been chartered to take the first full cargo of Pennsylvania anthracite coal ever shipped to Europe from the United States.

It is understood in Chicago that in the reorganization of the American Cereal Company into the Quaker Oats Company, one share of present stock will be entitled to two shares of new preferred and one share of new common.

Decision of the Committee on Securities of the Baltimore Stock Exchange that hereafter it will require 100 shares to fix a quotation on United Railways common stock, Seaboard Air Line Railway common and preferred stock and the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck stock and trust certificates.

According to Philadelphia dispatches it is believed that at the next regular meeting of the Directors of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, on Oct. 4, either a stock dividend will be declared or the dividend rate will be increased to 6 per cent.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but increase in that of the Bank of Bengal from 4 to 5 per cent.

Rumors that James J. Hill is interested in a syndicate that is negotiating for control of the principal saw mills throughout the Province of Vancouver, B. C.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $234,129,997; balances, $10,527,292; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $986,510.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2½@2¼ per cent. for short bills and 2 3-16@2 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83¾; demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅝; cables, $4.86@$4.86¼; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜ and 5.18⅜ less 1-16@5.19⅜; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95¼; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says a strong demand for money suddenly developed yesterday afternoon, and a large amount was borrowed at the Bank of England at 3 per cent. for a few days. The demand resulted from various causes; stock brokers were arranging for their pay day requirements, one of the large banks was calling in money for balance-sheet purposes, and, finally, £500,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England for export to Germany.

This last circumstance has caused surprise, as German exchange is still above the gold point, but it is not the first time that Berlin financiers have upset calculations by taking gold when there is no apparent exchange profit. It is understood that the whole amount required has been taken. As the day's business was near its end before the withdrawal was known, it had no effect on discount rates, but other considerations caused a slight advance. Experience, says The Times, has certainly shown that the abundance of money recently reported had only a small margin between it and scarcity.

The Stock Exchange opened generally weak, owing to the renewed flatness in American rails. Copper declined, but later the tendency was slightly improved.

The Council of Foreign Bond Holders is informed that the agent of Costa Rica has received a letter from the Finance Minister of that State announcing that it will be unable to pay its debt on Oct. 1. He appeals for a postponement for two years. The bond holders' committee will consider the question next Tuesday.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Money was in better demand to-day preparatory to the month end. The further advance in American exchange has considerably lessened the anxiety as to the possibility of early gold shipments to New York.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive and prices were depressed on yesterday's late decline in American copper shares. The metal fell here nearly £3. Consols were fairly steady and home rails were generally lower.

Americans responded to New York's weakness and went below parity, notably St. Paul, Denvers, and Norfolks. Later Americans were steady but quiet. They recovered somewhat in the afternoon. The closing was steady, with prices below the best of the day.

Kafirs were depressed.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for account, 93½; Anaconda, 7¼; Atchison, 76⅝; Atchison preferred, 98¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 103; Canadian Pacific, 112¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45⅝; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 163¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 46¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 94½; Erie, 42; Erie, first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 56⅛; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville and Nashville, 105¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55¼; New York Central, 159½; Norfolk and Western, 54⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Northern Pacific preferred, 98; Ontario and Western, 34¼; Pennsylvania, 73¼; Reading, 20⅝; Reading first preferred, 38½; Reading second preferred, 26¼; Southern Railway, 33⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 89¼; Southern Pacific, 57¼; Union Pacific, 99½; Union Pac

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was only moderately active, and once again the general tendency of prices was toward a lower level. Weakness continued to show in the copper stocks, in spite of the recovery in Amalgamated Copper on the board, and most of these issues closed below Wednesday's prices. The loss of the Consolidated Tobacco bonds, trading in which was yesterday transferred to the Stock Exchange, considerably reduced the volume of business, as these bonds have for some time past been the most active of the securities dealt in on the curb. Here and there in the list there were slight recoveries from the previous day's closing prices, but these cases were exceptional.

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COPPER STOCKS.—British Columbia Copper was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares between 10½ and 10. It closed at 10 bid, showing a net loss of half a point. Union Copper sold as low as 4⅝, a fractional decline. Tennessee Copper sold down to 13⅜, and closed at that price. All of these declines were attributed to selling induced by the recent disquieting reports in regard to the copper situation and more specifically by the heavy decline which had occurred in Amalgamated Copper. The fact is that the recent reports relating to these several properties have for the most part been very favorable, so that in them is found no reason for the heaviness which all of these stocks have shown for some days past.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE was one of the few stocks to show strength. The preferred stock on the purchase of 500 shares moved up to 50½, while the common on lighter transactions held its own at 21. The bonds were dull.

***

STANDARD OIL was traded in at 741, at which price 25 shares were sold. During the afternoon, without further sales, the stock was offered down to 735, and at the close the best bid was 725. This represented a decline in the bid price of over 20 points for the day.

***

AMERICAN CAN was very dull. Only 200 shares of the common stock changed hands and the trading in the preferred stock represented an even smaller amount. The common closed with a slight net gain at 24¼ bid, while the preferred was unchanged at 74 bid.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES was one of the most active issues of the day, the sales amounting to about 1,500 shares. The opening sale was made at 76¾, a decline of nearly a point from the last previous sale, but this loss was subsequently recovered and the stock closed with a net gain of one point, at 78 bid.

***

BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY stock was traded in at 190, this price being paid for 50 shares. It closed at 189 bid, with stock offered at 191.

***

AMERICAN MALT 6s sold at 95, the same price at which they changed hands the previous day. The best bid at the close was 94.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24½	24⅝	24	24½
American Can pf	74	75	74	74¼
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	83	86
Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	7	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33½	35	33¾	35
American Malt 6s	94	96	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	27	31
British Columbia Copper	10	10½	10½	11
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅜	¾	⅜	⅞
Cal. and Hecla	1	1¼	1	1¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	12	14	12	14
Consol. Refrigerating	5	5½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Cont. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	105½	106	105½	106
Cuyamel Fruit	73	77	79	79
Detroit South, w. i.	15	15½	15	15¾
Detroit South., pf., w. i.	40½	41½	40½	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	78	78¾		
Electric Boat	19	19	17	20
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4¼	5½	4¼	5½
Electric Vehicle pf	6	8	6	8
Ferro-Pneumatic	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1⅞	1	1⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101	101¾	101	101¾
Holl Signal		38		38
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77½	77¾	77½	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	28	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	100	107	106	107
New England Transport	⅛	¾	⅛	⅞
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. E. L. & P. pf.	70	77	70	77
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	10½	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	31	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	94½	96½	94½	96½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	¾	1
Phila., Bess. & L. E.	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48		48	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	101	100	101
Safety Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83½	84	84	84½
Seaboard Air Line	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	50⅝	50¼	51
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	122
Standard Oil of N. J.	725	735	748	755
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	13¾	14½	14	15
Tidewater Coal	7½	8¼	7¼	8¼
Trenton Potteries	8	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¼	4⅝	4½	5
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	120	123	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	90	89¼	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82	82½	82	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31½	28	31¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	38½	39½	39¼	40
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	63½	64½	64	66
Reduc. & Ref. deb. 5s	88	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.		58		58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	16	15	16
Worthington Pump pf	114	116	115	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Brooklyn Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Brooklyn Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242½	245	242½	245
Brooklyn, E. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	201½	202	199½	200¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175		175	
Southern R. R. Co. 1st 5s	119	121	119	120
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1900	108	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
Union Ry. 4s	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	93	80½	93
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consmn. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.02
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.16	.17
Bullion	.01	.03
Caledonia	.30	.32
Challenge Con.	.14	.14
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.60	.52
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.17	.18
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.17	.18
Occidental Con.	.05	.05
Ophir	.75	.76
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.08	.03
Savage	.03	.03
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.17	.17
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.06	.06
Utah Con.	.01	.02
Yellow Jacket	.07	.07
Silver bars	58½	58½
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16	16½	16	16¾
Alamo	13½	14¼	13½	14¼
Argentum	11	12	10⅞	11¼
Anaconda	30½	34½	29	32
Battle Mountain	17	17¼	18	18¼
Bluc Bell	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼
Butterfly	30	35	30	34
C. C. Cons.	8	8¾	7¾	8¼
Coriolanus	9¾	10¼	9½	10
C., C. & M.	7½	7⅞	7¾	8
Columbine Victor	7	8	7	8
Dante	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5½
Dr. Jackpot	55½	56	55	56¼
Elkton	171¾	172¼	172	174½
El Paso	60	60¾	60¾	61
Fanny Rawlings	14½	15	17	19
Findlay	8⅞	9½	9	9¾
Gold Dollar	18½	18¾	19	19¼
Golden Cycle	66¼	66½	66½	69
Golden Fleece	37	40	35	40
Gold King	99	99	99	99
Gold Knob	5½	6	5⅝	6
Gold Sovereign	4	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
Gould	15	17	15	17
Hart	8	9¼	8	9½
Ingham	12¾	14	12¾	14
Isabella	55	55½	57½	57¾
Jackpot	37½	39	37½	39
Keystone	8¼	8¾	8½	9
Last Dollar	60	65	58½	60
Lexington	5½	6	6¼	6¾
Little Puck	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅝
Mint	18	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	28	29	27	28½
Mollie Dwyer	7	7¼	7¼	7¼
Mary Cohen	8	12	11	12
Moon Anchor	27½	28½	27	29
National	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Nugget	16	17	17	18
New Haven	5	5¼	5	5¾
Orphan	19	20	19	20
Pharmacist	7⅛	7⅜	8¼	8⅜
Pinnacle	8½	9	8½	9
Pointer	7	7½	7¼	7¼
Portland	300	305	300	306
Rose Maud	5½	6	5¾	6¼
Rose Nicol	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾
Republic	3¾	4¼	4½	4½
Rocky Mountain	3¼	4	3½	3¾
Sedan	6¾	7	6¾	7
Vindicator	116	118	117	118
Work	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Zoc	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in September showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,421
Chesapeake & Ohio	13,755
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,300
Hocking Valley	17,934
Kanawha & Michigan	4,217
Louisville & Nashville	14,160
St. Louis & San Francisco	24,279
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	5,887
Total increase, 8 roads	$83,953
Increase previously reported	292,554
Total increase, 19 roads	$376,507

Decrease:

Southern Railway	$8,851
Decrease previously reported	55,266
Net increase	$64,117
Net increase	$312,390

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$189,421,371
Gold	103,029,314
Silver	21,562,513
United States notes	9,669,784
Treasury notes of 1890	73,958
National banknotes	9,387,718
Total receipts this day	2,163,983
Total receipts this month	38,371,482
Total receipts this year	136,085,947
Total expenditures this day	1,895,000
Total expenditures this month	29,670,000
Total expenditures this year	121,329,033
Deposits in National banks	125,558,253
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	717,369
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	702,450
Customs	862,542
Miscellaneous	599,000

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$303,894,689
Silver dollars	442,119,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,159,810
Silver bullion of 1890	42,184,190
Total	$789,357,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$303,894,689
Silver certificates outstanding	442,119,000
Treasury notes outstanding	43,344,000
Total	$789,357,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,554,904
Gold certificates	29,474,410
Silver coin and bullion	14,548,583
Silver certificates	7,013,830
United States notes	9,669,784
Other assets	19,323,985
Total in Treasury	$153,585,597
Deposits in National banks	125,558,253
Total	$279,143,850
Current liabilities	89,722,478
Available cash balance	$189,421,371

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the American Woolen Company, the American Ice Company, and the Hall Signal Company. Details in another column.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

MacMillan Lithographic Company of Rochester; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. P. Wynkoop, L. C. Wynkoop, and D. A. MacMillan, Rochester.

Appeal Printing Company of New York City; capital, $125,000. Directors—J. R. Potts, E. W. Stillman, Jr., and Amelia C. White, New York City.

Niagara Machine and Tool Works of Buffalo; capital, $250,000. Directors—Julius W. Georger, Adam E. Heins, Otto J. Lauts, George A. Lautz, and George R. Munschauer, Buffalo.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

R. M. Bennett has resigned as Cincinnati special agent of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company.

At the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, only business of a routine nature was transacted.

Local fire underwriters yesterday said that the volume of risks offered at the present time continues to remain almost as restricted as in the midsummer weeks, and that there is small likelihood of any change before November, because of the large proportion of outstanding policies which were renewed in the months of May, June, and July, the three-year expiration of long-term business written during the rate war of 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 26, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
92¾	92⅞	119,400	Amalgamated Copper	88½	98¾	88½	92⅝	+4½
1⅞	2	100	American Bicycle	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
28½	29	2,100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28¾	28⅝	28¼	28¾	− ⅛
82¾	84½	955	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	84	84	83½	84	
180	200	100	American Coal	180½	180½	180½	180½	+ ½
30¼	31	100	American Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30½	30½	−1
88	90½	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90	90	90	90	
33		200	American Dist. Tel	33	33	33	33	−3
28	28½	850	American Ice Co	28	28½	27	28	+ ⅛
67½	69	200	American Ice Co. pf	67	67	67	67	
24	24⅜	300	American Locomotive	24	24	24	24	
86¼	87	420	Am. Locomotive pf	85½	86½	85½	86½	+1
6¼	6½	100	American Malting Co	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	− ⅛
44¾	45	3,410	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	44	45	43¾	45	+ ⅛
96⅜	97	600	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	96	97	96	97	+ ⅛
122½	122¾	5,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	122	123	121¾	123	+ ⅞
...	...	6,200	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. rts.	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
...	...	1,625	Am. S. R. Co. pf., rts.	3	3	2¾	2⅞	− ⅛
...	...	100	American Tel. & Tel.	162½	162¾	162¼	162½	+2
15	16¼	100	American Woolen	14½	14½	14½	14½	−3
37¼	37¾	12,300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	34	37¾	34	37⅜	+3¼
74½	74⅝	54,100	Atch. & S. F.	73¾	74⅝	73¼	74⅜	
95½	95¼	3,100	At., T. & S. F. pf	95	95½	94½	95¼	
100½	101	3,710	Baltimore & Ohio	99¾	101	99½	101	+1
...	...	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94	94	94	94	
66¼	66½	2,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65½	66¼	65½	66¼	+ ⅛
92		310	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	92½	94	92½	94	+3⅝
124	125	100	Buff., R. & P. pf	125	125	125	125	
130	140	13	Bur., C. R. & North.	136	136	136	136	
8¼	84½	3,500	Canada Southern	80½	84¾	80½	84¼	+3½
109¼	109⅝	1,800	Canadian Pacific	109	109½	109	109½	
162	163	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162	162	162	
45	45⅝	2,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	44	45¼	44	45¼	+ ⅛
37½	37¾	1,300	Chicago & Alton	37	37½	37	37½	− ⅛
77¾	78	700	Chicago & Alton pf	77¾	78	77½	78	
22½	23	2,400	Chicago Great West.	22½	23	22	22¾	+ ⅛
85¼	86	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¾	+ ¼
46¼	47⅜	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	46¼	47⅜	46¼	47⅜	+ ¼
41½	42	4,700	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	41½	41¾	40½	41¾	+ ⅛
74	76	800	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	74	75	74	75	+ ½
158¼	159⅞	35,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	158¼	160	157¾	159¾	+ ⅞
187	188	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	187	187	187	187	− ⅛
190	196	800	Chicago & Northw.	190¼	194	190¼	194	+2
140	140¼	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	140	140	140	140	+ ¼
...	22½	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	22	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
41	42	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41	41	41	41¼	+ ¼
18	19	300	Chicago Union Trac.	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	+2¼
97½	97⅞	2,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	96¼	98	96½	97½	+ ⅜
94⅞	95	1,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	94¼	94⅞	96½	94⅞	− ⅛
144	144⅞	700	Colorado Southern	13⅞	14½	13½	14½	+ ⅜
25	25½	100	Col. Southern 2d pf	25	25	25	25	
18	18	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
216½	218	1,800	Consolidated Gas	216½	218	216½	218	+1
115	116	400	Corn Products Co. pf.	115	116	115	116	+ ⅛
162½	163¼	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	162	162½	162	162½	+ ½
45	45½	400	Denver & R. G.	45	45½	45	45	−2¼
92½	92¾	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
41½	42⅜	200	Detroit Union Railway	41½	42⅜	38½	40	−1¾
77	77	100	Detroit City Gas	77	77	77	77	
72½		100	Dul., S. S. & At.	72½	72¼	72½	72½	− ⅛
11	11	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	11	11	11	11	
19¼		100	Dul., Sup. & Duluth	19¼	19¼	19	19	
27	27	100	Dist. of America pf.	27	27	27	27	− ⅜
40¼	41½	26,400	Erie	40¼	41½	40¼	41⅝	+ ⅜
68¾	69¾	4,700	Erie 1st pf	68¾	69¾	68¾	69½	+ ⅛
54½	55	1,300	Erie 2d pf	54½	55	54½	55	
255½	258	238	General Electric	256½	258	256½	257	−4
55	55	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55	55	55	55	
183½	185¾	930	Great Northern pf.	184	184½	183½	184½	+1
53	53½	400	Hocking Valley	52⅞	53⅞	52¾	53¼	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	200	Hocking Valley pf.	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	− ⅛
143	143¼	500	Illinois Central	143	143¼	143	143½	
23	23½	28	International Paper	23	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
78	78¼	200	International Paper pf.	78	78¼	78	78¼	+ ⅛
94½	94⅝	100	Internat. Power Co.	94½	94½	94½	94½	
40¾	41	1,100	Iowa Central	40¾	41	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
77	78	300	Iowa Central pf.	77	78¼	77	78¼	+ ⅛
96	97	300	Internat. Steam Pump.	96	97	96	97	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	200	Keokuk & D. M.	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	− ⅛
9¼	9½	200	Laclede Gas	8½	9¼	8½	9¼	+1⅛
90	90	100	Lake Erie & West.	90	90	90	90	−3
65¼	70	3,600	Louisville & Nashville	67¾	70	67¾	70	+ ⅞
102¼	103⅜	4,000	Manhattan Elevated	102¼	103⅜	102	103⅜	+ ⅞
122	123⅜	14,700	Met. St. Ry., ex div.	122	123⅜	122	123⅜	+1
163	163½	1,980	Mexican Central	163	163½	162½	163½	+ ¾
23½	23⅞	28	Mexican National ctfs.	23½	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	13⅞	850	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	27⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	....
53	54	1,310	Missouri Pacific	53	54	52½	54	....
96¼	97¼	47,400	National Biscuit Co.	96¼	97¼	95½	97¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	43⅝	400	National Biscuit Co. pf.	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
19½	19½	200	National Lead Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	....
87½	87¾	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	+ ½
41	41	100	National Salt Co.	41	41	41	41	−1
74⅜	74⅜	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	....
143	143	300	New York Air Brake.	143	143	142	142	−1
155⅞	157½	5,450	New York Central	155½	157½	155½	157½	+1⅝
52	55	5,400	N. Y., C. & S. L.	52	55	51¾	55	+3¼
90	91	1,800	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	90	91	89	91	+2
33¼	34	33,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33¼	34	33½	34	....
53⅛	54	10,700	Norfolk & Western.	53⅛	54	52¾	53⅞	+ ⅛
96	96	200	North American	96	96	96	96	−1
95½	95½	200	Northern Pacific pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
40¼	40¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing in Residence Property Still the Market's Feature—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Details will be found in another column in regard to the purchase of an entire block at Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street as the site for the power house of the underground railroad.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Clara Wolff Wertheim the five-story American basement dwelling 33 West Fifty-seventh Streeet.

Herbert R. King has sold for Alfred M. Rau to Stephen B. Brague the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 156 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100.

It is reported that the Crane estate has sold the four-story dwelling 55 West Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Frederick F. Ames is the buyer of the dwelling 304 West Seventy-sixth Street, the sale of which by Beverly Ward was reported yesterday. Clifford N. Shurman was the broker in the deal.

The three-story dwelling 25 Boulevard Lafayette, advertised for sale under foreclosure yesterday, has been bought from Francis J. Schnugg by William Bainbridge, through J. Romaine Brown & Co.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for David H. Hyman to the Sterling Realty Company the four-story dwelling, with extension, 16 East Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 102.2. The Sterling Realty Company was also the buyer of 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, sold recently through the same brokers.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold a plot, 75 by 100, on the west side of Lind Avenue, opposite Union Place, near One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

445 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Barth..... $6,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

625 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 305 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.10, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Keuffel..... 9,320

539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to F. Buschhorn..... 16,750

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 60 by 100, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Louis Weber Building Company..... 28,553

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 151 Gouverneur Street, Morrisania, north side, 125.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 117.5, three-story frame flat, with two-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $1,472; subject to another mortgage for $2,800.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 203 and 205 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 22.6 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $13,159.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 2,051 Ryer Avenue, west side, 320.10 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 99.5 by 25.3 by 154.11, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,522.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Bookstaver, referee, 131 William Street, northwest side, 203.3 feet northeast of John Street, 26.6 by 96.10 by 24.8 by 97.6, leasehold, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,128.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 1,855 Washington Avenue, for a one-story brick shed, 52 by 19; Leopold Oppenheimer of 1,787 Madison Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,901 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Sedgwick Avenue, southwest corner, for a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, 52 by 31; E. H. Janes of 124 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Janes & Leo of 124 West Fifty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

Fifth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Avenue B, Bronx, to a one-story frame stable; T. R. Thorne, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 71 Washington Square South, rear, to a four-story brick lofts, with store; J. W. Dimick, Jr., of 140 Fifth Avenue, owner; Westervelt & McIntyre of 250 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, architects; cost, $300.

No. 302 Canal Street, to a five-story express office; American Express Company of 65 Broadway, owner; Charles K. Clark of 65 Broadway, architect.

Twenty-third and Broadway, southeast corner to a seven-story brick hotel; M. B. Roblee, premises, owner; William T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

No. 150 East Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick club house; the Cathedral Club, premises, owner; C. O'Reilly of 123 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect.

No. 472 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Samuel Block of 462 Columbus Avenue, owner; Charles Steamayer of 308 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 744 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; Michael Naftal, premises, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 57 East Ninth Street, to a four-story brick workshop, with lofts; Baker, Smith & Co., West Broadway and Houston Street, owners; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $125.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage, and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage, plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

CARMINE ST, 50, s s, 25x80; Ernest V. B. Getty, referee, to Henry B. Anderson, (mtg $30,000)..... $100

EAST CHESTER LANDING ROAD Upland and salt meadows, contains 3½ acres; East Chester Landing Road upland and salt meadow adjoining land of Le Roy and another, contains 87-100 acres; East Chester Landing Road, adjoining lands of Le Roy and another, contains 1 11-100 acres; David Swits to Michael J. Mack, (mtg $1,500, R S $2.50) 4,500

FULTON ST, 157, n s, 21.9x45 x irregular; Matilda W. Bruce to The National Park Bank, (R S $38.75)..... 80,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 52.6x101.9x45.10x101.2; Jacob Fritz and another to Harris Schwartz and others, (R S $3.75)..... 100

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 28.8x86.3x56.9x69.6; Charles H. Simmonds to Lawrence Davis, (mtg $17,500)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 98, s w corner of 27th St, 19.9x51; Charles F. Murphy to E. C. Ray, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

MARION AV, e s, 32 ft s of Brookline St, 25x98.10x20.9x89.5; Frederick W. Worsley and another to Rosa L. Woehrle, (R S $1.50)..... 1

PELHAM ROAD AND SANDS AV, Lots 18 to 21 and 83, map of 143 lots, Paul estate; the Warranty Realty Company to Antonio Lampel..... 1

PITT ST, 9, w s, 25x100; Cornelius Totton to Samuel A. Thompson, 1-9 part..... 1,143

PROSPECT AV, w s, 140.2 ft s of Fremont Av, 50x100; Delia McShane, widow, to Cornelius J. Behan (mtg $3,400)..... 1

RIDER AV, w s, 843 ft s of 144th St, 125x125 to Canal, 125x125; the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company, to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York..... 21,500

STEBBINS AV, s w corner of 165th St, runs w 18 11x s 46.5x e 31.4 to w s of Stebbins Av x n 39.5; also land in New Rochelle; Laura L. Levey to George A. Stimpson, (mtg $6,000, R S $2.75)..... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 378.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; Harris Shauker to Eugene T. Woolf, all liens..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 134th St, 101.8x37.11x99.11x21.1; Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, to Charles H. Mead and another..... 2,400

TINTON AV, e s, 24.6 ft n of 168th St, 19.6x100; William H. Davey to Thomas D. Kreuter, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

TINTON AV, 1,054, e s, 25.6x100; George Eisner to Joseph Hahn, (mtg $4,700, R S $1)..... 1

TRINITY AV, w s, 90 ft n of 156th St, 196.6x101; Trinity Av, n e corner of 156th St, 457 ft to Cedar Place x98.8x 457x97.10; Ferdinand Hecht to James H. Havens, (mtg $97,762, R S $18.75)..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 50x102.7x30.1x105.2; James H. Havens to Ferdinand Hecht, (mtg $90,000, R S $30)..... 1

WILLIS AV, s w corner of 133d St, 27.3 x74; Phillip Hoffman to J. & M. Haffen, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25)..... 1

3D AV, e s, 49.10 ft s w of 148th St, 25x 60.5 to Willis Av x27.5x48.11; J. and M. Haffen to Mathias Haffen, (mtg $5,000, R S $5.25)..... 1

9TH ST, 733 East; Frances Marx to Jennie Schwab, (mtg $17,000, R S 50c)..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 414.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 106.6; Florence S. Lombaert to Carlos W. Platt, all title..... 50

32D ST, s s, 188 ft w of 1st Av, 18x98.9; Benjamin Tick to Frank C. Lee, (mtg $4,500, R S $4)..... 1

40TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 98.9; 3d Av, e s, 78.9 ft n of 41st St, 20x70; 41st St, n s, 65 ft e of 3d Av, 20x98.8x irregular; Francis R. Kidwell to Marie Kidwell..... 1

61ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 20x92x 20.2x96.8; the Trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church to Robert E. Ulmer, (R S $5.75). 1

68TH ST, 43 West, 18x100.5; William F. Havemeyer to Belle R. Sone, (mtg $22,000, R S $4)..... 100

77TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.6x102.2; Matilda Oppenheimer to Benjamin M. Well, (R S $14.75)..... 100

80TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x102.2; Thomas Kavanagh to William Kell, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

81ST ST, 130 West, 17x102.2; Alma de F. C. Jackson to William Shannon, (R S $7.75, mtgs $22,000)..... 1

83D ST, 111 East, 25x102.2; James Staus to Henry J. Mahr and another, (mtg $24,000, R S $4.25)..... 1

84TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 102.2; Charles Abrahams and another to Elisabetha Hanitsch, (mtg $12,000, R S $3)..... 17,250

84TH ST, 156 West, 27.6x102.2; William D. Manning to Irving I. Kempner, (mtg $30,000, R S $3)..... 100

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.8; Esther A. Wheaton to Francis J. Schnugg, all liens, (R S $3)..... 1

95TH ST, s s, 81.9 ft w of Madison Av, 17x100.8; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Henry J. Romberg, (mtg $27,000, R S $2.75)..... 100

95TH ST, 10 East, 18x100.8; Samuel Mendelsohn to Max Meyer, (mtg $25,000, R S $4)..... 100

123D ST, n s, 121.11 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7 x100; Minnie A. Evans to Helena G. Hoey, (mtg $10,000, R S $7)..... 1

128TH ST, 15 East, 19.4x99.11; Henry J. Mahr and another to James Staus, (R S $7.75)..... 1

129TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of 8th Av, 20x80; Emily Macduff, executrix, to Emily Macduff, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

136TH ST, s e corner of Westchester Av, runs n e 13.10 to w s of Beach Av x s e 142.7x s w 54.8x n w 83 to Westchester Av x n e 119.7; Charles M. Simmonds to Michael Davis, (R S $4,) all liens..... 1

183D ST, s s, 83.4 ft w of Belmont Av, 16.8x75; Joseph Leitner to Thomas Hughes and another..... 1

203D ST, n s, 251 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 25x126x irregular; Agnes Peebles to William J. McPherson, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ESSEX ST, 40; Samuel Paley and another to Gerson Krell, 5 years..... $5,200

RIVINGTON ST, 319; Sigmund Cohn to Abraham Pasternack, 3 years..... 700

2D AV, 128; Nathan E. Bloch and another to Joseph Neustadt, 5 years..... 2,160

28TH ST, 116 West; David S. Jacobus to Solomon Luster, 5 years..... 1,200

72D ST, 220 West; Ratcliffe Hicks to Minnie H. Hicks, life lease..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BEHAN, Cornelius J., to Della McShane; Prospect Av, w s, 149.2 ft s of Tremont Av, 1 year..... $500

BIERBAUM, Oscar H., and wife to William H. Payne; 133d St, n s, 483.4 ft e of Trinity or Cypress Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 300

CASSIDY, Michael, to Peter Doelger; 9th Av, 639, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 1 year, 6 per cent, building loan.... 34,000

DOLLE, Lizzie, and another to the Franklin Savings Bank; 44th St, 455 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

HECHT, Ferdinand, to James H. Havens; West End Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,782

HUGHES, Thomas, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 183d St, s s, 83.4 ft w of Belmont Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

KANE, Bridget C., to Adaline D. Townsend; 80th St, 49 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

LAMPEL, Anton, to the Warranty Realty Company; Pelham Road, Sands Av, being Lots 18 to 21 and 83, map of 143 lots on Paul estate, Westchester, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 1,900

LEE, Frank C., to Benjamin Tick; 32d St, 340 East, prior mortgage $5,500, installments, due April 1, 1903, 6 per cent., note..... 1,000

LEE, Frank C., to Adrian H. Jackson; 32d St, 340 East, prior mortgage $4,500, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,000

LEE, Elizabeth S., to Florence C. Button; Baker Av, centre line, at centre line of Bleecker St, prior mortgage $11,000, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 500

MORIARTY, Thaddeus, to the Bowery Bank of New York; Audubon Av, s e corner of 167th St; also Audubon Av, e s, 20 ft s of 171st St, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000

NOBLE, Arabella E., and another to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Grant Av, e s, proposed, 130.6 ft s of 162d St; also 165.6 ft e of Morrisania Av, 3 years..... 1,000

ROCKWOOD, William H., to John R. Suydam, trustee; West End Av, w s, 70.2 ft s of 85th St, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold..... 10,000

ROCKWOOD, William H., to John F. Nevins; West End Av, w s, 70.2 ft s of 85th St, prior mortgage $10,000, due Aug. 1, 1902..... 1,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Susan M. Tuthill; 91st St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years..... 18,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Susan M. Tuthill; 91st St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Susan M. Tuthill; 91st St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Susan M. Tuthill; 91st St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to John B. Johnson and another, trustees; 91st St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 14,000

SHANNON, William, to Alma de F. C. Jackson; 81st St, 130 West, prior mortgage $18,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to the City Mortgage Company; 99th St, n w corner of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 156,500

SMITH, John H., to Sarah Taylor; 115th St, 107 East, prior mtg ——, due July 10, 1901, 4 per cent..... 1,000

ULLNER, Robert E., to trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church; 61st St, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, installments, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

WEIL, Benjamin M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77th St, 142 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to Ella B. Remington... Nom.

BLUMENTHAL, Samuel, to Carrie Levy, half interest, assigns 2 mortgages..... Nom.

GREEN, Robert D., to Morris Kahn.... $1,700

HINCHCLIFFE, John, and others to Frederick Simermeyer ..... Nom.

JACOBS, Abraham J., and another, executors, to Mary Jacobs and another... 3,048

JORDON, James, to the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church..... 8,000

MARX, Frances, to Gussie Hessberg..... Nom.

MEYER, George A., executor, to Johanna C. Jones, assigns 11 mortgages.....Order Court

MEYER, George A., executor, to Louisa A. Soutter, assigns 11 mortgages...Order Court

MEYER, George A., executor, to Edwin O. Meyer, assigns 11 mortgages...Order Court

MOSBACK, Mary, to Sender Jafmulowsky 5,054

OPDYKE, William S., executor, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 15,000

SALLEY, Michael, executor, to Michael Salley ..... Nom.

SPITZNER, Charles H., to George W. Spitzner ..... Nom.

STERN, Ada N., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 7,000

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Continental Trust Comapny..... Nom.

WOLINSKY, Charles, to Max Kobre..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV, 1,680; Louis Sachs against Samuel C. Baum, owner and contractor; J. J. Fagin, contractor $53

STANTON and Chrystie Sts, n e corner, 72 x100; Antonio Licciardi against David Perlman, owner and contractor..... 122

STEBBINS AV, e s, 449 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Louis D. Retman against Harris Schenker, owner and contractor 325

WENOVER AV, n s, 211.11 ft e of Webster Av, 75x100; Louis D. Retman against Herbert Aldhaus, owner and contractor 95

48TH ST, 442 to 448 East; Louis Sachs against Orange County Contract Company, owner; W. E. Lynn Iron Works, contractor 175

75TH ST, 319 and 321 East; Martin Mugler against Patrick O'Brien and Thomas McLoughlin and another, owners; Patrick O'Brien and Thomas McLoughlin, contractors 1,600

90TH ST, 227 West; Tony C. Skraiant against Mr. Fletcher, owner; Thomas P. Sinnott, contractor 8

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Thomas J. Mooney against Patrick J. Moffatt and another, owner and contractor..... 514

138TH ST and Lenox Av, n w corner, 125x 100; Bennett Sanberg against Alexander Haft, owner and contractor 550

152D ST and 8th Av, n e corner, 50x100; Louis D. Retman against Charles Walker, owner and contractor 175

183D ST and Belmont Av, s w corner, 100x80; Peter L. Brokaw against Joseph Leitner, owner and contractor..... 60

183D ST, n s, n e corner of Bassford Place, 100x90; Conrad Bechter against Katharine Hanssen, owner; Emil Hanssen, contractor 204

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CROTONA AV, e s, 120 ft s of 187th St, 50x100: Manhattan Mortgage Company with Louis Schneider 5,500

99TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner, 120 x100; City Mortgage Company with Louis A. Schneider 5,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, 84 to 88; Rider Ericsson Engine Compahy against Isaac B. Horowitz, Aug. 10, 1901..... $234

EAGLE AV, w s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 50x 100; Jacob Muerer against August Jacob and another, Sept. 9, 1901, by bond..... 230

FORSYTH ST, 128 and 128; Herman Herskowitz and another against Chil Zadek Amhes Ellohn, Oct. 1, 1900..... 240

PITT ST, 9; Mills, Clarke & Co. against Joseph Pholstein, Aug. 3, 1901..... 108

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater Place; Louis Partzchefeld against Jesnette Kirby and another, Sept. 28, 1901..... 342

85TH ST, 442 to 448 East; Louis Sachs against American Malting Company and another, Sept. 24, 1901..... 175

85TH ST, 234 to 238 East; Mattie Liguori and another against Nathan Hutkoff and another, Sept. 24, 1901..... 4,550

91ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of 3d Av; 25x100; Jacob Muerer against August Jacob and another, Sept. 18, 1901, by bond..... 220

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x 100.11; Meyer Nussbaum, receiver, against Henry Kunts and another, Sept. 12, 1901, by bond..... 400

157TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s e corner; Frank S. Grol against William C. Schmidt and another, April 26, 1901.... 138

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 122x100; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against William Robitsek, Aug. 8, 1901, by bond..... 141

Lis Pendens.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Samuel H. Lyons and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

HAMILTON ST, 5; the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company against Maria Bishop and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. D. Pape.

9TH ST, 67 West; Waverley Place, n e s, 126.8 ft s e of 6th Av, 23x100, and 13th St, n e s, 220 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Dora Kelly against Martin Kelly, jr., and another, (dower;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

10TH AV, e s, 92 ft n of 18th St, 224x100; John Bennett and another against Ellen Conway and another, (partition;) attorneys, McCrea & Taylor.

137TH AV, n s, 180 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, Bronx; Henry C. Silleck, Jr., against Kathie Masche, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. A. Hatting.

52D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100.5x irregular; Joseph P. O'Connor against William O'Connor and another, (partition;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

158TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x 100; Karl M. Meyer and another against Martha Davy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

158TH ST, s s, 267 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x 98.5; Ella B. Remington against Bernhard Maurer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

176TH ST, n s, 169 ft e of Anthony Av, 204.1x irregular, and Burnside Av, s w s, 256.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 198.10x irregular; Mary T. Cannon against Carrie Cornell and another, administrators, (partition;) attorneys, Mattheis & Elener.

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We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWCOMB, JOSEPHINE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite E. Henderson, Greenwood Cemetery, Alice Bowman, William Robertson, administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana; Henry K. Pomroy, as trustee of a trust created under the will of Warren Newcomb, deceased, in favor of his widow, Josephine Louise Newcomb, and Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon, individually and as persons claiming to be ancillary executors under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, deceased; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Josephine L. Newcomb, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, intestate, should not be granted to William B. Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, a nephew of the decedent, and to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in whose behalf application therefor has been made, and why the alleged ancillary letters testamentary under the will of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, granted to Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon on the 16th day of April, 1901, should not be revoked, and why the paper dated the 12th day of May, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, should not be decreed illegal and void as a testamentary paper, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may to the Court seem just.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have any, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au16-1aw6wF&s27

SCHUSSLER, MAGDALENA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Schussler, Carl Falk, Henry Falk, John Falk, Eva Conrad, Louisa Essig, Margaretha Winkel, Barbara Neumer, Elizabeth Schreiner, Angelica Braun, Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, Elizabeth Michaels, the said last above named Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, and Elizabeth Michaels being children of Daniel Falk, a deceased brother of Magdalena Schussler; Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, Katie Falk, the said last above named Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, and Katie Falk being children of Jacob Falk, a deceased brother of the said Magdalena Schussler; Kattie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, Lawrence Feuerbach, the said last named Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, and Lawrence Feuerbach being children of Elizabeth Feuerbach, a deceased sister of the said Magdalena Schussler, the heirs and next of kin of MAGDALENA SCHUSSLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Valentine Schussler and John E. Feuerbach of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Magdalena Schussler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE LUDWIG, Attorney for Petitioners, 1,503 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.

an23-1aw6wF

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE S. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Another Bargain—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights, two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

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A Bargain of Bargains.—Fine 3-family flat on west side; all modern improvements; must be sold; size, 20x100; mortgage, $22,500; rental over $3,400. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.; also have a number of other bargains.

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Must Be Sold.—A single flat in 51st St., between 1st and 2d Avs.; size, 21x102; will be sacrificed; no reasonable offer refused. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents; civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL 423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

THE MISSES ELY'S Boarding and Day School

Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Non-Military.
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500.
JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MR. YOUNG PLACES

every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL, 32 West 40th St. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 39th year begins Oct. 3.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MRS. DORR'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children opens Oct. 2d. 303 West 106th St. and Annex.

College Preparatory School for Girls.
MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.
Primary classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 58th St.

Teachers.

College and Normal graduate; experienced tutor; at pupils' homes; best references. E., Box 21, 263 West 125th St.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges: eighteen years' experience.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Adelaide C. Okell.—Certificated pupil of Teresa Carreno, announces a class for individual piano instruction and ensemble playing. 12th year. Fee, $100 from October 1st to June 1st, two lessons weekly. Studio, 57 West 84th Street.

Violin.—Prof. Benjamin B. Isaacs, the eminent violinist; artistic solo playing specially taught; highest recommendations; terms on application. The Astor Flats, 28 and 30 West 128th, and Metropolitan Hall, North St., New Rochelle.

ITALO-AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

L. Frank Dettinger, Violinist—Thorough tuition in French and German methods; pupils taught at home or in studio, 301 East 87th St.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 818A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Write for terms.

Louise R., care of Schirmer, Union Square; accompanist for teachers, singers, and violinists.

Mrs. Anna Byrne and daughter; piano and vocal culture; a few vacancies. 445 West 57th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step; janciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD J. AUMANN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Leopold J. Aumann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 24th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY H. CHILDERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Henry H. Childers of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1901, the said Henry H. Childers was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 24th, 1901.

NO. 3,852.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GREENFELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Max Greenfeld of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Max Greenfeld was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 26, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM MICHAELS, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William Michaels, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 20th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 9th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26, 1901.

NO. 4,142.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL NAYOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Israel Nayor of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of September, A. D., 1901, the said Israel Nayor was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 25, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

BROWN, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York.—By the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To William Roberts, George Oram, William R. Bettles, as Executor of Mary A. Bettles, deceased, Ellen Roberts, Mary Whittaker, Mary Alice Oram, and Susan Oram, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited to appear before one of our Surrogates of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Alvar de Comeau, as Executor under the last will and testament of SOPHIA BROWN, deceased. And let the above-named infants then and there show cause why a special guardian should not be appointed to appear for them on said judicial settlement.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of our said county, at the County of New York, on the 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s27-1aw6w&n8

PALMER, HERBERT F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Annie Witter Palmer, William Henry Palmer, Reuben Tyler Palmer, Isaac Emerson Palmer, Elisha L. Palmer, Frank L. Palmer, Frederick C. Palmer, George S. Palmer, Mary Alice Mitchell, Arabella Palmer Latimer, Edward A. Palmer, Grace E. Palmer, Percy S. Palmer, Theodore Johnson Palmer, Charlotte May Palmer, Jessie Palmer Clayton, Amie Palmer Butler, Louise A. Hall, Mary E. Hoyt, Anna Turner Ackerman, James Lawrence Turner, William H. Turner, Julius T. Turner, Wendell E. Turner, William F. Ballet, Eugene Bolles, Frank Comstock Turner, Isaac Emerson Turner, Maria Cornelia Turner, Lisla Packard Sullivan, Mercy Louise Palmer Story, Joseph Clary Palmer, and Fremont P. Palmer, the heirs and next of kin of HERBERT F. PALMER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Annie Witter Palmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herbert F. Palmer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 108 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-1aw6w7

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEBER PIANOS

We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos

in perfect order and most of them little used, at about

One-Half Real Value.

Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
5th Avenue, corner 16th Street, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $8; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $30 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c, dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 9 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES, MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly EASY PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave. Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

TANDEMS. SINGLES. CYCLES. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE.
1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3, $6, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, $25. Hambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30.
$5 Cameras, $1.25.
Gas Lamps, 50c.; Pumps, 20c., Bells, 8c.
JANDORF, COR. CHURCH AND BARCLAY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSHMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Cemetery Lot for Sale in Greenwood.—Full-sized, vacant; inclosed lot, on one of the highest points in cemetery, facing south; bargain. Address J. W. Hamilton, Real Estate Office, 302 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible. Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Fine "Wooton" writing desk; double doors; perfect order; very suitable for lawyer, physician, clergyman, or library use. Paur, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

LACE CURTAINS All kinds at wholesale prices. 396 Broadway, corner Walker St., Room No. 1,006. New York Curtain Co.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5996 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 422S—18th.

Diamond Polish Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., manufactures the best furniture and piano polish for sale in market; order it.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

New, elegant furniture, suitable for four-room flat, or furnished flat. O. W., 237 East 16th.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Summer Resorts.

New Hampshire.

GOLF. MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.
Nearly Opposite Maplewood Hotel.
MAPLEWOOD, N.H. Finest location in White MOUNTAIN region. Terms moderate. Accommodates 125. Bowling now ready. Oct. 15. LEON E. CHILEY, Mgr.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 23 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS

138 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

NEEDHAM.

Some very good bargains in slightly used and second-hand uprights. Also a number of odd styles at a great sacrifice. Most liberal terms. New catalogue and bargain list now ready. 5th Avenue and 15th Street.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

$130. Elegant Steinway upright; new pianos, $150 up; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th.

$75 —BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rents $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

For Sale.—Owing to death of proprietor, long-established and very profitable buffet and bar business, centrally located on Broadway; will deal with none but principals. Address, "Exchange," P. O. Box 1,816 New York.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTEMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

A Party having invented several useful labor-saving machines wants the aid of capitalists to help developing the same; references exchanged. Address Z., Box 146, New York Times.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Money grows when safely invested; prospectus mailed; shares, one dollar. Pineoll Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

$20,000 to $50,000 wanted for business paying enormous profits; the right party can secure valuable interest. Address U Box 109 Times.

Capitalist seeks business proposition, patent or mine, showing large, quick returns. Address Fullest Particulars, Z Box 177 Times.

Expressman would like few firms to do delivering or trucking for. H. Hubner, 78 Webster Av., Jersey City.

Restaurant and furnished apartments for sale, clearing $1,800 yearly; price $1,500; cash $1,000. 401 West St.

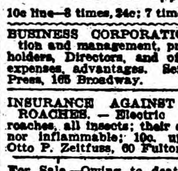
Have you money to invest in a good safe business? Big returns. Address Eureka, X Box 137 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

A man with $7,500 can make $500,000 in 4 months. A. R. Mots, 22 Platt St.

Desks.



DESKS.
Great Variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; city or country. Address Z., Box 116 Times.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Dresscutting, making, finishing of millinery and corsets; big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Surrogate Notices.

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 100 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next. Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors. R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 100 Nassau Street, New York City.

SWIFT DEUTSCHLAND'S TIME IN A STORM

Only a Few Hours Behind Her Best West-Bound Record.

Passengers Thought They Encountered a Hurricane—Four Days of High Wind and Sea.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Deutschland arrived in port yesterday morning after a passage marked by the roughest weather, yet the great vessel was only 5 hours and 5 minutes behind her best record for the west-bound voyage. Capt. Albers, as well as the passengers, was inclined to be enthusiastic about the time made in view of the difficulties encountered in breasting the high seas. The only injury the ship received was the loss of some paint forward.

The new North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which came in Wednesday morning, sailed from Cherbourg on the evening of the 18th, and it was to equal any possible record that she might make that the Deutschland followed her at such a fast rate of speed in spite of the stormy weather. The Deutschland at 6:31 P. M. on the 20th, was abreast of Cherbourg. At noon the following day a brisk wind sprang up, which was accompanied by a strong swell. This wind increased in violence until, on the fourth day, the passengers declare, it was little short of a hurricane in their opinion.

Yet the great ship did not relax her speed, her funnels pouring forth continually volumes of smoke mingled with flame, the latter at night, the passengers said, lighting the sea as if the vessel were on fire.

On these days, made notable by such stress, the Deutschland's log shows that she made respectively 392, 527, 535, and 543 knots. At the end of the nautical day ending Wednesday noon, the storm having abated, the distance logged was 567 knots. The remaining 492 knots were logged fast enough to bring the Deutschland to port at 7:49 o'clock yesterday morning. The average speed of the ship was 22.02 knots to the hour, over a course of 3,046 miles.

Among the passengers who came over on the Deutschland was Sir Christopher Furness, head of the Furness Line of steamships. Sir Christopher comes to America to get an idea of the manner in which American shipbuilders do their work. The labor situation in England, he said, was in a satisfactory state, especially as skilled workingmen had found that it was for their best interests not to limit the output per man. They knew, he also said, that they had much to fear from American and German competition.

Other passengers on the Deutschland were Victor Morawetz, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway; Charles H. Steinway, and Julius Meyer, Assistant General Manager in America of the Hamburg-American Line.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Annual Reopening Exercises Held and New Classes for Laymen Announced.

The annual reopening exercises of the Union Theological Seminary were held at the seminary, at Park Avenue and Seventieth Street, last evening. The services were conducted by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the seminary. Dr. Hall opened with prayer and was followed by Prof. George W. Knox on the "Problems for the Church."

In his address he dealt with the questions agitating the Presbyterian Church, principally the movement for a change in the confessional of the Church. At the conclusion of his address he was applauded.

A new departure announced at the seminary are courses for lay workers. Special lectures are to be given by Prof. Richard Green Moulton, Ph. D., of the Department of Literature and English in the University of Chicago. Special classes are to be formed in Greater New York for extension courses of either six or twelve lessons.

The courses have been designed with special reference to residents of New York City and are open to Sunday school superintendents and teachers, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association Secretaries, mission workers, and other laymen, whether engaged or not in Christian work. The teaching is to be of an unsectarian character.

PROF. E. R. SHAW RETAINED.

But as Result of Row in School of Pedagogy He Is No Longer Dean of New York University.

In a circular issued yesterday by Register Tompkins of New York University the first announcement was made of the reorganization of the Faculty of the School of Pedagogy of the university, which was disrupted by bitter dissensions during the last school year, resulting in the resignation of the entire body by request after an investigation by a special committee.

The trouble became public through the resignations of Profs. Charles R. Judd, Edward F. Buchner, and Samuel Weir as a protest against the administration of Dr. Edward R. Shaw, the Dean of the Faculty. According to the new plan Dr. Shaw has been retained as lecturer on "The Principles of Education and School Education," but is no longer Dean, Chancellor MacCracken acting in that capacity.

Profs. Monteser and La Fetra of the old Faculty, who maintained a neutral attitude during the strife, resigning when asked to do so, are reinstated as lecturers, and the Faculty is enlarged by four new members, they being Profs. J. P. Gordy, Robert MacDougall, J. E. Lough, and C. G. Shaw, the last said to be not related to the former Dean. The field of instruction will be more extended than it has been.

The scholastic year opens to-morrow morning at the University Building in Washington Place, when Chancellor MacCracken will make an address. Some of the leaders of the students at meetings held last Spring declared that they would not return to the school unless the professors opposed to Dr. Shaw were retained, but Register Tompkins said that notwithstanding this the indications for a large enrollment are very good.

John Mitchell Said to be Ill.

From an intimate friend of John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, it was learned last night that Mr. Mitchell was confined to his bed in the Ashland House with a severe attack of the grip. All efforts to see Mr. Mitchell were futile.

MAY RESCIND RIPARIAN GRANT.

New Jersey Commissioners Made It to Ross & Sprague for $33,000.

The Riparian Commissioners of New Jersey met in executive session at Jersey City on Wednesday to consider an application made by C. E. Eckerson of Hackensack, counsel for Ross & Sprague. That firm in June last secured from the Commissioners a grant of 500 feet on the North River at Fort Lee. They claimed to represent the Knickerbocker Sugar Refining Company, which proposed to erect an extensive plant on the site selected. The price fixed was $33,000, or $30 a foot. Upon this the company was to receive a rebate of $10,000 when the construction of the plant had progressed sufficiently to establish the good faith of the company.

Secretary Payne prepared the deed, but Ross & Sprague never called for it. The next heard of the affair was when Mr. Eckerson applied to have the grant changed to a lease. He gave as a reason that the company did not consider it wise to tie up so large an amount and preferred to take a lease upon which they could pay a yearly rental. After a long discussion the Commissioners rejected the application and notified Mr. Eckerson that unless the deed is taken up within a reasonable time the grant will be rescinded.

Devery to Join the Democratic Club.

Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery will soon be a full-fledged member of the Democratic Club. His name has been proposed by Richard Croker and has been seconded by John F. Carroll and vouched for by Timothy C. Sullivan and John B. Sexton. It was said at the club last night that Mr. Devery will be passed by the Examining Committee and become a member of the club.

MANY POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

Deputy Commissioner Devery Uses No Severe Language—The Rev. Mr. Hebron's Complaint.

Deputy Commissioner Devery presided at the police trials at Headquarters yesterday, and on no occasion did he give way to severe language or even recommend any serious penalty as punishment for alleged delinquency. The trials progressed with remarkable rapidity and more than a hundred cases were disposed of.

The only case of any importance brought up before him was one involving unjustifiable arrest, in which the Rev. John Hebron was complainant against Sergt. Burke and Patrolman Gleason of the West Twentieth Street Station. The Rev. Mr. Hebron, who lives at 366 West Twenty-fourth Street, was arrested on the morning of Sept. 4 at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street for ordering Policeman Gleason to arrest an intoxicated man, who had simply been requested by Gleason to move on.

The trial of the case opened with this question put by Policeman Gleason to the Rev. Mr. Hebron:

"Did you not call me a 'Tammany thug and one of Croker's thieves,' and did you not urge that you were delegated by God to aid in the overthrow of Tammany Hall?"

Mr. Hebron denied that he had made any such remarks, and after a few questions the Deputy Commissioner dismissed the complaint with a smile. In the majority of the cases brought up before him Mr. Devery reserved decision.

MANDAMUS FOR MR. MURPHY.

Justice Hooker Orders Him to Make Police Telegraph Operators Police Sergeants.

Justice Hooker, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding Police Commissioner Murphy to issue a warrant of appointment as Sergeant of police to each of the following telegraph operators in the Police Department: Thomas Williams, James Keenan, James Campbell, Bernard F. Conklin, William J. Miller, Julius Zeidler, Frank Edwards, Patrick Devery, John J. Lonergan, John J. Mangan, Laurence P. Hines, Thomas Coughlin, and Richard Battin.

The application, for the writ of mandamus, which was made by Bernard F. Conklin, was based on an old rule, which, it is claimed, conferred upon the operators the rank and rating of Sergeants. The order of the Court requires that the operators shall receive the rank and pay of desk Sergeants.

THE BROOKLYN CONFERENCES.

County and Borough Candidates Not Yet Chosen—Mr. Woodruff's Attitude —Mr. Coler's Consultations.

The first of the meetings of the Conference Committees appointed to act on behalf of the Republicans and the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn, to consider borough and county candidates, was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. The principal matter discussed was the character of the candidate for Borough President. No man was agreed upon. It became apparent, it is said, at the outset that Mr. Woodruff was anxious to become sponsor for Rufus L. Scott, the candidate for Borough President of the Coffey faction of the Democracy. To this the members of the Citizens' Union are bitterly opposed, and they will, it is declared, hold out for the nomination of a man from their own organization.

To-day a further conference will be held, and to-morrow morning it is expected that a meeting will be called at which borough and county nominations will be apportioned to the various organizations. It is known that the Citizens' Union will present the names of Mr. Hinrichs and R. Ross Appleton for the Borough Presidency, and it is believed will insist on the selection of one of them.

In the furtherance of the candidacy of Mr. Scott, ex-Senator Coffey visited Lieut. Gov. Woodruff last night. When he came away from the house he announced that it was definitely settled that Mr. Scott would have the nomination.

Controller Coler has been holding daily consultations with the leaders of the regular organization at the Willoughby Street Auction Room. He has usually arrived at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and has been closeted with Hugh McLaughlin, James Shevlin, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and other leaders of the organization for hours each day. It was announced last night that Mr. Coler's name would be presented to Mr. Croker at the meeting of the City Committee to-morrow, and that his nomination would be fought for.

GERMANS WANT MR. COLER.

Exciting Meeting of the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union.

The Executive Committee of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union held a long and exciting meeting at the Grand Central Palace last night, the outcome of which was a decision which substantially pledged the organization to Tammany Hall if Tammany nominated Mr. Coler and to support Mr. Low if the Controller was not nominated by the Democrats.

After the meeting was called to order Herman Ridder, who, with Charles Lutz, represented the German-American Reform Union in the conference of the Anti-Tammany organizations, arose to speak. Mr. Ridder recounted the actions of the Conference Committee, and told of the complimentary vote cast for himself. When he mentioned the name of Mr. Coler there was applause. But when he came to the recital of the last meeting when he, with Mr. Lutz, remained steadfast for the Controller there was unrestrained cheering.

Then arose a long discussion as to what action should be taken at the convention. Some were for bolting the conference ticket outright. Others thought if Tammany did not nominate Mr. Coler that, with assurances from Mr. Low that he would not be too strict in the matter of the excise and Sunday laws, he should be supported. The whole matter was finally referred to the Conference Committee of Seven of the union. Then the committee adjourned.

REFUSAL OF E. M. KNOX.

He Will Not Head a Third Ticket as Mayoralty Candidate.

Col. E. M. Knox will not consent to head a third ticket in the Mayoralty race. He so informed a sub-committee that had been sent to him yesterday by the City Democracy, of which ex-Sheriff James O'Brien is the leader. Col. Knox promised to issue a statement defining his position.

The sub-committee has reported to the Committee of Fifteen, and the latter will present its report at a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held to-night at the headquarters, 138 West Forty-second Street.

As the City Democracy leaders say that under no circumstances will they support the Tammany ticket, Col. Knox's refusal to be a candidate is regarded as favorable to Seth Low, the fusion nominee.

"THE BIG STORE'S" NEW HEAD.

B. J. Greenhut Gets a Controlling Interest in the Siegel-Cooper Company.

Benedict J. Greenhut, Secretary and a Director of the Siegel-Cooper Company, has acquired a controlling interest in the corporation by the purchase at a cost of about $1,000,000 of part of the stock holdings of Henry Siegel, the President and senior member of the firm. Mr. Greenhut, through his majority ownership of stock, will succeed Mr. Siegel as head of the concern. Mr. Siegel will, however, continue a Director of the corporation, and he retains a large block of its stock. One of the company's Directors said yesterday:

"It is an entirely amicable arrangement. This is evident from the fact that Messrs. Siegel and Greenhut are together to-day, seeing the cup race on Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht, the Erin. Mr. Siegel will continue to identify himself with the operations and prosperity of the firm as a Director. We shall have his advice and aid. But he has prospered and is tired of work, and we've got to do it and assume responsibility. His real estate continues as it was. He is still our landlord."

American Designs London Building.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—Bruce Price, a New York architect, has submitted plans to Sir Thomas Shaughnessey, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for new offices for the company in London, England. Four large stores in Trafalgar Square have been purchased, and these are to be demolished to make way for the company's fine new offices. They will be among the finest buildings in London, and in the centre of the business and tourist world of London.

Chesterfield—the name of our boys' new overcoat.

Cut very long, with vertical pockets, it looks what it is—a coat for polite occasions.

$12 to $20.

All manner of overcoats for every occasion; $7 to $16.

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Any head can find its Derby here.

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It's easier to throw on an overcoat than to throw off a cold.

Overcoats $15 to $32.

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569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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and 54 West 33d St.

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POWER HOUSE SITE FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Great Purchase of the Subway Construction Company.

Plans for the Block Bounded by 11th and 12th Avenues, 58th and 59th Streets.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company has selected and purchased the property which will be used as the site of its central station from which power will be supplied to the entire rapid transit system. This site consists of the block bounded by Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, together with the water front along the Hudson River opposite this block. The purchase was made through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., the firm which has represented the Subway Company in all of its acquisitions of real estate along the tunnel route. Mr. Robinson declined yesterday to make public any figures in connection with the deal, beyond saying that the sellers, the Eastmans Company, have held the property at $1,000,000.

The power house to be erected on this block promises to be one of the largest, if not the largest, establishment of its kind in the world. It will be built of brick, and will cover an area of 200 by 650 feet. Its equipment will consist of twelve 7,500 to 11,000 horse power engines, each one of which will drive a 5,000 kilo-watt generator. To furnish the steam to keep this mammoth plant in motion seventy-two 1,200 horse power boilers will be installed.

Engineer Van Vleck said yesterday at the Subway Construction Company's office that it was not possible for the present to speak in any great detail of the new power house, because the plans have not yet been fully developed. The work of clearing the site, preparatory to the construction work, will be begun in the near future, but just how soon Mr. Van Vleck would not say. It will take about two years to put up the building and install the machinery. In fact, it is the plan to have the underground railroad and the power house reach completion at about the same time. To have the power house finished before the road, it is pointed out, would simply mean tying up so much capital sooner than is necessary, and on this account it is not probable that the work on the former will be pushed immediately. Mr. Van Vleck would not venture an opinion as to the probable cost of the building with all of its equipment.

Douglas Robinson, in speaking of the site and the reasons which led to its selection, said that the subject had required long consideration and a great deal of hard labor on the part of the officers of the Subway Construction Company.

"The requirements to be fulfilled," he said, "by a site for such a purpose are many. It had to be central; no plot less than 200 by 800 feet could be considered; it had to be on the water front to do away with any unnecessary rehandling of coal—and so on. But, in addition to all this, there was another consideration which I may say had great weight with Mr. McDonald and his associates, and that was that the power house of the city's great rapid transit system will be something in which New Yorkers will take no little pride and that such a structure should have as commanding a site as is possible. This result, I think, has been attained so far as is possible under the conditions, and it ought to be known in this connection that of the many sites offered the one selected was not by any means the lowest priced."

The block to be covered by the new power house has been owned by the Eastmans Company for many years, and has been occupied by slaughter houses and refrigerating plants. The property has been operated for some time past by Swift & Co. under a lease from the Eastmans Company. Immediately to the north, just above Fifty-ninth Street, are the grain elevators, freight, and stock yards of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

FIGHT FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

Plans for the New York and Port Chester Road—Contract May Go to Mr. McDonald.

The fight of the New York Central Railroad Company and its allied interests against the construction of the proposed New York and Port Chester Railroad will be continued on Monday before the State Railroad Commission at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

John W. Dwight, an ex-member of the State Committee, who is interested in the new undertaking, expects the hardest kind of fight, as the opponents of the proposed road, he says, intend to take advantage of every technicality.

Every Board of Trade, real estate associations and many individuals of prominence have promised to be here to support the petitioners, who want a certificate for the right to build the new road which, it is said, will do much in the way of real rapid transit and at the same time relieve patrons from the necessity of using the tunnel operated by the New York Central and New York, New Haven and Hartford Roads, and which has been presented as a nuisance by the Grand Jury of this county.

"We have the men and the money to build the road," said Mr. Dwight yesterday, "and in all probability John B. McDonald, who is building the rapid transit tunnel, will get the contract. There is no good reason why the Railroad Commission should not grant us a certificate without further delay, as we are prepared to go on with the work at once."

It is understood that at the session on Monday the attorneys for the allied roads will make the claim that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad covers the territory to be tapped by the New York and Port Chester Company, and that there is no need for another railway there.

CAMMEYER'S

Great Basement Sale

The Best for the Least Money Talks a language that everybody can understand.

Grand Early Fall Sale

50,000 Pairs of Splendid and Seasonable Shoes

For Men, Women and Children.

No shoes can be made better, more serviceable or look better than these; and there are no such superior goods sold anywhere at our low prices. Whole families can be fitted for exceedingly little money.

7,000 Pairs of Men's Enamel Leather, Box Calf and Kid Double Sole Lace Shoes,

$2.25

Pair.

3,000 pairs of Men's Satin Calf Lace Shoes, pair, . . . $1.00

8,000 Pairs of Children's Patent Leather Tip Cloth and Kid Top Button and Lace and Box Calf Lace—sizes 6 to 10½,

75c

12,000 Pairs of Women's $3.00 and $3.50 cloth and Kid Top Patent Leather Button, Welt Soles,

$2.00

Pair.

3,000 pairs of Women's $2.00 fine kid button and lace Shoes, pair . . . $1.25

5,000 pairs of Women's $1.50 Dongola button and lace Shoes, pair . . . $1.00

2,000 pairs Misses' Large Size Dongola Patent Leather Tip Button and Lace—sizes 2½ to 5½ . . . $1.25

7,000 pairs of Misses' Patent Leather Tip Cloth and Kid Top Button and Lace and Box Calf Lace—sizes, 11 to 2, pair . $1.00

1,000 pairs Little Gents' Satin Calf Lace — sizes 9 to 13½ . . . 80c

2,000 pairs of Boys' and Youths' Satin Calf Lace, sizes 11 to 5½ . . . $1.00

These shoes are not shoddy, made out of cheapest material simply to sell, but our standard of merit—guaranteed goods.

The best bargains for the money anywhere in the world.

Store Open Saturdays until 10 P. M.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Av., Corner 20th St.

LINEMAN FATALLY INJURED.

As Seventy-Foot Pole Fell with Him He Shouted a Warning that Saved Passing Children.

By the breaking of a rotten telegraph pole at Manhattan Avenue and Maujer Street, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon, John O'Rourke, a lineman, twenty-four years old, of 171 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, was injured probably fatally, while twenty children who were returning from school escaped injury narrowly. Their escape was owing to a warning shouted to them by O'Rourke as he fell.

O'Rourke was stringing wires for a telegraph company. When he reached the top of the pole, about seventy feet from the ground, it began to sway in an alarming way. He started to descend, when the pole toppled over to the asphalt pavement on Manhattan Avenue.

Hundreds of children were passing to and fro. O'Rourke's cry of warning gave them just enough time to escape being crushed. The post grazed two small girls and caused them to fall. O'Rourke was pinned under the pole, and it was found that both legs had been broken and that he had been injured internally. He was removed in a dying condition to St. Catharine's Hospital.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIFE INSURANCE.—When William Harney applied for life insurance his application stated that the beneficiary was "to whom I may direct in my will" and "in behalf of and for the benefit of my estate, as I may direct in my will." The policy issued to him was made payable "to William A. Harney, (the beneficiary under this policy,) or to the legal representatives or assigns of said beneficiary." The insured was married at the time the policy was issued, but his wife having subsequently died, he married again, and died, leaving a will by which he bequeathed to his second wife the policy, subject to the rights of a creditor to whom he had assigned it as security. The will spoke of the second wife in the highest terms, and appointed her sole executrix. Mrs. Harney brought suit in her individual capacity against the insurance company to recover the amount of the policy, a son of the insured having notified the company not to pay her. After a settlement with the creditor, the money was paid into court. A judgment of the trial court, dismissing the complaint, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The ground for the dismissal of the complaint was that the policy was a part of the common assets of the insured and was enforcible only by his personal representative. Presiding Justice Goodrich, for the court, holds that the ruling was erroneous. He says that, taking into consideration the application for the policy, the policy itself, and the will, it was evidently the intention of the insured that the policy should be paid to Mrs. Harney individually, and not as executrix, and that the words "legal representatives" contained in the policy must be construed in subordination to such intention.

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VERDICT FOR $4,500 NOT EXCESSIVE.—On the trial of an action brought by Claudia Ivey against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover damages for personal injuries which she sustained in consequence of being thrown from one of the defendant's cars while alighting therefrom, it appeared that at the time of the accident the plaintiff was thirty-one years of age, in fairly good health, and fully capable of earning her own livelihood and accustomed to do so. Her injuries consisted of a fracture of three ribs and a contusion of the shoulder and head. She continued to suffer from pain, dizziness, shortness of breath, and nervousness up to the time of the trial, some seventeen months after the accident, and was unable to work and obliged to depend upon her friends for support. The Second Appellate Division, on an appeal by the railroad company from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, has rendered a decision holding that a verdict for $4,500 was not excessive. In such a case, the Court holds, by Justice Woodward, it is not error for the trial Court to decline to recall the jury after they have retired and to charge them "that there is no permanent injury in this case," although there was no expert evidence that the plaintiff's injuries were permanent, as the jury might infer from the facts disclosed by the evidence that the plaintiff's disability would continue for some time.

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LASTING WEDDING GIFTS.

Thanks to the improved taste evident in more than one social custom, the new century bride is the recipient of fewer knick-knacks, but of more substantial gifts. The best taste chooses a gift that will improve with age, like our

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Antique Cuendjis and Carabaghs,
$6.50,
(Value $12.00 & $15.00)
Royal & Khiva Bokharas
$17.50,
(Value $25.00 to $40.00)

Furniture, too—dainty gift-pieces—Tea tables, $6.75; coffee stands, $2.00; dressing tables, $12.00; desks, $6.50; desk chairs, $3.50. All built to be more than "articles of fleeting fancy," because you

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JUSTICE RUMSEY RESIGNS.

Gov. Odell's Action in Superseding Him Reported to Have Caused the Move.

Justice William Rumsey of Bath, Steuben County, has resigned his seat on the Supreme Court bench.

For five years prior to January of the current year Justice Rumsey served as one of the members of the Appellate Division in this county by appointment from the Governor.

Gov. Odell superseded Justice Rumsey, appointing Justice McLaughlin of Erie. It is said by friends of Justice Rumsey that this fact has much to do with his resignation.

Candidates for the vacancy are already appearing, and among them are John F. Parkhurst, a member of the State Court of Claims and State Committeeman from the district: County Judge Frank H. Robinson of Steuben, who has served two terms as District Attorney, and William H. Nichols, a lawyer practicing in Bath.

The appointment, which is conceded to Steuben County, is vested in Gov. Odell. Friends of Judge Parkhurst believe he will elect to remain in his present office.

Justice Rumsey, it is said, will locate in this city as a member of the law firm of which his son-in-law, John S. Shepherd, is the head.

ENGLISH LUTHERANS TO LEAVE

Will Withdraw from the New York Synod and Form a Synod of Their Own.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium, the semi-annual conference of which came to a close yesterday in Christ Church, Lafayette Avenue, near Patchen, Brooklyn, has taken decisive steps to form an English Synod of churches to secede from the present synod, which is preponderently German in character. The action taken by the Conference will affect thirty-five churches in this and neighboring States.

A communication signed by all the pastors represented in the ministerium is to be sent to the Rev. Dr. George C. Haas, President of the New York Synod, asking for a letter of dismissal from that body and a certificate of character. From the arguments of some of the seceders it appeared that whatever action is taken with regard to the communication by the New York Synod it will not affect the determination of the English Lutherans to form a synod of their own.

The chief cause of the present split in the Church, it is claimed, is the disposition to belittle the English pastors and give them scant attention in disposing of the business of the synod. It is also said that the two elements in the Church have appeared frequently in a position of rivalry in the establishment of new churches and missions. The claim is made by the English pastors that they are placed at a disadvantage in the meetings of the synod in not being able to follow the proceedings, which are conducted in the German tongue.

O'Neill's,

Misses' and Children's Dept.

Special Values in Suits and Coats

For To-day and Saturday.

MISSES' SUITS of fine Camel's hair Cloth, new Norfolk shape Jacket, silk lined, Velvet Collar, new flare Skirt with three rows of wide cloth bands, 16.98

MISSES' BOX COATS of fine Kersey, Satin lined, large Storm Collar, Reveres and Cuffs, elegantly finished, 9.98

CHILDREN'S BLOUSE SUITS made of fine all-wool Serge, Sailor Collar trimmed with Silk Braid, full Skirt with deep hem, lined through. The colors are Red, Blue and Brown, 4.98

LATEST NOVELTIES IN INFANTS' COATS, CAPS, DRESSES AND FURNISHINGS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Your Health

is worthy of attention. Don't go to the races without a Top-Coat—it's cheaper than doctors' bills.

We'll hand you "a winner" for $15, $20 or $25. Long coats, too, and medium length coats.

Advanced styles in fine Scotch Tweed and Cheviot Sack Suits—unobtainable elsewhere—$25.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Sale of

Men's Fancy Dress Shirts,

made of woven color madras in neat stripes; colors, light blue, pink, oxblood, and black and white; cuffs attached and separate,

$1.50 each,

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BERTHA GALLAND Matinée Saturday at 2. 3D WEEK. THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. Another London Gaiety Theatre Success. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S ElaborateProduction of THE MESSENGER BOY. With MR. JAMES T. POWERS

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "The Jilt." Popular prices, 15, 25, 50c. 5th Ave. Great Vaudeville, Jaques Inaudi. "Forbidden Fruit"—Florenz Troupe. 58th St. The Hanlons, Continuous, Vaudeville. 125th St. "Incog," 60 Laughs an Hour. Curtain Raiser, "Meadow Sweet." Vaudeville. Great Military Drama, "A Fair Rebel" 100 in cast. Aft. 15, 25.; Eve. 15, 25, 50c.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. "Transcends anything of its class the present day has known."—Wm. Winter in The Tribune. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15. "Success Smiled upon him." ALAN DALE. WARFIELD IN THE AUCTIONEER. "His success sweeping and unequivocal."—Ev. Sun.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tue., Sat. PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY. ***Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

WALLACK'S. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter. JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CÆSAR'S RETURN Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. MRS FISKE Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. "PARISIAN WIDOWS." This Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 2d MONTH, 40 HORSES, 200 PEOPLE. ARIZONA Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. [B'way and 35th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15 Andrew MACK 4th Week of Success Tom Moore

KEITH'S THE GREAT CINQUEVALLI B'way & 14th St. 30—Other Acts—30 Prices, 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. d'y exc. M'y. 25c. Fanchon the Cricket. Next Sunday Eve., TED MARKS' first Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

Harlem Op. House. Augustin Daly Musical Co. in SAN TOY Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. NEXT WEEK THE 4 COHANS, in "The Governor's Son."

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. KING'S CARNIVAL Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Supper at Sherry's & special features.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

GRAND BRIXTON BURGLARY Next Week—WINCHESTER.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week of UP YORK STATE. Next Week—John E. Kellard in The Cipher Code.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA Mats. Daily except Monday, 25c. Evenings.....25c., 35c., & 50c. AN ENEMY TO THE KING Next Week FANCHON

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races Six Races To-day at 3:15 P. M.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play. RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager LOUIS MANN — CLARA LIPMAN in Paul Potter's Comedy of Boer Life, THE RED KLOOF. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager Opens Next Monday Eve. With [Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadors in Harry B. Smith's new Musical Comedy, THE LIBERTY BELLES Matinées Wed. & Sat.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. English Opera To-night, Martha Sat. Night, Il Trovatore Sat. Mat., Last Time Prices, 25, 1.00. N'x't Wk., Carmen—Lohengrin.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; wind easterly, shifting to northeasterly, increasing in force.

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VOL. LI...NO. 16,139. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1901.—Sixteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AN ANGLO-TURKISH CRISIS

Dispute Over Koweit Has Assumed Serious Proportions.

Ottoman Troops Massing at Busra—British Cruiser Had Decks Cleared for Action.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to The Times from Bombay says that the Turks have again attempted to land troops at Koweit. The British cruiser Perseus, noticing the movements of a Turkish vessel, steamed up and demanded the object of the visit. The reply was that the vessel had been instructed to land 500 men. The commander of the Perseus advised the Turkish commander to return to Busra.

The Turkish vessel, instead of doing this, entered the harbor and prepared to land the troops. The Perseus cleared decks for action and played her searchlight on the Turk all night.

In the morning the Turkish commander visited the Perseus and intimated his intention of returning to Fao and telegraphing to Constantinople for instructions. The vessel went to Fao, and is still there.

Meantime Turkish troops are massing at Busra, and are reported to be under the command of Edhem Pasha.

The Sheikh Mabourakh reports that the Vali of Busra has asked him to discourage the calls of British warships and mail steamers. He has refused to do so.

A British protectorate has not yet been established.

On Sept. 4 last Costaki Pasha, Ottoman Ambassador to Great Britain, was instructed by the Porte to draw the attention of the British Government to the alleged action of the commander of a British cruiser in prohibiting the Turkish corvette Sehab from entering the Port of Koweit.

The British version of the affair is that the commander of the cruiser would not permit the landing of Turkish troops at Koweit, since such action would lead to disturbances at that place, which is under the jurisdiction of an independent Sheikh (Mabourakh.)

Koweit is on the south side of a bay opening westward off the head of the Persian Gulf. It is eighty miles south of Busra, and is a place of some importance, as it possesses a good harbor.

THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Ministry Denounced for Acquainting Mr. Chamberlain with Its Intentions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to The Times from Melbourne says that, in the course of a debate in the Commonwealth Parliament, Mr. Barton, the Premier, produced a dispatch from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to Lord Hopetoun, the Governor General, expressing the hope that the Commonwealth would join the home Government in deprecating legislation such as the Sugar Works bill, which the imperial authorities vetoed early in the Summer. Mr. Barton stated that the Australian Ministry had promised Mr. Chamberlain that this would be its attitude.

An excited debate followed, in which the promise of the Australian Cabinet was denounced as unconstitutional, and it was declared to be improper that the home Government should be informed of the policy of the Ministry before the Australian Parliament.

The Opposition favors the restriction of the immigration of blacks, and has secured the support of the Labor Party for its attitude. The Ministry is bidding for the support of the Labor Party for its tariff proposals.

It is expected that before the tariff question comes up a bill will be introduced abolishing Kanaka labor for five years.

MUTINY ON GERMAN WARSHIP.

Men on the Gazelle Throw Breech Blocks of Guns Overboard.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from the correspondent of The Times in Berlin says that, according to accounts received in that city, serious acts of insubordination were recently committed on the German cruiser Gazelle, which was engaged in the manoeuvres at Danzig.

It appears that the men were somewhat harshly treated and that shore leave was seldom allowed to them. A spirit of sullen discontent began to prevail, and finally the men threw overboard the breech blocks of the guns and a quantity of manila hemp rope.

The Gazelle was reported placed "under arrest" in Dansig Harbor, and communication between the vessel and the rest of the fleet was cut off.

RUSSIAN PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Belief that He Wishes to End the Existing Tariff Dispute—The Novoe Vremya's Views.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says the programme which President Roosevelt sketched out to the members of the Cabinet at Buffalo is the subject of comment in the leading papers of Russia. The declaration of the President that he will follow the policy of his predecessor is thought likely to please the foreign powers generally. The Russian organs are particularly pleased by the pronouncement in regard to the tariff question. The majority are also pleased at the prospect of a renewal of the good relations which existed between the United States and Russia previous to the tariff dispute.

Mr. Roosevelt's hint of his own ideas as to reciprocity, and his declaration in favor of terminating tariff wars and of the abolition of duties not absolutely essential to the coffers of the Republic, are regarded in Russia as of the greatest importance. It is believed that he had the Russo-American tariff question in mind.

The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg prints an editorial on the subject, in part as follows:

"In the complete absence of grounds for antagonism between our interests and those of the transatlantic Republic, the imposition of prohibitive duties on our sugar, which called for reprisals on our side, in connection with a certain paragraph in the American laws, came as a regrettable and altogether unexpected episode in the history of Russo-American relations. It is true that this episode was not sufficiently serious in itself to interfere with that spirit of hearty agreement which has so long prevailed between St. Petersburg and Washington. None the less, it is impossible not to welcome the determination arrived at by Mr. Roosevelt, who has found it expedient during the very first moments of his tenure of office to give expression to the desirability of clearing away the solitary obstacle which lies across the path of Russo-American political and economic relations."

The Novoe Vremya regards President Roosevelt's announcement as more than a personal opinion. It hails him as a champion of peace, whose desire to remove all cause for existing misunderstandings will be responded to most sympathetically by Russia.

The brief statements of his policy which have been made by President Roosevelt have been considerably amplified in reports sent to a number of European papers. An alleged interview with the President was also cabled to Europe and was commented upon at length in the German and Austrian press.

FRANCO-MOORISH AGREEMENT.

Morocco Preparing to Carry Out the Arrangement Recently Made.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Tangier to The Times says a native mission will leave Morocco at an early date and will proceed via Algeria to the Franco-Moroccan frontier, in order to put in force the arrangement made between the two Governments at the time of the recent visit to Paris of the Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The agreement leaves France in possession of all the Saharan territory now occupied by her, and further arranges for the preservation of order on the frontier by a system of police surveillance. This, says the dispatch, should lessen the probability of frontier skirmishes.

General conditions in Morocco are improving.

EARL CROMER TO MARRY.

British Agent in Egypt to Wed a Sister of the Marquis of Bath.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Times announces that a marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Earl Cromer and Lady Katherine Thynne.

It is only very recently that Sir Evelyn Baring, Viscount Cromer, was promoted to the dignity of an earldom, but his admirers expect that the British Agent in Egypt will mount still higher in the peerage before his career is ended. He was born in 1841, and when he was thirty-five years old he married Miss Ethel Stanley Errington, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Rowland Stanley Errington, Bart. She died in 1898, just before Lord Cromer was made a Viscount.

The Lady Katherine Georgina Louisa Thynne is the second daughter of the fourth (late) Marquis of Bath and sister of the present Marquis.

THE GANZ TRACTION SYSTEM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A letter from Charles T. Yerkes appears in The Times to-day. He denies the claims on behalf of the Ganz system of electric traction made by the Metropolitan Railway, and says that, after an investigation made at Budapest, he finds the system unfit for the purposes desired in London. The Metropolitan Road still favors the system, against the desire of Mr. Yerkes and the District Railway.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES.
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firmer. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c.; cotton, middling, 8¼c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
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Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

SETH LOW NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION

In Accepting Reminds the Citizens' Union of Enemy's Strength.

RESERVES FREEDOM OF ACTION

Mr. Croker He Refers to as One Permitted to Make Millions for Himself, as Though the City Were His Private Gold Mine.

Seth Low was notified last evening of his nomination for Mayor by the Citizens' Union. The committee appointed by the union to perform this duty met at Mr. Low's house by appointment at 6 o'clock. R. Fulton Cutting, who had been named as Chairman of the Notification Committee, was called out of the city unexpectedly yesterday afternoon, and George Haven Putnam, who acted as the temporary Chairman of the Citizens' Union Convention, officiated in his stead.

The other members of the committee present were Isaac N. Seligman, James Carroll, Gustav H. Schwab, Everett P. Wheeler, William H. Huber, Timothy Healy, and John P. Young of the Borough of Manhattan; R. R. Bowker and A. J. Boulton of the Borough of Brooklyn, F. L. Marshall of the Borough of the Bronx, George E. Blackwell and Col. W. S. Cogswell of the Borough of Queens, and Arthur Halleck of the Borough of Richmond.

Michael J. Flaherty of Brooklyn, who was the leader of the Coler forces in the Citizens' Union Convention, was not present. Inasmuch as Mr. Flaherty openly pledged to Mr. Low the support of Mr. Coler's followers, withdrawing Mr. Coler's name from the consideration of the convention, no special importance was attached to his absence.

A few minutes after the arrival of the committee, Mr. Low entered the parlor in which the members were grouped, escorting Edward M. Grout, the fusionist nominee for Controller, and Charles V. Fornes, the fusionist nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen. He introduced both these gentlemen to the members of the committee, some of whom had never met either of them before. Immediately after the introductions, Mr. Putnam stepped to the front and, when Mr. Low and Messrs. Grout and Fornes had taken positions facing the delegation, he addressed Mr. Low as follows:

"The responsibility has been placed upon me as spokesman for this committee of tendering to you on behalf of the Citizens' Union of Greater New York the nomination for the Mayoralty. Our citizens feel that the issue to be determined at the next election is one of exceptional importance. This issue, in their judgment, is not a political one, in the sense in which the term is usually employed. The matter at stake is the redemption of our city. It is the purpose of our citizens to obtain an administration which shall be responsible not to any one party, group, or gang, but to the community as a whole.

"We propose to secure, with a capable and trusted executive, such measure of supervision over the departments of the Government as shall insure the protection of the public, in place of the protection of vice in the Police Department and in the District Attorney's office; the maintenance of clean streets on the standard established by Waring under the last citizens' administration; effective enforcement of the new tenement house enactment, and, in short, a Government which will devote itself to the interest of the people. We may flatter ourselves fortunate in securing for the head of the ticket, and as the leader in this contest, a citizen whose exceptional qualifications have already been tested, and are thoroughly known to and appreciated by the community.

"We tender you this nomination with the fullest confidence that the first administration of Seth Low as Mayor of Greater New York will mark a new era in the history of our city."

MR. LOW'S REPLY.

Mr. Low's response, which he read from manuscript, was as follows:

"I count it a great honor that the Citizens' Union should ask me, a second time, to accept its nomination for the office of Mayor of New York. Much as I should have preferred to follow the lead of another in this campaign, the circumstances attending the call constrain me to accept your summons, joined in, as it is, by other organizations whose common aim it is to rescue the city from its present evil plight.

"I accept your nomination with the more pleasure, because the Citizens' Union asks me to assume no new attitude in relation to the government of the city, but to contend once more for the principles which I have tried to illustrate for twenty years.

"Happily, this year the nomination you tender me is one of several, every one of which is based on the same fundamental conceptions of what is necessary to secure good city administration, and all of which reflect a general and common purpose to wrest the control of the city from those who permit one man to govern it from his English home, like a second George III., and to make millions for himself and his friends out of his control of it, as though this imperial City of New York were his private gold mine. A system of government which permits this will permit anything, and it is not strange that in the train of such things as these every imaginable evil that bad government can produce has befallen the city. In contradistinction to the government we have, that is conducted primarily to make political leaders rich, the government we should strive to set up is one whose single and only purpose shall be to promote the public interest and to make the conditions of life more tolerable for the multitudes to whom the name of New York, and not Wantage, conveys the idea of home.

"Fortunately, the conference that suggested me for the nomination has been able to agree, also, upon a series of resolutions that defines the basis of the common movement, to which I heartily subscribe. I do not feel called upon, under the circumstances, to discuss the separate platforms, further than to say, in regard to your own, that I am in hearty sympathy with the spirit of it, while reserving entire freedom of action as to details.

"At an early day, and after I have been notified of the action of co-operating bodies, I shall hope to express my views on the issues of the campaign in an identical letter addressed to all the organizations that join in nominating me.

"In the meanwhile let me remind you and all who are ready to strive to redeem our city from its present disgrace, that this battle is to be won only by the utmost attention to details, for our enemy commands great resources and is the most thoroughly organized political body in the country. The first and most pressing duty is to bring out a large registration. Take no chances. Register on the first day every possible man; for a good beginning means a good ending. Register. Register. Register."

Mr. Low's reference to the Tammany leader seemed rather to surprise some of the members of the committee, judging by the expression on their countenances, but others seemed to relish it keenly. All applauded with enthusiasm when Mr. Low finished his address.

Chairman Putnam then turned to Mr. Grout and said:

"I have the honor, on behalf of the committee, and under the instructions of the Citizens' Union Convention, of tendering to you the nomination of the Citizens' Union for Controller of the City of New York. We may congratulate ourselves that in the direction of the finances of our greater city the all important service to be rendered by the Controller are to come into the hands of an experienced and trusted official like yourself.

"We may feel that in this nomination we have not only done much to secure for our ticket the sympathetic support of our fellow-citizens on the other side of the East River, but have presented a name which is assured of confidence on the part of all the taxpayers of Greater New York."

MR. GROUT'S PLEDGE.

Mr. Grout responded to this address, in part, as follows:

"I appreciate both the honor and the responsibility involved in the campaign, and in the office, and will endeavor to prove worthy of both. I am a Democrat, and have always been a Democrat. But I am a Democrat who believes in a strictly business administration of municipal affairs. I indorse all that Mr. Low has said, and at the proper time, like him, will write a letter giving my views of the issues of the campaign."

Chairman Putnam's address of notification to Mr. Fornes, nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen, followed. He said, in part:

"The citizens of the City of New York are determined to secure a businesslike administration of its affairs. We may, with confidence, come to an experienced merchant like yourself and ask of you to give to the duties which we believe you will be called upon to discharge under the new administration the same measure of conservative good judgment that has been shown in the management of your own business affairs and of the important trusts with which you have been associated.

"It is our belief that the resources of our metropolis, if properly administered, will be ample to secure for us the advantages of good government with a very much smaller expense in annual taxation than that with which its citizens are now burdened. There is no reason why what can be done in Glasgow and in Birmingham should not be accomplished in New York."

Mr. Fornes, in responding to Mr. Putnam, said, in part:

"I convey to you my most grateful thanks for this nomination. Never in the history of New York has there been such a unanimity of feeling to provide for this grand city a better government. We want a government of the people and not of one man. If you gentlemen have found a way to make such sacrifices as you have in the interest of good government, surely I, in the same spirit that has actuated you, should be willing to do my part. It is in that spirit that I accept this nomination."

Mr. Clark, Mr. Low's political secretary, informed the gentlemen who had participated in the notification ceremonies that there was a couple of photographers present who would like to take photographs of the group. Both the candidates and the members of the committee were willing, and under the instructions of the photographers arranged themselves in a circular group in one end of the parlor, the three candidates being in front. While the photographers were busy arranging the cameras one of the reporters present remarked to Mr. Low:

"Mr. Low, this is worse than being notified, isn't it?"

"It is indeed," Mr. Low responded. "I only hope the photographer isn't a pessimist. You have heard the latest definition of a pessimist?"

Ignorance was confessed, and Mr. Low proceeded:

"It is that a pessimist is a person who, when two evils are presented to him, chooses both."

"As, for instance, Devery and Gardiner," remarked Mr. Putnam.

Mr. Low will receive the notification of his nomination for Mayor by the Republican Convention at his home at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. Grout and Fornes will also be present to receive the notification of their nomination at the same time.

Trustees of Columbia University are desirous of having Mr. Low remain President of the university. They will probably defer action on his resignation when offered at the October meeting.

RUNAWAY CAR CRASHES FULL SPEED INTO ANOTHER.

Several Persons Hurt in Accident at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street —Police Reserves Called Out.

South-bound Car 219 of the Broadway line, with about fifty passengers, ran away at Thirty-fifth Street last night, and, despite all the efforts of the motorman, Charles Conway, ran with unabated speed the distance of one block, where it crashed into west-bound Car 1,293, which had just taken on a number of returning theatre-goers. Both were closed cars.

The passengers were thrown to the floor, and on the cross-town car several who had not yet gone inside were hurled from the platform to the street. Almost every window in both was smashed by the collision, the sound of which was heard for blocks around. The rear platform of the cross-town car was badly wrecked, but the Broadway car received the most damage, the entire front part being reduced to splinters. It was derailed by the shock and ran across the pavement until it struck an elevated railroad pillar, which changed its course and nearly overturned it. It then drove westward across the street, and brought up standing against the curb at the southwest corner, its power being gone with the breaking of the connection with the conductors beneath the trucks.

Women were carried in a fainting condition to the street. A hurry call was sent for ambulances to Bellevue and New York Hospitals, and in a few minutes there were half a dozen surgeons on the ground, among them Drs. Crittendon, Welles, and Fitzschmidt, of the New York Hospital. An enormous crowd gathered, and the entire reserve force of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station was sent to the scene of the accident.

Those most seriously injured were James McCaffrey, horse dealer and politician, whose stables are in West Twenty-ninth Street, near Sixth Avenue. He was taken unconscious from the wreck and sent in a carriage to his home, at 328 West Thirty-fourth Street. It is feared he is internally injured.

Mrs. Hopkins of 3 Lembrecht Street, Jersey City, was also unconscious, and was sent home in a carriage.

Thomas J. Well of 10 West Thirty-first Street was hurt about the left side.

Thomas Montague, with his wife, Mary, and their six-year-old daughter, of 115 Seventh Avenue were all slightly injured. Motorman Conway, who also had been injured, was taken to the station house, after his wounds had been dressed, with his conductor, Charles W. Wintgen, but, no complainant appearing, they were released after about half an hour without being made prisoners. Their story that the car was beyond control was borne out by the statement of several witnesses. Conway had a narrow escape from death, for to the onlookers he seemed to be wedged tightly between the cars. He was badly cut and bruised, but was able to go home in a carriage.

None of the injured was taken to any hospital and many left in carriages after treatment by the doctors without giving their names.

MAYOR JOHNSON'S ARGUMENT.

Appeals to Ohio Tax Board to Impose Increased Taxes on Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland presented an argument to the State Board of Appraisement to-day in favor of an increased taxation of railroad properties. Mr. Johnson called attention to the fact that the Republican State platform demanded constitutional relief from tax iniquity in Ohio, and that the Democratic State platform demanded radical reforms in our tax laws.

In Michigan tax reforms have been accomplished though the reformers were met at the outset with almost identically the same objections as are advanced here. Nevertheless, $450,000,000 has been placed on the tax duplicate as the result of the work of the reformers.

"We are often told," said Mr. Johnson, "that in this struggle for honest government against the power of the railroad corporations, the just cause has no chance of success. We do not seem to be out on a forlorn hope. The little finger of monopoly is thicker than the loins of the law. The influence of our enemies is mysterious, incalculable, and strong enough to make the constitution a dead letter in spite of oaths to obey it, and a popular demand almost universal to enforce it."

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it.—Adv.

MR. M'LAUGHLIN'S FIGHT FOR CONTROLLER COLER

Leaders Urge His Claims Before Richard Croker.

A DECISION YET WITHHELD

If the Tammany Chief Does Not Yield Brooklyn Men Will Carry Their Contest Into the Convention.

Richard Croker listened nearly all day yesterday with set face to expressions from politicians in favor of making Controller Bird S. Coler the nominee of the Democratic City Convention, to be held on Thursday next in the Grand Central Palace. Every word said in praise of Controller Coler by the delegation of representatives Hugh McLaughlin has sent over from Brooklyn has been listened to with great interest. Not one word in favor of Coler and not a single word in opposition to him has been heard by the McLaughlin leaders.

The situation last evening was that if Mr. Croker would at the last moment refuse to accept him as a candidate, the fight of the Brooklyn delegation would be carried on to the floor of the convention.

Hugh McLaughlin's statement that Controller Coler would take first place on the ticket or none at all set the Tammany politicians thinking. Last evening James Shevlin, ex-Senator John McCarty, Andrew McLean, and Senator Patrick H. McCarren had a long talk with Mr. Croker at the Democratic Club. When asked about the situation Mr. Shevlin said:

"The situation looks very much brighter this evening."

"Was the discussion on candidates for the city ticket?"

"We did not talk about anything else."

"Has any statement been made by Mr. Croker in reference to Controller Coler?"

"No; all the statements made in reference to the candidate of the Brooklyn organization for Mayor have been listened to and statements have been made that the situation would be weighed carefully before a decision was reached."

"Has Mr. Croker opposed the nomination of Controller Coler directly or indirectly?"

"He has not in my presence or in the presence of any of the Brooklyn leaders made any statement derogatory to Mr. Coler."

TO STAND BY MR. COLER.

Ex-Senator John McCarty, a close personal friend of Hugh McLaughlin, declared yesterday that if necessary the fight of the Brooklyn organization for the nomination of Mr. Coler would be carried into the convention. He said:

"As matters look now, Controller Coler's name will be presented. No one can tell what will happen. A meeting of the Democratic City Committee will be held on Saturday evening and a decision may be reached then, or it may be Monday before anything definite is settled. We have the right to present Controller Coler's name, and if his nomination is not agreed to he will be presented as the choice of the Brooklyn organization."

"What hope of success is there in the convention?"

"Well, I think some reliance can be placed on the support of Queens and Richmond Counties, and, if reports are correct, we may get some help from Manhattan, though the people over here are held under pretty good discipline. Naturally enough, if Mr. Coler has friends, they will be inclined to ask how many more delegates it will take to nominate him."

"Has Mr. Croker said he would not take Coler?"

"No, he has said nothing against him."

"Who seems to be the Tammany choice for Mayor?"

"They don't say anything."

Senator McCarren after the talks with Mr. Croker said last evening:

"Nothing has been definitely settled as yet. It may be left to the convention. The Brooklyn organization is thoroughly in earnest in support of Controller Coler. What the Tammany leaders will do is a question. The matter may be settled after the conference on Saturday evening."

"Do Mr. Croker's political acts since his return from Europe show that he is testing sentiment and will nominate the strongest man who can be found?" was asked.

"Yes; I am convinced of that."

That Hugh McLaughlin is in earnest and intends to continue the attempts to name Controller Coler for Mayor was made plain by statements to friends yesterday. It has been many years since the Brooklyn leader has become so much aroused in a political situation.

"If Mr. McLaughlin was ten years younger he would give the Tammany leader a great battle," was the statement made by many of the Brooklyn political leaders.

In the Democratic Club, and within hearing of Mr. Croker, plans are being constantly formed to convince the Tammany leader that the Controller is the man to nominate for Mayor. James Shevlin and Senator McCarren have been talking to all the district leaders connected with the wigwam, and those who have quietly talked in favor of the nomination of Mr. Coler have been requested by the Brooklyn leaders to express their views to Mr. Croker.

This has been done in many instances by Tammany district leaders who hold positions under the Van Wyck administration.

SAY THEY DO NOT FEAR LOW.

The Brooklyn leaders claim to have no fear of Seth Low carrying Kings County, but they desire to have the strongest candidate named from the Brooklyn standpoint so that they will be relieved of all worry during the campaign.

The success of the fusion ticket in Brooklyn would be a hard blow to the Willoughby Street organization. In the first place the election of the fusion candidate for President of the Borough would place in the hands of Senator Michael J. Coffey, between the cars. He was badly cut and bruised, but was able to go home in a carriage.

None of the injured was taken to any hospital and many left in carriages after treatment by the doctors without giving their names.

McKINLEY ESTATE IS OVER $225,000.

Widow Gets Real Estate and Income of Personal Property—Will Read to Mrs. McKinley Yesterday.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Secretary Cortelyou came here to-day to assist Mrs. McKinley in disposing of matters connected with the late President's estate. He arrived this morning and was at once driven to the McKinley home. The question of filing the will was taken up, the trying task of reading it to the President's widow being undertaken by the Secretary.

Mrs. McKinley made an effort to bear up and succeeded in doing so, although the ordeal was difficult. She is resting well to-night. All legal formalities necessary for her to subscribe to were disposed of. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Judge Day and Mr. Cortelyou went to the office of the Probate Judge and offered the will of Mr. McKinley for probate. They carried with them the following written statement:

"I, Ida S. McKinley, widow of William McKinley, deceased, hereby decline the administration of his estate and recommend the appointment of William R. Day and George B. Cortelyou as administrators with the will annexed." This recommendation bears the date of Sept. 27, 1901.

Following is the text of President McKinley's will:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

"I publish the following as my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills:

"To my beloved wife, Ida S. McKinley, I bequeath all of my real estate, wherever situated, and the income of any personal property of which I may be possessed at death, during her natural life.

I make the following charge upon all of my property, both real and personal: To pay my mother during her life $1,000 a year, and at her death said sum to be paid to my sister Helen McKinley. If the income from property be insufficient to keep my wife in great comfort and pay the annuity above provided, then I direct that such of my property be sold so as to make a sum adequate for both purposes. Whatever property remains at the death of my wife I give to my brothers and sisters, share and share alike.

My chief concern is that my wife from my estate shall have all she requires for her comfort and pleasure, and that my mother shall be provided with whatever money she requires to make her old age comfortable and happy.

Witness my hand and seal, this 22d day of October, 1897, to my last will and testament, made at the City of Washington, District of Columbia.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The foregoing will was witnessed by us this 22d day of October, 1897, at the request of the testator, and his name signed hereto in our presence and our signature hereto in his presence.

G. B. CORTELYOU.
CHARLES LOEFFLER.

It is announced on good authority that the McKinley estate will amount to between $225,000 and $250,000, including life insurance of $67,000. Aside from this insurance the estate consists of real estate here and contiguous to Canton, and of deposits in Washington banks.

Monday morning has been fixed by the Court for a hearing prior to probating the will. Then, it is expected, Secretary Cortelyou and Judge Day will be finally appointed administrators of the estate, with will annexed, and will give bond.

Mr. Cortelyou made the necessary affidavit to-day as to the genuineness of the signature of the President and of his own. Mr. Loeffler will reach here to-morrow and make his similar affidavit.

The will is in the President's own handwriting, and is on Executive Mansion letter paper.

THE McKINLEY MINES.

A Company Formed to Operate Them—Mrs. McKinley a Stockholder.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—There was organized in this city to-day, at the Mines Building of the Pan-American Exposition, a company which will assume control of the McKinley mines located in White Pine County, Nevada. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and will be incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Mrs. McKinley will hold $50,000 worth of stock. Among others constituting the corporation are M. C. Barber of Canton, brother of Mrs. McKinley; W. H. McGill of McGill, Nevada, and J. A. Yerrington of Carson City, Nevada. The officers elected at the meeting are:

President—M. C. Barber; Vice President—F. E. Fitch of Elmira, N. Y.; Treasurer—A. J. Hazeltine of Warren, Penn., and Secretary—Dix W. Smith of Elmira, N. Y.

Kansas Prairie Dogs Thrive on Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 27.—Five thousand dollars have been spent in vain for poison with which to kill prairie dogs in Western Kansas. The pests flourish and fatten on the poison and are destroying thousands of acres of grazing lands. Agents sent out to exterminate them reported to-day that they were unable to kill them with any kind of poison. Gov. Stanley has stopped further efforts at extermination until the Legislature makes an additional appropriation.

Albany Editor to Go Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Theophilus C. Callicot, editor in chief of The Argus, will sail on the Pretoria on Saturday morning for an indefinite stay in Germany. Mrs. Callicot, who is in bad health, will accompany him.

With Oysters, Rarebits, and Chops
Evans' Ale is the essential adjunct.—Adv.

SAYS COLUMBIA CROWDED SHAMROCK II.

Capt. Sycamore Accuses Capt. Barr of Unfair Tactics.

"Give the Challenger a Nice Breeze and She'll Win," Sir Thomas Lipton Declares—Prospects for To-day's Race.

The first race of the America's Cup series which, after a disappointing day of fluky zephyrs, was abandoned in a dead calm Thursday will be resailed this morning over a course off the Sandy Hook Lightship. A beat to windward or a run to leeward and return will be sailed, the course depending, naturally, upon the direction of the wind at the time the two yachts arrive at the lightship. According to the agreement, the first, the third, and the fifth races are to be sailed fifteen miles to windward or to leeward and return; the second and the fourth races being over a course represented by an equilateral triangle measuring ten nautical miles to the leg.

At a late hour last night the Weather Bureau issued the following bulletin:

"The wind off Sandy Hook on Saturday will be fresh and easterly in the morning, and will probably shift to the northeast in the afternoon, increasing to brisk."

According to the definition of a "fresh breeze," interpreted into figures from the standard of the Weather Bureau, in the morning the velocity of the wind will vary from 10 to 19 miles an hour. By a brisk breeze is meant one driving anywhere between 20 and 29 miles an hour.

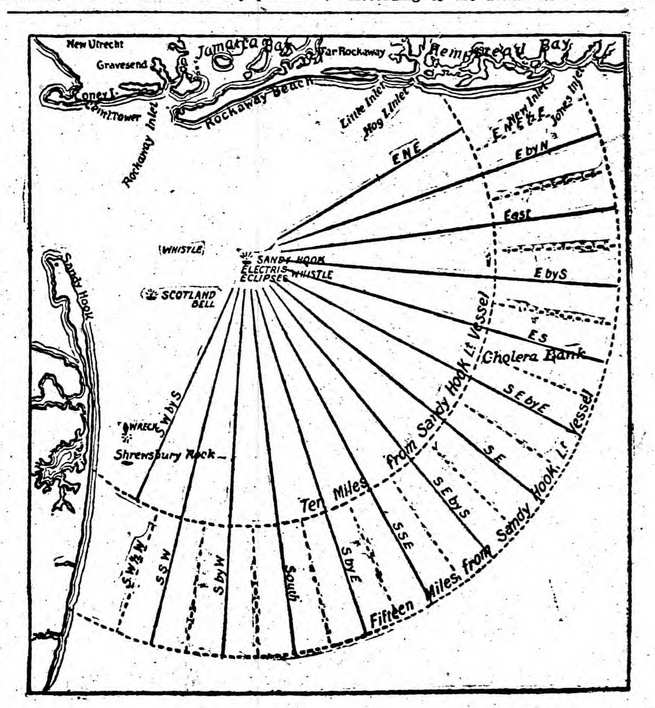

Chart Showing the Starting Point of To-day's Yacht Race and All Possible Courses—Depending on the Direction of the Wind.

CAPT. SYCAMORE'S CHARGES.

Interest yesterday centred in discussion of the merits of both yachts as shown by their performances on Thursday. Of all that was learned during a visit to the Horseshoe, where the rival yachts lay within 200 yards of each other, a statement by Capt. Sycamore of the Shamrock II. was the most significant. He declared that he had been crowded by Capt. Barr during the jockeying for position.

"The next time Capt. Barr resorts to the crowding tactics," he said, "he must not be surprised if the Shamrock refuses to be crowded, and if she holds her course regardless of consequences. I could have struck the Columbia in the start of the last race had it not been that by advice of Mr. Watson and Mr. Jameson I yielded the point and gave way rather than cause any unpleasantness by giving the impression that I wanted to be hoggish. Nothing of this kind is permitted in the racing rules abroad. No Captain would think of bearing down on a yacht and taking advantage of the other man's desire to avoid damage to his own and his adversary's boat. I am free to say that no more crowding must take place hereafter, as the Shamrock will be sailed according to the letter of the rules."

Capt. Wringe, formerly of the Shamrock I. in her races of two years ago, sided with Capt. Sycamore in criticising the jockeying tactics of Capt. Barr of the Columbia.

"Just after the Columbia crossed the line," he said, "Captain Barr bore off to try to get back, for both yachts had crossed too soon. Capt. Sycamore was good-natured and gave way. If I had been in his place I would have hung on to my course and let things happen as they should have happened according to the rules. But Mr. Watson and the others aboard thought best to avoid any unpleasantness, especially so early in the series, and the Shamrock was ordered to give way. Once the boats finally crossed the line, Shamrock was a little to the weather of the Columbia's boom, but a trifle behind her. Capt. Barr at once took the advantage to send every pound of backdraught out of the defender's sail into the challenger's teeth, and Capt. Sycamore was obliged to tack."

Capt. Wringe added that he thought it might have been better policy to hold on to the first tack of the Shamrock considerably longer. He thought more wind might be looked for in the direction in which she was at first headed than when in the direction where she was headed on her second tack.

Sir Thomas Lipton himself had nothing to say on the question of the alleged crowding. No protest was filed by him with the New York Yacht Club, and the statement of Capt. Sycamore is the first intimation that not every one connected with the racing of the two yachts was pleased. Sir Thomas was found in the smoking room of the Erin busily engaged answering letters and telegrams and arranging for this morning's race. He repeated his supreme confidence in the ability of the Shamrock to lift the cup.

"Why, none here has seen that boat race as yet," he declared. "Give her a chance. The race of Thursday was a procession of flukes and a bouquet of fizzles, which it would be hard to equal even if searching the records of the races two years ago. I am just as confident as ever, and every one aboard, Capt. Sycamore, Mr. Watson, Mr. Ratsey, and Mr. Jameson, share my own conviction. We have seen the Shamrock sail and know what she is capable of. We have also seen the Columbia sail, and not for the first time this year, and we know what she can do. We are more confident than ever. But give the Shamrock a fair breeze."

"What do you call a fair breeze?" was asked.

"Oh, a nice breeze."

"At about what speed of wind?"

SPEED OF WIND DESIRED.

"Say ten or twelve or fifteen knots—anything, in fact, over eight knots an hour. We do not mind a sea if only we have the wind to drive us. The sea will not bother us unless, indeed, like last time there is a

Four Days, New York to California,
by the "Overland Limited," the luxurious every-day fast train via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railway. The best of everything. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Sandy Hook Route Changes.
On Oct. 1st Sandy Hook Steamers leave Pier 8 at 10:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Asbury Park, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations, returning, arrive New York at 9:35 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.—Adv.

sea and no wind. We do not want a regular easterly gale, for that would make things unpleasant for all concerned. But we hope for a nice breeze and a good race to-morrow. Why, even had one of the boats been able to finish within the time limit in Thursday's race, the test would have been highly unsatisfactory, regardless of the winning boat."

Designer Watson, who was on the deck of the Erin, was next seen.

"I see," he said, "many of the newspapers have us beaten already. Well, I suppose there is nothing to be done except to have Sir Thomas to order the sails hoisted and try again to-morrow."

Mr. Watson's idea of favorable conditions to the challenger were the same as those of Sir Thomas.

"How is the Shamrock II. in a sea?" was asked.

"Well, in a sea way, the low freeboard of the yacht makes things uncomfortable for all on board, but if we have the wind we do not mind the sea. All we ask is just wind enough to bring the yacht over onto the sailing lines upon which she was meant to sail. Then she will sail as well as any boat. But in a sea way and with no wind, naturally, she will pound and flounder and spill the wind out of her sails as she did yesterday."

Commodore J. B. Hilliard of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, who was aboard the Shamrock during the race and was yesterday a guest aboard the Erin, said:

"The test, it is hardly necessary to say, was most unsatisfactory. As soon as we were over the line, Shamrock began footing so fast that in a few minutes we were so far ahead that there was a consultation on board whether to cross Columbia's bows at once or to wait until later. The discussion ended in a decision to hold on to our tack, as, by holding a bit to the southward, we expected to find better wind. Just at that time a fluky streak struck Columbia, enabling her to head up closer by a point and a half, and we decided then not to tack, as Columbia would only follow suit and would still continue to get the benefit of the shift."

Commodore Hilliard added that he thought in all probability the Shamrock had been sailed a bit too flat to get the best results out of her in a light wind.

Mr. Ratsey, who seldom allows himself to be interviewed, said in answer to a question:

"So they say we had her trimmed too flat to get the best results out of her? Well, maybe. But I know Mr. Duncan, the New York Yacht Club representative aboard the Shamrock, complimented us on the trim of our sails. However, the criticism may be correct."

Capt. Barr of the Columbia said that he had no comment to make. The only thing he would say was that under the conditions of Thursday's try at a race he was sure that the Columbia could repeat her performance. He said that he did not know what the Shamrock could do, as he had never seen her sail in a real breeze, and that therefore he would not venture an opinion.

Another man, who was on board the Columbia during the race, but who declined his name for publication, said:

"The way the Shamrock drew away from us during the early part of the race was a surprise to all on board. The speed, however, we thought was due to a puff of wind which favored her and which we did not get."

"But the Shamrock at that time was to leeward of the Columbia, and was not likely to get any puff that did not reach the defender first," was suggested. "Does that not mean that the Shamrock raced away through the Columbia's lee while the wind was strong?"

Great stress was put on the fact of this performance by the friends of the challenger, and they argued only that all the golden boat needed to repeat her performance was another breeze anything above 8 or 9 knots.

All day yesterday Columbia and Shamrock II. lay at their moorings in the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook. Capt. Barr of the Columbia had his crew at work soon after breakfast overhauling some of the light sails. The clew of the mainsail was unshackled and taken on deck, and some sailmakers were put to work on it making alterations.

At 10:30 o'clock Capt. Sycamore and Designer Watson boarded the Shamrock in a launch from the Erin, and the jib and the forestaysail of the challenger were hoisted. The visitors walked out on the bowsprit of the yacht and steamed about her in the launch, the end being that the jib was taken down and removed to the tender Porto Rico, where alterations were made. In the afternoon the altered jib was brought back and hoisted, and again an inspection was made of the canvas. Sailmaker Ratsey and Mr. Watson were evidently much pleased with the fit of the sail, for it was allowed to hang awhile to dry and stretch thoroughly, and then it was taken below to be used in the race of this morning.

The few bets on the yacht race made in the Wall Street district yesterday were placed at much longer odds than those of the wagers placed on Thursday and before.

F. H. Brooks of Seligsberg & Co. bet $1,000 to $400 on Columbia, Frederick Oakes taking the Shamrock end. Mr. Brooks later bet $200 to $600 on Shamrock, H. S. Tobey taking the Columbia end. Mr. Brooks was quoted as saying that in this wager he took the Shamrock end more in a spirit of friendship than anything else.

L. L. Chinn bet $700 to $250 on Columbia with a Boston man. A number of bets of $100 to $35 were made, and one of 5 cents to 2 cents was reported on the "curb."

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

William Waldorf Astor's Paper the Only One that Is Very Optimistic.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Field, which thinks that "past experience should have taught the advisability at this time of the year of starting the races earlier in the day, so as to minimize the chances of a breeze falling off," says:

"Although it would be imprudent to form hasty deductions from the result of a fluky and inconclusive trial, it is impossible to disguise the fact that during the time when the wind was fairly reliable the performance of the Shamrock II. was distinctly disappointing to her supporters.

"For our own part we must admit that she performed quite as well as we expected in the uncomfortable swell which prevailed. To be seen at her best the Shamrock II. needs a light wind and smooth water."

The Field quotes the opinion of C. P. Clayton of Southampton, that the main question at issue between the Shamrock II. and the Columbia is whether the extra sail area of the former will be sufficient to overcome the extra wetted surface in her fin. Mr. Clayton suggests that the additional wetted surface is about 200 square feet, and he expresses the opinion that, while sailing to the windward, the Columbia with her small surface will be successful, and that the extra sail of the Shamrock II. will only avail her when running free. In conclusion The Field says:

"We cannot help feeling that victory will rest with the vessel having the more moderate form of body and lines better suited to sailing in a rolling sea and a fairly fresh wind."

The St. James's Gazette points out that, in spite of all suggestions that the conditions on Thursday prevented accurate judgment of the comparative merits of the two yachts, "the plain fact stands out that under a condition of weather which was the same for both, the American boat got a good bit nearer the winning line than our own."

The Pall Mall Gazette is practically alone among yesterday afternoon's papers in thinking that the American experts are easily satisfied if they are already convinced that the Columbia is the better boat. The paper's comment is probably based on the conclusion of its own correspondent's long account of the race, which begins: "The Columbia did much to shatter the Lipton hope yesterday," and ends: "The day's sailing did nothing to suggest that the Shamrock will not win in a good breeze. I think she will."

The Saturday Review's comment consists of two caustic columns headed "Sport or Snobbery?" and it decides that the races partake more of the latter than of the former. The paper concludes:

"Yacht racing is, or was, as real a national sport as any. The greater pity, therefore, to foist upon it this load of snobbish vulgarities."

Sir Thomas Lipton yesterday morning cabled to his friends here, "Am very hopeful." But the feeling is not reflected by public opinion, which foresees defeat for the Shamrock II.

Wesleyan Student Commits Suicide.

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 27.—Edward W. Dorman, aged twenty-two, an academic student in the class of 1903 at Wesleyan University, Middletown, was found dead this morning in a barn at the home of his father, John W. Dorman. There was a bullet wound over the heart and a revolver lay on the floor beside the body. It is believed that young Dorman committed suicide while temporarily insane.

Mrs. G. M. Pullman, Jr., Gets a Divorce.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Judge Bishop to-day granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Lyan Pullman from George M. Pullman, son of the late palace car magnate. Alimony was fixed at $1,000 a year, and the plaintiff granted permission to apply for an increase in the alimony and for attorney's fees later. Mr. Pullman, who is now in California, let the suit go by default.

FUSIONIST FORCES AT ODDS IN BROOKLYN

Quarrel Over the Nomination of a Borough President.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Accused by Citizens' Union Leaders of Being Arrogant and Dictatorial.

A break occurred last night between Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, representing the Kings County Republican organization, and the leaders of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn. It followed a conference of the fusion committees at Mr. Woodruff's home late yesterday afternoon, and was the result of a dispute over the nomination for Borough President.

The representatives of the Citizens' Union asserted at the conference that the nominee for the Borough Presidency must stand unequivocally upon their platform. They suggested R. Ross Appleton as a candidate who would be acceptable to them. M. J. Flaherty, the Chairman of the Citizens' Union, declared last night that Mr. Woodruff characterized some of the principles embodied in the Citizens' Union platform as "crank ideas," and said that no man who would pledge himself to carry them out would be accepted as a candidate by the Republican Party. Mr. Flaherty and his associates then withdrew from the conference.

When seen at the office of the Citizens' Union, in the Temple Bar Building, last night, Mr. Flaherty declared that the breach could not be healed unless Mr. Woodruff receded from the position he had assumed. The committee representing his organization, he said, would seek no further conference with Mr. Woodruff and his associates on the Republican committee, and that if the break was to be repaired the repairing would have to be done by the Lieutenant Governor. The Citizens' Union, he added, would not accept a candidate for Borough President who did not stand upon its platform.

The Conference Committee of the Citizens' Union gave out a statement last night as to the trouble, reading in part as follows:

The only name seriously discussed at the conference was that of R. Ross Appleton, who it was stated had given an emphatic declaration favoring their platform and had promised his hearty support for the same. Speaking for the Republican organization and for his fellow-conferrees, Messrs. Brenner, Sharkey, Hanbury, Haubert, and Schroeder, who were all present, Mr. Woodruff asserted that on party grounds the nomination of Appleton was impossible and could not be thought of.

After stating the party reasons why Appleton would not be considered, and on being told that they (the Citizens' Union conferrees) has satisfied themselves by several interviews that he (Appleton) really favored their principles, as expressed in the Citizens' Union platform demanding municipal ownership, equal assessments, and direct employment of city labor, Mr. Woodruff stated that he could find them fifty Republicans who would give the same assurances, the implication conveyed being that such assurances counted for nothing. "And let me tell you," said the Lieutenant Governor in his most emphatic manner, "that no man who would seriously propose to carry out the principles embodied in those planks of your platform could possibly be accepted as a candidate by the Republican Party."

This statement being reiterated, the Citizens' Union men withdrew after stating that not only would they insist upon the candidate for Borough President standing unequivocally upon their platform, but they had distinctly stated in the City Convention that they reserved the right to withdraw their support from any candidate on the city ticket who was not prepared to take the same stand.

Some of the Citizens' Union conferrees after the meeting expressed their great astonishment at the arrogant and dictatorial manner of the Lieutenant Governor, whom they had always supposed to be a diplomat as well as a gentleman. They said that they felt assured that not only did Mr. Woodruff not truly represent the sentiments of the Republican organization in the matter, but that in asserting as he did that there was no sentiment for Mr. Appleton among the Republican leaders he had flagrantly misrepresented the facts.

The Committee of Forty-three, to whom full power was delegated to make nominations by the Borough and County Conventions, will convene at the borough headquarters on Saturday evening, and will at once proceed to put a complete ticket in the field, which will include the renomination of Judge Hurd and Judge Aspinall, and of Surrogate Abbott.

Mr. Woodruff, when seen last night, declined to discuss the statement given out by the Citizens' Union committee.

"The whole matter," he says, "rests with them, and I am willing that they should do the talking. I will say, however, that if any trouble has occurred it has not been due to any fault of mine. I have done my level best to satisfy everybody. The conference has not been broken off. Matters will readjust themselves, and there will be a proper understanding arrived at all around. That's all I care to say now."

It was claimed by members of the Citizens' Union last night that Mr. Woodruff regarded the Brooklyn Democracy, of which ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey is the leading spirit, as having greater strength in the Borough than the Union, and for that reason preferred to have an Independent Democrat from that organization named for Borough President, Rufus L. Scott being the man.

MR. GRUBER'S CAMPAIGN VERSE

His First Effusion of the Season Recited Before the Organization in His District.

The Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District at a meeting at the Riverside Republican Club, on West Ninety-seventh Street, last night ratified the fusion ticket, and afforded the leader, Abraham Gruber, another opportunity to compose verses.

There was a large attendance, and Alderman Armitage Mathews presided.

Speeches were made by Alderman Mathews, F. E. Wood, and Mr. Gruber. The latter pictured the misdeeds of the representatives of Tammany Hall, and predicted the election of the Low ticket by a handsome majority.

In concluding his speech Mr. Gruber gave the first of his campaign poetry on Richard Croker: It is entitled, "The Messages of Richard the First to the Irishmen of New York." It is as follows:

I.

You and I are sons of Erin,
And we hate Old Englishmen,
That is why I live in Britain,
A rich American.

II.

I let you push your shovels
And sweat your Irish faces;
You fled from English terrors,
I to the English races.

III.

From the Parliament in London
Is ruled our precious Cork,
So from my blessed Wantage
I love to rule New York.

IV.

You left old Erin crying,
You curse each British thing,
While my horses, speeding, flying,
Delight the British King.

V.

I always lose to Edward
But behold my smiling face,
For I laugh to think how easy
I beat the Irish race.

Mr. Gruber promises a similar contribution at each of the weekly meetings in his district.

Nominated for the Assembly.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Wayne County Democratic Convention yesterday nominated Frank L. Waldruff for member of the Assembly.

Germans Ratify the Fusion Ticket.

The German-American Municipal League of Manhattan held a largely attended meeting at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, last night, and ratified the nominations on the fusion ticket. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a ratification meeting, to be held at an early day. Seth Low, Prof. Felix Adler, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff are expected to address the assemblage.

The Bronx Borough Convention.

The anti-Tammany people in the Borough of the Bronx will send representatives to-night to a borough convention, to be held at the headquarters of the Union Republican Club, in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. It is expected that James J. Wells will be named for President of the Borough.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now offering in their Shoe Department, Third Floor, Women's, Misses' and Children's

BOOTS, TIES and SLIPPERS,

For AUTUMN AND WINTER.

DR. PARKHURST, HOME AGAIN, TALKS POLITICS

Thinks Mr. Low the Most Available Fusion Candidate.

Is Suspicious of Senator Platt—Col. Roosevelt as President—Europe and Mr. McKinley's Murder.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Parkhurst were passengers on the White Star liner Germanic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday. They have been abroad four months, and the greater part of their vacation was spent in Switzerland.

Asked last night for his views on the developments in local municipal and National life during his absence, he said:

"One of the greatest regrets of my life comes in the fact that I am not going to be able to throw myself into the coming Mayoralty campaign. I gave the best of myself for two years to the work of municipal reform, and would enlist for the struggle this Autumn if I could do so consistently with the prior claim which my church has upon my strength.

"More hinges upon the issues of this campaign than can be easily computed. Our present situation is appalling beyond all expression, and one of its worst features is that every half-way decent man among us is not already red-hot with indignation at the monstrosities of crime that, under the guise of City Government, are being consecutively and methodically perpetrated among us.

"I judge that the fusion candidate selected is the one that in view of all the circumstances of the case is the most available. I congratulate Mr. Low that he is the man to whom, for the second time, this great city turns as the champion of its municipal redemption.

"We must remember that the city has so long soaked in sin that many who might otherwise be presumed to loathe the existing administration and all that goes with it have become calloused to its enormities and have lost the power of experiencing moral indignation. We must remember also that there are many 'respectable' citizens who are willing to tolerate Tammany even at its worst, because of the privileges which they can procure from it and the exemptions which they are able to purchase at a price.

"It must be remembered likewise that one of the allies in the present fusion campaign was an enemy four years ago. And that we shall not be able to know exactly how genuine is the repentance of that ally until we observe to what degree it brings forth fruits meet for repentance on election day. On the other hand, there is evident, to be sure, a certain demoralization on the part of Mr. Croker's organization. But we have had occasion, with sad frequency, to observe that that organization regularly recovers from its disintegration before election and that anxiety to get to the crib is stronger than the rivalry among the candidates for the crib's contents. However, we shall elect Mr. Low if the passion for every-day righteousness with which the fusionists are supposed to be inspired is as intense as the beastly appetite with which Tammany gloats over the marketed fruits of its theft, fraud, and lust."

Pausing, Dr. Parkhurst seemed to meditate for a moment. Then he asked:

"How enthusiastically, do you suppose, Mr. Platt will support Mr. Low this year?"

When reminded that he could tell as well as any one, as he knew what had occurred when Mr. Low was a candidate before, and Mr. Platt had put Gen. Tracy against him, Dr. Parkhurst smiled and remarked:

"There are two ways of stabbing a man; one is in front, the other is behind. Platt stabbed him in front before. I tell you it is the policy of a boss not to let the City Government get away from him. If the boss principle is in danger Croker will combine with Platt, and Platt will combine with Croker. That has been the trouble all along."

Asked what he thought of the selection of Judge Jerome as the fusion candidate for District Attorney, the doctor said:

"I feel that the District Attorney is the most responsible position in the country. If he understands himself, if he is careful, conservative, and honest, he can make a revolution, so far as the sway of the vicious goes. No other official may do as much; not even the Mayor."

"Are you fearful that Judge Jerome might be too impetuous?" he was asked.

"Well, I can't say. No man in a position of great responsibility can afford to be too impetuous. Impetuosity implies that a man will go ahead regardless of consequences. This would not be a good thing, and it may be done in the District Attorney's office. It can be in the office of the President. I think the seriousness of the situation is going to do a great deal to cool the natural hotheadedness of Roosevelt and to restrain those queer antics of thought and action that, I may say, are absolutely germane to his phenomenal nature. One funny thing—one immeasely funny thing—is the fact that Platt proposed to shelve Roosevelt. But it seems that even Divine Providence is a match for Platt.

"I am interested to see," he continued, after laughing at his epigram, "what will be the attitude which Roosevelt will sustain toward Platt and Hanna. Having become President by the circuitous route of a Divine affliction, Roosevelt's ambition now is to become President by the direct route of a regular election. He is tremendously ambitious, and he will avail himself of every available, rational means to gain his end. I have heard many say that the seating of Roosevelt in the Presidential chair means the end of Platt and Hanna. I doubt this, however. As I look at it, so far from throwing Platt and Hanna overboard, he will avail himself of them as feathers with which to line the nest in which he is incubating his Presidential prospects."

"Is it your belief that President Roosevelt will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor so far as National policy is concerned?"

"Yes; he will sing out his tune in accordance with the keynote already sounded."

Dr. Parkhurst said that in England there was a favorable criticism of all that President Roosevelt was reported to have said after his accession to the Presidency and that there, where everything that happens in this country which may have any bearing on European affairs was watched closely, was a keen interest in everything that President McKinley's successor might do, and that the new plan of reciprocity was received favorably in England and in all of the Continent.

"But what we have been led to regard as sympathy on the part of England toward us is not sympathy, pure and simple," he continued; "it is not that Englishmen are bound to us by ties of unspeakable affection, but they realize that the blow that laid our President low was not intended for McKinley personally and not altogether for the Chief Magistrate of the United States, but that it was an assault on established order. It is practically a greater blow to Germany, France, and Italy for the same reason. Their great thought is who over there will be the next to receive the blow."

LEADERS' CAMPAIGN PLAN.

Mr. Morris of the Republican Committee and Mr. Cutting Confer.

President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee yesterday had a conference with President R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union at the latter's office, 32 Nassau Street, relative to a plan of campaign.

The idea is to have a committee of three from each of the anti-Tammany organizations, and these men are to constitute a body which will conduct a vigorous campaign at the least possible expense consistent with efficient work. Mr. Cutting will confer with representatives of other anti-Tammany bodies to-day.

COL. KNOX COUNSELS THE CITY DEMOCRACY

Advises the Members to Await Tammany Hall's Action.

Committee of 38 Takes the Place of the Committee of 15—Mr. O'Brien's Statement.

Col. E. M. Knox, whose nomination for Mayor was advocated by the City Democracy, has suggested to that organization the advisability of taking no definite stand in the coming campaign until the intentions of Tammany Hall have been made known at the convention to be held next week.

This announcement was made last night at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Democracy, held at the headquarters, 138 West Forty-second Street, when John J. Murphy, from the Committee of Fifteen appointed to wait on Col. Knox, made a report.

David Lloyd presided over the gathering, which was largely attended.

In presenting his report Mr. Murphy said that Col. Knox had advised the organization not to act hastily. Then Mr. Murphy said:

"While the Republicans paid no attention to organization we were at work. We have succeeded. All of the political organizations fear the City Democracy. No matter what course our leader, Mr. O'Brien, pursues, let us follow him. We may be able to nominate a third ticket even yet. Matters are now progressing which may enable us to acquit ourselves with credit."

Peter F. Gleason, another member of the committee, said:

"Negotiations are in progress which may be of considerable benefit to us, and may make us one of the most formidable Democratic organizations ever formed in this city. Whatever these negotiations may be Mr. O'Brien will not conclude them unless they are for our good."

On motion of Eugene J. McGuire the Committee of Fifteen was discharged and another of thirty-eight was appointed. This is composed of one member from each Assembly District, with two from the Twelfth and two from the Thirty-fourth, in each of which the City Democracy has two organizations.

This committee will do nothing until after the Tammany Hall convention.

Alfred B. Post of the Ninth District wanted to know what the organization intended to do with relation to Assembly and Aldermanic nominations, and it was decided that district bodies should do nothing without the concurrence of the Executive Committee.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien remarked to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"No matter what people may say, I know that the City Democracy holds the balance of power in the coming campaign. We don't like Croker. Everybody is aware of that fact. But at the same time the members of our organization are very much disappointed that an independent Democrat was not named for Mayor.

"I believe that the action taken to await knowledge of the purposes of Tammany is wise. I don't know what our people will do. I hope for the best, but there is no disguising the fact that many of them are very much discouraged."

"But, Mr. O'Brien," remarked the reporter, "how can your organization, which was formed to fight Tammany, support a Croker ticket?"

"Oh," replied the ex-Sheriff, "I don't say that the members will. I can only tell you they are very much disappointed, and you can't always predict what disappointed persons will do."

JUSTICE JEROME'S PURPOSE.

If Attacked He Will Take the Stump and Appeal to the "Plain People."

The indications are that Justice Jerome, the fusion nominee for District Attorney, will take the stump if he can be relieved from his duties on the bench of the Court of Special Sessions.

"I have implicit belief," he said yesterday, "in the 'plain people,' as Abraham Lincoln called them. The big men believe in them. This idea that the majority of voters are corrupt is nonsense.

"If I am attacked individually I will take the stump right here on the east side. The support of the honest people is enough to elect any man."

A Democrat who for years represented a down-town district in the Legislature, said last night:

"Our people are talking of nominating Lewis Nixon for Mayor and in the same breath condemn Justice Jerome. I care nothing for the latter, and want to see him beaten, but it seems to me it is poor politics to abuse Jerome and laud Nixon. Both were in the crusade business, and the only difference is that while Jerome accomplished something Nixon did not."

FOR MAYOR OF ALBANY.

Gen. Amasa J. Parker Gets Democratic Nomination After a Hot Fight.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Gen. Amasa J. Parker was nominated to-night as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Albany after a fight in the City Convention between the Herrick and McCabe factions. The latter was victorious.

Other names presented for the nomination were those of ex-Assemblymen Jacob L. Ten Eyck and George H. Thacher, a brother of John Boyd Thacher, who declined to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor five years ago. Gen. Parker represented Albany County in the State Senate for two terms and was commanding officer of the Third Brigade of the National Guard for several years. The remainder of the ticket is representative of both factions.

Brooklyn Democracy's Platform.

The Brooklyn Democracy held their convention last night at the Athenaeum, electing ex-Congressman Mitchell May as presiding officer. They indorsed the nominations of the anti-Tammany organizations of New York and adopted a platform embodying theirs, but adding a resolution, which was presented by Warden Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary, opposing the granting of public franchises in perpetuity and favoring direct nominations.

Fusion Candidate for Alderman.

The anti-Tammany forces in the Third Assembly District last night decided to recommend the nomination of William H. Walker for Alderman. He is the leader there of the Greater New York Democracy. The Republican organization will be asked to name the candidate for Member of Assembly.

To Hold a Low Ratification Meeting.

A ratification meeting will be held in Cooper Union on the night of Oct. 5 under the auspices of the Citizens' Union in support of the fusion ticket. Seth Low will be among the speakers at the meeting.

A Majority Against Seymour.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The contest in this city to-night for delegates to the Democratic State Convention resulted in the selection of eighteen delegates for Mayor Seymour of Newark for Governor and twenty-five against him. The opposition favors ex-Congressman Ferrell of Gloucester County. The indications are that the entire county will have a slight majority against Seymour.

Supreme Court Nominees.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At the Sixth Judicial District Republican Convention in this city this afternoon, Justice Charles E. Parker of the Appellate Division, Sixth Judicial District, and Justice Gerritt A. Forbes were nominated for re-election to the Supreme Court bench. Both Justices, if re-elected, will have to retire under the age limit five years hence.

"SEC" (A Very Dry Wine) POMMERY "BRUT" (No Sweetening Whatsoever)

THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY.

Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular again shows POMMERY to be the highest-priced Champagne, the following figures having been realized at a public auction sale held in London, by Messrs. W. & T. Restell, one of the leading brokers, on March 21, 1901:

	Vintage	Price Shillings
Pommery, Brut	1893	107
Clicquot, Brut	1893	81
Perrier Jouet, Extra Dry	1893	77
Moet & Chandon, Dry Imperial	1893	74
Pol Roger, Extra Dry	1892	79-84

At a later sale, on June 26, these prices are quoted:

	Vintage	Price Shillings
Pommery, Brut,	1893	108-113
Heidsieck, Dry Monopole	1893	109
Pol Roger, Extra Dry	1892	79-84

And again on July 18:

Pommery, Brut,	1893	107-108
Perrier Jouet, Finest Extra Quality	1893	83-84

This shows a difference in price of from $3.25 to $10 a case in favor of Pommery.

IN THE UNITED STATES

POMMERY is sold at wholesale by the trade for $32.50 per case, while other champagnes are sold from $26.50 to $32.50 per case. Notwithstanding this, Pommery is generally sold at retail at the same price per BOTTLE as lower priced champagnes.

PRICES BEING EQUAL, WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST?

CROWD HOOTS AT ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ

No Attempt Made to Harm the Prisoner, However.

He Breaks Down Completely on Entering Auburn Prison—Expresses Regret for His Crime.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Czolgosz, President McKinley's murderer, in the custody of Sheriff Caldwell of Erie County and twenty-one regular and special deputys, arrived in Auburn at 3:15 A. M. The prison is just across the road from the station, the distance which they had to walk after alighting from the car being less than fifty yards.

Awaiting the arrival of the train there was a crowd of about 200 people. Either for fear of the crowd, which was not very demonstrative, and made no attempt to harm the man, or from sight of the prison, Czolgosz's legs gave out and two Deputy Sheriffs were compelled to practically carry the man into the prison. Inside the gate his condition became worse, and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall.

He was placed in a sitting posture on the bench while the handcuffs were being removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned. As soon as the cuffs were unlocked the man was dragged into the principal keeper's office. As in the case of all prisoners, the officers immediately proceeded to strip him and put on a new suit of clothes.

During this operation Czolgosz cried and yelled. The prison physician, Dr. John Gerin, was summoned, and he examined the man and ordered his removal to the cell in the condemned row, which he will occupy until he is taken to the electric chair. The doctor declared that the man was suffering from fright and terror, but said that he was shamming to some extent.

The collapse of the murderer was a surprise. En route from Buffalo he showed no indication of breaking down. He ate heartily of sandwiches and smoked cigars when not eating. He talked some and expressed his regret for his crime. He said: "I am especially sorry for Mrs. McKinley."

He reiterated his former statement that he had had no accomplices, and declared that he never had heard of the man under arrest in St. Louis, who claimed to have tied the handkerchief. He says the handkerchief was not tied. He went behind the Temple of Music, arranged the kerchief so as to hide the weapon, and then took his place in the crowd. Through Jailer Mitchell he sent this message to his father: "Tell him I'm sorry I left such a bad name."

Czolgosz was in normal condition this afternoon, and seemed to have fully recovered from his collapse. There are five cells for condemned men in the prison, and Czolgosz was placed in the only vacant cell, so all are now occupied.

Two keepers are constantly on guard in the room, which is separate from the main prison. To guard against an attempt on Czolgosz's part to commit suicide two more guards have been added, and one will sit constantly in front of Czolgosz's cell and will have a key, so that any attempt at self-destruction may be easily frustrated.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Sheriff Caldwell returned this afternoon from Auburn, whither he took Leon F. Czolgosz last night. His account of the excitement outside the prison when the assassin of President McKinley arrived was as follows:

"As soon as we reached Auburn, we hurried Czolgosz out toward the prison. The crowd quickly surrounded us, and there were cries of 'Kill him! Kill him!'

"Throw a rock at him!' No one were thrown, however, and we got him into the prison without any one being much hurt. Some of us were bruised a little in the crowding against the gate. We closed the gates the minute the members of our party were all inside.

"Czolgosz collapsed completely as soon as he entered the prison; to say that he went all to pieces is the best way I can describe it. He fell to the floor and yelled and shouted, and his arms and legs jerked around, as if he couldn't control them at all. We took off his clothes, and I stooped down beside him and said: 'Czolgosz, don't you know me?'

"He didn't seem to recognize me at all, but just rubbed his eyes and shouted incoherently. He did not say anything we could understand—I guess he was too frightened to try to talk. He just yelled and hollered like a crazy man. After the doctor came and gave him something he quieted down and then I left."

WANTS ANARCHISTS PUNISHED.

Congressman Butler Thinks, Too, that Attempts on President's Life Should Be Capital Felonies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, who has been here to pay his respects to President Roosevelt and to attend to some business for constituents, is much interested in urging that the next Congress shall enact some legislation to make anarchy uncomfortable as a doctrine and unsafe as a rule of practice. He believes that not only should Congress enact more stringent immigration laws, but that it should make an attempt on the life of a Federal officer a felony and an attempt on the life of the President punishable by death.

"Not only this," said Mr. Butler, "but each State in the Union should raise the penalty for the punishment of would-be assassins of State officers."

Mr. Butler suggested also that for a person to be present at an anarchistic meeting should be made a crime punishable with a long term of imprisonment. He added that whenever these meetings were held their proceedings should be made as public as possible through the newspapers, and that, if newspaper reporters could be in some way made a part of the Government's secret service, much valuable information, though unfit for print, might be transmitted to headquarters with a view to breaking up organizations inimical to the good of society.

ANARCHIST EDITOR ARRESTED.

He Gloated Over the Assassination and Is Charged with Postal Frauds.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Sept. 27.—John Gianchilla, proprietor of L'Aurore, an Anarchist paper, which gloated over the assassination of President McKinley, was arrested here to-day by United States Marshal St. Clair of Streator. Post Office Inspector B. F. Gilbert was here a few days and worked up the case. He then returned to Chicago and swore out a warrant for the arrest.

The prisoner will be arraigned before United States Commissioner H. H. Dicus this afternoon on a charge of violating the postal laws, by publishing lottery notices. There is said to be no law under which he can be prosecuted for the Anarchistic language used in his paper, but the other charge will be pressed vigorously.

ANTI-ANARCHY SOCIETY.

Organized in Illinois to Fight the Cult's Followers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—A number of citizens of Austin have formed a secret organization, which they hope will be the nucleus of an anti-anarchy fraternity with branches in every city of the United States. Incorporation papers were issued at Springfield to-day. The name of the new organization is the Republic. It will have one grand lodge and a number of subordinate ones.

The principles of the organization, as expressed in the papers, are to "protect life and property from Anarchists, to battle with the Anarchists' propaganda, to guard and protect the institutions of this country from Anarchists and their agitation." There is to be a regular system of detective work upon Anarchists, and any one of them will be prosecuted when an opportunity offers itself. The members of the organization bind themselves by oath to ostracize Anarchists socially and in business.

WAKEMAN TO BE DISCHARGED.

Brooklyn's Postmaster to Go Also, and Perhaps Commissioner Thomas Fitchie.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, will, it is said by persons well informed, shortly lose his present position.

The statement is made that his removal was decided upon a few days before Mr. McKinley was shot at Buffalo. Action will not be taken now by President Roosevelt, but Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, will remove the Appraiser. George W. Whitehead of Suspension Bridge, a Special Agent of the Treasury Department detailed to duty in New York, is said to be slated as the successor of Mr. Wakeman.

Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn is to be succeeded by George H. Roberts, Jr., Chairman of the New York City Republican Committee. There is also, it is reported, a strong probability that Thomas Fitchie, Commissioner of Immigration, will be superseded, but thus far the name of his successor has not been seriously discussed.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott will be reappointed.

The opinion is prevalent that no changes will be made in Federal offices in New York until after the municipal election in November.

COLLECTOR BIDWELL'S POST.

Denial of the Report that He Will Be Displaced.

Persons in authority pronounce as absolutely absurd the report that Collector George R. Bidwell is to be displaced. Mr. Bidwell was reappointed several weeks ago by President McKinley, and President Roosevelt, it is said, has no intention of making any change.

McDougall Hawkes of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of this county, who is alleged to have made charges against Mr. Bidwell, denies that he has done anything of the kind, and dispatches from Washington confirm his statement.

INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

True Bill Found Against Long Island Man, Who Said He Paid Deputy Sheriff for Protection.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 27.—Recent raids on slot machines in Patchogue and vicinity so angered William Duga, who owned them, that he voluntarily went before Justice Smith W. Conklin at that place and declared to him that he had been paying Deputy Sheriff Edward W. Dooley $25 a week to see that the lessees of his machines were not interfered with. Dooley was arrested and held for the action of the Grand Jury.

Duga, who came to this place from his home in Brooklyn yesterday, in obedience to a summons, was then indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of bribery on the strength of his own confession, after that body had called Justice Conklin before it and had him repeat Duga's story.

At a hearing before Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, Duga, through his counsel, ex-Congressman Joseph L. Belford, contended that he could not be legally indicted upon his statement to Justice Conklin. The District Attorney, however, insisted that he could, and Justice Keogh gave each side a week in which to submit briefs, in the meantime releasing Duga on his own recognizance.

DROWNS CHILDREN AND THEN HERSELF.

Ohio Woman Throws Two Daughters, a Son, and a Stepson Into a Well, and Jumps In After Them.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Perry Curtis, wife of a farmer in the little town of York, near here, threw her four small children into a well to-day and then jumped in after them. All the five were drowned. Perry Curtis, the husband, was in Cleveland with a load of potatoes and knew nothing of the tragedy until he read an account of it in the newspapers. The children were Rosa, aged two years; Anna, four years; Harry, five years, and Harold Schudder, the woman's stepson, aged nine years.

Mrs. Curtis was recently released as cured from the Massillon Insane Asylum. It is thought that she committed the crime during an attack of her old insanity.

Before leaving home Curtis requested Eugene Roberts, a neighbor, to milk his cows this morning. Roberts, upon arriving at the Curtis farm, attempted to draw some water from the well, which he found filled with dead bodies. The bodies were removed as soon as possible and viewed by the County Coroner. The body of Harold, the oldest boy, was badly bruised. He had evidently made a desperate struggle to save himself.

W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

W. L. Douglas sells more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes and are just as good in every way.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas $2.00 Shoes; Youths, $1.75. Sox Calf, Kangaroo Kid, Lewis Patent Leather.

Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and shoe dealers everywhere.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory.

CALL SILK MERCHANT CHIEF OF BURGLARS

Extraordinary Story Told of Joseph Goldman by Police.

PAID SALARIES TO HIS GANG

Supposed Prosperous Business Man, Father of a Family, and Attendant at a Brooklyn Church—Several Arrests.

On the arrest of Joseph Goldman, commission merchant, at 415 Broadway, this borough, a supposedly highly respectable resident of Brooklyn, head of a family, and regular attendant of the Green Avenue Baptist Church, the police express confidence that they have landed a criminal of a rare and interesting type. According to the information given out by the police, Goldman, while passing for a prosperous merchant, has been in reality the chief of one of the largest and most successful gangs of burglars which has ever operated in this city.

The story that the police unfold about the doings of Goldman is as strange as anything in detective fiction. It reveals Goldman as the organizer of a burglars' syndicate, an association of thieves which did business under Goldman's direction and were paid wages for their work just the same as the hired men in any established business.

The business of burglary, which the police assert they will be able to prove, was so extensively and successfully carried on by Goldman and his hired confederates, owes its exposure, the police admit, solely to the fact that some of Goldman's night workers who are now serving sentences in the State's prisons "peached" on him because they did not think he acted entirely "on the square" with them.

Goldman's alleged accomplices, who were arrested with him Thursday night, are: Philip Herman, thirty-two years old, tailor, 172 Forsyth Street; George Smith, alias "Pop" English, whose picture is in the Rogue's Gallery, fifty-two years old, janitor at 63 Bowery; Morris Gross, alias Joe Robinson, twenty years old, of 165 Madison Street; Abraham Stein, alias "Dutch," No. 8,149 in the Rogue's Gallery, tailor at 181 Madison Street, and Harry Marcus, seventeen years old, who was Goldman's office boy.

HOW THE ARREST WAS MADE.

The arrest of Goldman and his alleged confederates took place in front of S. Leskowitz's leather store, 47 Howard Street, at the very moment, it is said, when Goldman's men were preparing to rob the place while he stood outside on guard. The arrest was the outcome of weeks of careful shadowing of Goldman and those who were often seen in his company by a score of detectives in various disguises.

Detective Peabody says that Goldman did not enter the building, but stood on the sidewalk watching. A policeman sauntered down the street, and Goldman went up to him as if he had known him for some time, and engaged him in conversation. The policeman was evidently highly amused, and walked away from the house laughing at the stories told him. Another policeman appeared, and Goldman, becoming frightened, hurried back to give the alarm. Before the men could escape they were captured. It was found on investigation later that they had packed up a lot of goods which they intended to take away. Harty Checkman, a truckman, was later arrested as an accomplice, and with him the office boy, Marcus.

In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, Goldman and his associates were arraigned and each was held in default of $3,000 bail, with the exception of Marcus, the office boy, who was discharged after the police had learned from him all he knew about the operations of the gang.

Capt. Titus told how his detectives shadowed Goldman and his men. A detective on a bicycle waited for Goldman to leave his Brooklyn home in the morning. He was followed to the trolley car and to the Brooklyn end of the bridge.

Word was then telephoned to the Manhattan end of the bridge and a detective would watch for the man to leave the car here. Goldman would then be followed to his office and from there to any part of the city or any other place he would go. At night he would be followed around until he got to his home.

Regular meetings of the alleged robbers were held, according to the police, at Herman's home in Forsyth Street. Goldman would be there and preside. Each man would make suggestions which would be passed upon by Goldman and either accepted or rejected.

Then, according to Detective Clarke, some one would suggest the next place to be "touched," and preparations for that work would be begun. Each man's work was mapped out, and he was held responsible for that portion of the "job."

HOW GOLDMAN PARTICIPATED.

Goldman would take upon himself the task of looking over the ground. He would go to the place to be robbed, invariably a glove or silk house, buy a bill of goods amounting to $40 or $50, at the same time being careful to find out if the place was wired with burglar alarms.

He would make his report at the next meeting of his "gang" and finally preparations for "touching" the place would be made. Occasionally it would be decided to enter a flat, and for this work, it is alleged, Goldman has sixteen expert flat workers or thieves.

The police say they have always noticed that when any of the thieves, who later claimed to be in the employ of Goldman, were arrested, Goldman would always furnish the lawyers for them, and that Marcus always ran after the lawyers.

The gang, according to Capt. Titus, had made preparations for robbing two big glove and silk houses, and the plunder they would have obtained would have been valued in the aggregate at least at $20,000. In order to store this plunder Goldman, it is claimed, had already rented a loft and had a number of new boxes in it ready to pack the goods in.

Capt. Titus says Goldman had a number of ingenious schemes by which buildings it was desired to rifle could be entered. One of these was to arm his men with a long pair of "snips" or pincers, which were strong enough to cut the tongue of a padlock. The men whose duty it would be to rob the place would be furnished with this instrument. The policeman on post would be watched, and at the opportune time the tongue of the lock would be cut, a man would enter the building and another lock would take the place of the broken one. When the policeman returned he would find the door still locked and nothing to arouse suspicions about the place.

The information upon which the police began to shadow Goldman came, as already stated, from inmates of the State prisons, who assert that they were formerly in his employ as burglars, and were sore on him because he had not treated them right. He had not cared for their families as he had promised in the event of their being caught, they said, and neither had he paid them properly for goods stolen by them for him. For this reason they wanted to see him get into trouble.

At first the police paid no attention to these letters, as Goldman was seemingly a man in good standing with the glove and silk trade and was known to be living a respectable life with his family. The letters were finally shown to Assistant District Attorney Train, who remembered having tried to prosecute Goldman on a former charge of receiving stolen goods. The case was turned over to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters. Detectives Peabody and Clarke were detailed and have been at work shadowing Goldman and the other men for the past three weeks.

They found that 172 Forsyth Street was a meeting place and that the men every afternoon gathered at exactly 5 o'clock. Efforts to enter the house secretly were impossible, as the approach of strangers was always communicated to those within and the alarm given.

The signal for dispersing was for some one to say "See," and this was given on more than one occasion when the detectives were noticed. The office boy was seen to take empty bags to the Forsyth Street house and to return for them the next day. Feeling certain that they had sufficient information to warrant an arrest, the detectives started out Thursday after the men wanted, and the arrests followed, as already related.

AT BUSINESS AND AT HOME.

Goldman was known to the trade as an extensive commission merchant in gloves and silks. He did not carry any stock at his place of business, but is said to have had control of large stocks in various parts of this city. He lived with his family, consisting of his wife, three daughters, and two sons, at 63 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. The house is a two-story brownstone front. By his neighbors he was accounted a man of the highest respectability. When they heard of his arrest yesterday they expressed great astonishment.

His children were popular with the other children in the neighborhood. The local tradesmen said that he was always prompt in paying his bills and that he had been known to them only as a successful New York merchant. He is forty-two years of age, of fine bearing, soft of speech, and wears glasses, and judged by appearance and manner is about the last man one would pick out as capable of filling such a rôle as that which the police charge him with acting. He scarcely ever missed attending the Sunday services at the Greene Avenue Baptist Church. When arrested a subpœna from the Commissioner of Jurors of Kings County was found in his pocket.

Other tenants on the same floor at 415 Broadway said they had for some time thought that Goldman did an odd business, but there had been no suspicion of dishonesty. Frank Scribner said he could never understand how it was that the hall was crowded with women all day and they were admitted to the Goldman office one at a time. From their appearance he took them to be seamstresses, milliners, and women of small means, who came to the commission merchant to purchase at reduced rates material and fixings, necessary to their trade.

Goldman's office boy, Harry Marcus, in his confession of what he said was all he knew to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Train, who has had charge of the case, did not make any remarkable disclosures. His work, he said, consisted in carrying the empty blue jeans bags in which the stolen goods had been packed when they were taken to Goldman's place back to 172 Forsyth Street, where Herman had rented a room.

He could tell nothing further than this to help in the prosecution of the gang, except to relate the fact that a few days ago, while he was walking with Goldman and the four alleged burglars on Forsyth Street, Goldman suddenly interrupted the conversation by saying, quickly, "See!" At the word the four left quietly and quickly, and separated, getting together later in another street. The boy said he thought that the word was a warning cry, signifying "Look out for the police."

Goldman six months ago came near being arrested. He was suspected of having received stolen goods, and the police went to his place of business. They found a small quantity of goods there, but Goldman had bills for them. He formerly had a place in Walker Street.

At one time, Detective Clarke says, Goldman was a victim of his own gang. He had hired a storeroom in Water Street and had stored some plunder taken by one of his gang there, when another gang entered the place and removed the goods. Goldman never found out who had robbed the place.

Capt. Titus said last night that he believed Goldman and his gang were responsible for many of the recent robberies in the dry goods district.

"That man," he said, "would have been a millionaire in half a year and he would have been harder to catch, if he had only stood by his men. He would plan the burglaries, watch for the approach of the police, and was unusually skillful. Just as soon as the goods were captured they would be hauled to one of the several lofts rented by Goldman, unpacked, and repacked in new cases, carried away by honest truckmen or the express companies, and be disposed of. We have seen all the prisoners enter Goldman's office, and some of them have served time with the others. He has had many confessions, but needed corroborative testimony.

CONTEST CHARITY BEQUESTS.

Five Cousins Seek to Annul Maryland Woman's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Sept. 27.—A number of prominent lawyers and more than 150 witnesses from all parts of the country are taking part in the contest here over the will of Miss Marie K. Wiestling. Ex-State Senator Frank Norwood is the executor.

The caveators are five cousins of the dead woman, who contend that she was not of sound mind when she made the will, and that for this reason they were cut off. Miss Wiestling was deeply interested in Presbyterian Church work. Her estate is valued at $100,945. Two-thirds of it is bequeathed to Presbyterian societies as follows:

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, $30,000; Congregational Home Missionary Society, $30,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000; American Tract Society, $5,000; the Rev. Samuel K. Callender, Mechanicsburg, Penn., $6,000 to be equally divided between him and his two sisters. There are also bequests to some relatives. The residue was left to Mr. Norwood.

Hammond Urner, attorney for plaintiffs, in his opening statement said Miss Wiestling lived beside a graveyard, practically the life of a hermit, and dressed in the cheapest and commonest clothes, sometimes attired with a man's coat, and, in fact, everything about her home was of the cheapest description. He further said:

"We will prove that she had enjoyed exceptional educational advantages, liked politics, and that she was a bigoted Republican and a bigoted Presbyterian. She suffered for some years from paralysis agitati, which affects the mental faculties. When William Jennings Bryan was a candidate, because he was a Presbyterian the old lady threw aside her Republican views and convictions and boldly declared for him."

The defense contends that Miss Wiestling was of sound mind. Counsel stated that they would show that she loved Senator Norwood, that he exercised no undue influence over her, and that she yearly gave from $500 to $2,000 to charities. The missionary societies have counsel looking after their interests.

NEWSPAPER MEN ENTERTAINED.

A Banquet Given to Them on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company gave a banquet to the newspaper men of New York on board their new liner, Kronprinz Wilhelm, last evening. In addition to the metropolitan newspaper men there were present several Boston journalists, and several other friends of the line, among whom was Mayor Fagin of Hoboken. The banquet was served in the company's best style in the magnificent dining saloon of the liner.

The toasts, all of which were impromptu, were responded to by William Cullent Bryant of the Brooklyn Times, H. M. Stegman, City Editor of The New York Tribune; H. H. Supple of The Engineering Magazine, H. F. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle, F. P. Powers of The Journal of Commerce, G. Von Scowl of The Staats Zeitung, J. B. Walker of The Scientific American, Mayor Fagin of Hoboken, Louis Wiley of The New York Times, Mr. Fugone of The Italian Daily Bulletin, and Capt. Stormer of the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

JAMES H. HAMERSLEY'S WILL.

All His Property Left to Relatives—Roman Catholics Barred.

The will of James Hooker Hamersley of 414 Madison Avenue was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The value of the estate is not stated.

To his widow, Margaret C. Hamersley, the testator leaves his residence at 414 Madison Avenue, with all its contents. The residue he leaves in trust to his executors, his brothers-in-law, Cortlandt de Peyster Field, Benjamin O. Chisholm, and John H. Livingston, and his executrices—his widow, Margaret C. Hamersley, and his sister, Helen Reade Hamersley Stickney—with directions to realize his estate and lodge it in the New York Insurance and Trust Company, and then to apply the income for the use of his widow for her life.

Upon her death, the property is to be divided between his children, or their issue. Should the children die before Mrs. Hamersley, or without leaving issue, then the residuary estate is to be divided between his sister, Helen Reade Hamersley Stickney, and his niece, Catharine M. Livingston, or their issue. With regard to this disposition of his property, however, Mr. Hamersley directs that no Roman Catholic shall take any share of his estate. The will was executed April 28, 1892.

Riot in a Mexican Bull Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

OAXACA, Mexico, Sept. 27.—The authorities here have been advised of a fierce riot which took place in the bull ring at Valladolid. One of the bulls refused to fight, and the spectators, becoming enraged, swarmed into the arena and killed the animal with knives. They then tore down the seats and doors, piled the wreckage in the arena, and set fire to it. A detachment of troops was called out and quelled the riot.

CLERK CHARGED WITH A $30,000 DEFALCATION

William Hoeppner Arrested in Buenos Ayres After a Long Search.

Worked for Seven Years for the A. W. Faber Company, Whose Confidential Man He Was—Also Accused of Forgery.

Capt. Titus applied at the District Attorney's office yesterday for extradition papers for William Hoeppner, formerly the confidential bookkeeper of A. W. Faber & Co., the pencil manufacturers of 78 Reade Street. Hoeppner was arrested in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, a few days ago, charged with forgery and embezzlement by his former employers. The police say that Hoeppner stole in the neighborhood of $30,000, and concealed his thefts by manipulating the books of the firm.

The bookkeeper disappeared on June 18 of this year, after it had been discovered that he had raised a check for $347 to $847. It is said that he received the check as a part of his salary, and when it was returned to the company's office two days after he left W. F. G. Geisse, the company's manager went immediately to Police Headquarters and notified Capt. Titus. Capt. Titus detailed Detectives McCafferty and Price on the case, but in the meantime Hoeppner had left the country, and they were unable to find any trace of him until early this month. After Hoeppner's disappearance the A. W. Faber Company ordered an inspection of his books, and, according to the police, found that his accounts were short about $30,000.

The bookkeeper lived with his wife and two children at 200 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street in an apartment that the detectives say cost him $1,500 a year, though his salary was only $2,500. When the detectives went to the house in the latter part of June they found Mrs. Hoeppner and her children making preparations to move. She told them that he had sailed for Europe on the Lahn. They watched the house, and in a few days saw two vans drive up. Mrs. Hoeppner superintended the loading of her furniture. The woman then went to 423 West Seventeenth Street, where she remained two days. She then moved to 17 Abingdon Place, where she lived for two months.

On Aug. 19 Detective McCafferty saw Mrs. Hoeppner and her two children get into a cab and drive away. He jumped into a hansom and followed the cab to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company's pier in Hoboken. The woman and her children left their carriage at the pier and loitered around as if waiting for somebody to come and meet them. Finally she called another carriage and was driven to the Lamport and Holt Line pier at the foot of Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. She went aboard the steamship Coleridge and sailed for Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Capt. Titus cabled to Rio Janeiro to the United States Consul to be advised of the arrival there of the Coleridge, and asked that a watch be kept upon the movements of Mrs. Hoeppner. On Sept. 10 Capt. Titus received a cable from the Consul stating that the woman and her children had sailed from that port on the steamer Bresil for Buenos Ayres. Capt. Titus then cabled to the American Legation at Buenos Ayres a request to look out for the arrival of Mrs. Hoeppner and her children. A few days later the local police located Mr. Hoeppner at the house of Antonio Navarra, a mica merchant of that place, and placed him under arrest.

At the District Attorney's office yesterday the extradition papers for the bookkeeper were made out and sent to Capt. Titus. On Oct. 5 Detectives McCafferty and Price will sail for South America to bring Hoeppner back.

William Hoeppner, who is thirty-seven years old, was employed by the A. W. Faber Company for seven years, and for the last few years had been their confidential bookkeeper.

DR. McGLYNN'S BIRTHDAY.

Friends of the Dead Prelate Would Raise Funds to Erect a Monument to Him.

The friends of Dr. Edward McGlynn who celebrated his birthday during his lifetime again assembled last evening at the Murray Hill Lyceum to honor his memory. It was the second birthday celebration since the death of the well-known prelate, and was intended also to help swell the funds which are being raised to erect a McGlynn monument.

Sylvester L. Malone, who is the President and Secretary of the monument association, announced from the platform that nearly $3,000 already had been received, a sum sufficient to warrant the looking around for a sculptor and a site. He said that it was the intention of the association to spend $15,000 for a suitable monument.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association Band, and finally there was a dance for the young contingent of McGlynn admirers.

The programme of entertainment included the reading of a biographical sketch of Dr. McGlynn by Mr. Malone, who was followed by Ernest H. Crosby, who feelingly eulogized Dr. McGlynn as a priest and a lover of his fellowman. There was a lengthy programme of music also, provided by the

There was a loan exhibition also of portraits, autographs, and other souvenirs of Dr. McGlynn on the first floor of the Lyceum, which the attendants of the celebration examined with much pleasure.

Charitable Projects at Winona, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 27.—Arrangements have been made for improvements costing $100,000 at the Winona Assembly Grounds, which now have a National reputation. Dr. J. M. Buckley of New York is at the head of a movement to build a home there for the Methodists. Kentuckians have contracted for the erection of a State home and the United Brethren for a denominational house.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; E. M. Jennings, silks; 480 Broome Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Laque-Tate Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Laque, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. Sage, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; T. G. McGregor, linens and domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrian, boys' clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. K. Malone, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wilson, optical goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Victoria Hotel.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sheppard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Millard, millinery; 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. V. Taylor, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Burke, FitzSimons-Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Lennon, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Lieut. Leith, Royal Navy, England; Dr. M. E. Tabor, Dallas, Texas; J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia.

GRAND—Capt. S. E. Smiley, United States Army; Lieut. A. Bronson, United States Navy; Capt. F. P. Reynolds, United States Army; Col. C. C. Sniffen, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Lieut. Col. A. A. Farley, Quebec.

HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; Dr. Jerrold Bell, Toronto.

ALBEMARLE—Spencer Lyttleton, M. P., London; the Rev. J. J. Chapman, Japan; Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John H. Mitchell, Oregon.

MANHATTAN—Major R. A. Anderson, United States Army; Dr. J. E. Stubbert, Liberty, N. Y.

GILSEY—Dr. H. M. Patton, Petersburg, West Va.; Capt. C. Phillips, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—Judge William Mahle, New Orleans.

ASTOR—Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego; J. E. Wellwood, Belfast; Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, United States Navy.

For Impaired Vitality

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken when exhausted or depressed from overwork, worry or insomnia, nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.

A Tonic for Debilitated Men and Women.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Illinois Central's Position Shown in the Annual Report.

Over $11,000,000 Spent on Permanent Improvements—Increase in Earnings—Traffic Statistics.

The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1901, was made public yesterday. Many improvements have been effected during the year, the total outlay on permanent improvements having been $11,307,589. The capital stock was increased $6,000,000, and another increase of $13,200,000 is proposed. The net income of the year ended June 30, 1901, was $6,967,659.75. This exceeds 10½ per cent. upon the present share capital of $66,000,000, and 8¾ per cent. upon the $79,200,000, to which it is recommended that it be increased.

The following is a summary of the company's business for the year:

Gross receipts from traffic		$36,900,460.47
Expenses of operation	$24,251,677.56	
Taxes	1,590,114.87	
		25,841,792.43
Income from traffic		$11,058,668.04
Net receipts, land sales		28,607.50
Income from investments		2,476,574.70
Income over expenses		$13,563,850.33
From this there have been paid:		
Interest on funded debt, and bonds drawn under sinking fund	$2,980,925.00	
Rent of subsidiary railroads	3,615,265.58	
Total fixed charges		6,596,190.58
Net income for the year		$6,967,659.75
Surplus dividend fund brought forward June 30, 1900		1,046,226.92
Amount available		$8,013,886.67
This has been disposed of as follows:		
Dividends		$3,780,000.00
To establish a pension fund	$250,000.00	
For betterments	2,895,399.75	
		3,145,399.75
Carried forward to surplus dividend fund, as of June 30, 1901		1,088,486.92

Gross earnings increased $4,268,493, and operating expenses increased $2,874,062. Net earnings increased $1,316,096. The total net income increased $1,210,385.

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

Railroads and equipment		$160,065,494.10
Real estate		321,663.95
Material and supplies		2,498,695.21
Stocks owned		6,109,833.45
Bonds owned		38,595,519.08
Advances on account of other railroads		6,620,889.27
Assets in insurance fund	$1,325,098.93	
Assets in surplus dividend fund	1,088,486.92	
Assets in pension fund	250,000.00	2,663,585.85
Total		$216,875,880.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$66,000,000.00
Leased line stock		10,000,000.00
Funded debt of Illinois Central Railroad	$112,563,925	
Central Railroad Company	$112,563,925	
Funded debt of Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company	16,234,000.00	
		128,797,925.00
Betterment funds		652,936.96
Net liabilities		3,820,472.98
Set apart to provide for dividend payable Aug. 31, 1901		1,980,000.00
Profit and loss		2,960,960.12
Insurance fund	$1,325,098.93	
Surplus dividend fund	1,088,486.92	
Pension fund	250,000.00	2,663,585.85
Total		$216,875,880.91

Traffic statistics show that there were carried 17,735,740 tons of freight, an increase of 1,714,913 tons over the previous year. Tons carried one mile were 4,016,085,602, an increase of 590,290,904 tons. Total freight receipts were $24,876,333, an increase of $2,500,918. The road carried 17,885,430 passengers, or 373,919,236 carried one mile, an increase of 1,620,432 and 68,275,687, respectively, at a revenue of $7,327,742, an increase of $1,150,088.

PRESIDENT C. M. HAYS RESIGNS.

Head of Southern Pacific Company Leaves the Corporation on Oct. 1—His Reasons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Charles M. Hays, President of the Southern Pacific Company, formally announced to-day that he would resign from the Presidency. In his announcement he says:

"The change in policy and organization of the company, consequent on the change in ownership of the control of the Southern Pacific shortly after my taking service with the company, had made a place, originally attractive to me, so much less so that I, several weeks ago, voluntarily placed my resignation and a surrender of my contract with the company at the disposal of the Executive Committee, effective on such date and on such conditions as might be agreeable to it.

"We have agreed upon Oct. 1 as the date upon which my resignation shall become effective. Announcements as to my successor, &c., will doubtless be made shortly. I have no definite plans yet, but expect to remain some weeks enjoying the country with my family at Mento Park, and will probably go East early in December."

New Baltimore and Ohio Official.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—General Manager Potter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad announced to-day that F. D. Casanave, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania's lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, had been appointed Superintendent of Motive Power of the Baltimore and Ohio, to succeed J. N. Barr, who resigned to take a similar position with the Erie.

Brief Railroad Items.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, arrived in this city yesterday. He was for a short time at his office, where it was said that he was too busy to see any one.

On Thursday next the west-bound freight committee of the Trunk Line Association will meet in this city. The sensational rumors about extended rate disturbances are declared to be unfounded by the traffic managers of the various roads.

W. J. Wilgus, Chief Engineer of the New York Central, is ill with a mild attack of typhoid fever.

The Wisconsin Central has agreed to enforce car demurrage charges at St. Paul, but the Chicago Great Western is still withholding from the agreement.

F. W. Everett, trainmaster of the Western Division of the West Shore, has been appointed Chief Trainmaster of the western divisions of the New York Central and West Shore Roads at Buffalo.

The Burlington and the Northern Pacific announce a rate reduction of 30 cents on oats from all points east of the Dalles, Oregon, to Colorado. The new rate is 60 cents a hundred. The Union Pacific may also adopt this tariff.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for August, which were published yesterday, show a very heavy increase. Gross earnings were $3,836,653, an increase of $346,381, and operating expenses were $2,424,845, an increase of $124,507. Net earnings were $1,405,807, an increase of $221,873.

The principal officials and Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul left yesterday for Milwaukee to attend the annual meeting. It was reported that representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be elected into the Board of Directors. This report could not be verified.

It was rumored yesterday that Standard Oil interests will receive further recognition in the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific at the meeting next week. The rumor could not be confirmed.

OPERATION FOR LOCKJAW.

Antitoxin Injected Into a Boy's Head Saved His Life.

Surgeons at St. Catharine's Hospital in Brooklyn have performed an operation for lockjaw upon a fourteen-year-old boy who was in the last stages of the disease, and believe that they have effected a remarkable cure.

The boy is Daniel Kahr, son of Julius Kahr, a tailor of 48 Jewell Street. Ten days ago the lad stepped on a rusty nail while playing before his house and drove it about an inch into the sole of his foot. It was removed by the family physician, but tetanus appeared and steadily progressed until on Wednesday the boy was believed to be dying. His jaws were set, his eyes fixed, and his body jaws bent and fixed in semi-circle. As a last resort he was carried to the hospital, where, after ordinary methods had been tried without success, the operation was decided upon.

It was performed by Dr. Kneer of the visiting staff and Dr. Hayt, the house physician, assisted by the staff. The boy's skull was trephined and half an ounce of antitoxin was injected into the cavity of the brain. The wound was closed, and almost immediately the muscles of the boy's body lost their rigidity and he slowly sank down on his bed in a natural position, the pillows gradually being removed from under the small of his back. A little later his jaws began to open, and late last night the doctors said there was no doubt that in a day or so he would have completely recovered from the lockjaw and the effects of the operation.

CARNEGIE JURY OF AWARDS.

Members for This Year Announced at the Institute in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—John W. Beatty, Director of Department of Fine Arts in Carnegie Institute, announced to-night the names of the international jury of award, elected for this year by the contributors. The members are Edmond Aman-Jean, Paris; Robert W. Allan, London; John W. Alexander and John La Farge, New York; Winslow Homer, Scarborough, Me.; Frank W. Benson, Salem, Mass.; Robert W. Vonnoh, Rockland Lake, N. Y.; Thomas Eakins, Philadelphia; Frederick W. Freer, Chicago, and Clarence M. Johns, Pittsburg.

M. Aman-Jean is one of the strong group of younger painters of Paris, and is represented in the Luxembourg. Allan is a Scotch painter, who lives in London, and is represented in collections of Aberdeen, Leeds, Sydney, Dunedin, and Melbourne. Alexander, one of the ablest living portrait painters; La Farge, the Dean of American painters; Homer, the painter of the Maine Coast; Benson, the Bostonian, and the others are well known in America.

Changes in Cuban Tariff Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The War Department to-night made public the text of the Executive order containing modifications of the Cuban tariff promulgated on March 31, 1900. The principal changes, as announced heretofore, included a reduction of from 10 to 5 per cent. ad valorem in the duty on railway equipment stock and of from 10 to 5 per cent. on sugarmaking machinery, and the cancellation of the special concession relating to Porto Rican coffee. The order will take effect on Oct. 1.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy; wind easterly, shifting to northeasterly, increasing in force.

It will be cooler to-day in the middle slopes, the Lower Missouri Valley, Minnesota, and northern upper lake region, and probably cooler Sunday in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the southern upper lake region.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair, with frosts this morning in Washington, except near the Southwest coast, and also in Idaho and Southern and Eastern Oregon.

On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh southerly, shifting to northeasterly by to-night, increasing in force over the southern portion; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh easterly, shifting to northeasterly and increasing; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be high northeasterly, except over Florida, where they will be fresh and variable; on the Gulf Coast they will be fresh north to northwest; on the upper lakes fresh south to west, and on the lower lakes fresh southerly, probably becoming variable over Ontario to-night.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh easterly winds, shifting to southerly, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Savannah to Atlantic City.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	67	57	57
6 A. M.	67	56	57
9 A. M.	67	62	64
12 M.	72	67	67
4 P. M.	72	67	67
6 P. M.	71	65	64
9 P. M.	68	62	62
12 P. M.	68	61	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62⅝
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1900	69
Corresponding date for last 25 years	62

The thermometer registered 58 degrees at 8 A. M. and 64 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 69 degrees at 1:30 P. M., and the minimum 55 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:45 A. M.—152 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

1:10 A. M.—243 West Fifty-second Street; James Lee; damage slight.

1:45 A. M.—610 East Nineteenth Street; James B Lyons; no damage.

1:55 A. M.—249 West Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

1:50 P. M.—171 Norfolk Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:20 P. M.—30 Mercer Street; P. W. Adams & Co.; no damage.

7:00 P. M.—30 West One Hundredth Street; Edward Bennigan; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—1,437 First Avenue; Samuel Levy; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—517 West Fifty-eighth Street; William Zinser; damage, $30.

Just To Remind You—Made Right—Sold Right—Always Right.

THE POPULAR HAT THIS FALL

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1,197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1,359 Broadway, near 36th St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

PERSONAL.

Saturday is the day universally mapped out for the supply of personal needs—

The man buys a suit—haberdashery—shoes.

The woman sees to her apparel.

The mother zealously attends to the personal needs of the child.

Bloomingdales enters ever into the spirit of every Saturday with rare money savings all along the line of needs in personal apparel.

Men's clothing—*You can buy here to-day a suit or overcoat for man or boy at actual wholesale price. For example—men's Campbell kersey overcoats $11.95—such as custom tailors would charge $25 for. In blue, black and brown and also the new rough gray mixtures; some lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin in body, yoke and sleeves. Others with pure worsted lining;—cheviot cassimere and worsted suits $10.95—high class in every particular. Also at the same price, the popular soft finish black thibet and heavy weight blue serge for dress; stitched throughout with silk; made and trimmed in the best possible manner; the equal of any sold at $15. Boys' all wool suits $1.88—in sizes from 8 to 16; double breasted jacket and patent waist band; regular $2.50 value; and a dozen other special values that the masculine shopper will do well to note.*

Sale of men's underwear—*Here are fleece-lined and wool garments at 25c—37c—50c and 98c—that are actually worth double this price. This underwear was stored in a sub-basement and through an accident to the fire pipes or sprinklers was water-soaked; consequently, we were able to buy them at very little prices. Their value is in no way lessened and you get one of the greatest bargains of the season.*

Men's union made shoes $3.00 & $3.50—*The "Uncle Sam" union made shoe stands for quality, style and service. There are two grades, twenty different styles; dressy shoes of enameled colt skin, the new patent leather that won't break through; box calf, black wax calf, vici kid and velour calf. We would be pleased to have you compare these shoes with any $5.00 shoe sold elsewhere. Our guarantee goes with every pair. If they do not serve you well, take a new pair.*

Men's stiff bosomed shirts 79c—*This is a great shirt special for to-day—about 150 dozen of excellent fancy stiff bosom shirts, made in the best possible manner; designs are those popular vertical stripe effects; all the shirts have separate cuffs.*

Our Leader—Woman's $5.00 hat for fall—*These hats are beautifully made and trimmed; in the collection are large and small hats, including toques and turbans, adapted from the smartest Parisian models, and made in our own workrooms by skilled trimmers. They are made of plain and panne velvet; also the new stitched cloths; and are trimmed with feather breasts, wings and the fluffy pompons now so popular.*

New fall shirt waists—*Here are all the newest ideas in flannel, velveteen, silk and brilliantine waists. Two very attractive specials for to-day are—Velveteen shirt waists $2.98—made with French back; front finished with gold buttons; separate stock; and new cuffs. In all the popular colors, such as cardinal, navy, green and royal blue. Also fine quality brilliantine waists $2.98—entire back, front and top of sleeves cluster tucked.*

Men's & women's gloves 75c—*Men's real castor suede gloves in the most beautiful shades of gray with Paris point backs; embroidered with white silk stitching; all sizes. Women's two clasp pique cape gloves, two clasp real glace kid gloves and two clasp lamb's skin gloves—most of these sold for $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per pair.*

There are hundreds of other equally attractive values that space prevents us from mentioning here.

The Nursing Mother

aids her offspring and herself by using

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S Malt-Nutrine

the food drink—recommended by doctors. Invalids and convalescents benefit materially by its tonic properties, stim

The Proper Eminence of Dress

This Exhibit of Foreign Costumes will herald a new epoch in the matter of dress for women. The departure in method places the designing of women's costumes unchallenged within the lines of legitimate art.

And why not?

Where is there more fitting field for artist to show his handiwork? Where can he more quickly win the longed-for palm of fame? Where get a more fitting pedestal to display to the world his art than on the form of beautiful woman?

How different from still, stupid canvases will be these pictures that live and move—giving the relief and action of life—the rippling folds, the dancing of the shimmering colors, the sweep of train—all to add grace and charm to the picture of pictures, to which the canvas of a Gainsborough is but an oil-stained rag.

Who knows but that the era is coming when the beauty of the world shall be at the feet of some Raphael of design, who shall not be more jealous of his art than Nature herself, who gives her roses but to bloom and die.

His day of triumph will be more glorious, if less long; and his living pictures will give inspiration for the undying canvases which he may still create.

The success of our enterprise has been immediate. New York's arbiters of fashion have seen the exhibit and expressed unbounded delight and admiration.

The method of exhibition is unique. The staging, the grouping, the complete exclusion of daylight and the superb substitution of brilliant artificial light, all contribute to such a fashion picture as has never been seen in a commercial establishment before.

The group of Secession Art Dresses holds the position of pre-eminence at the present time. What a marvelous assembly it is! Each costume seems like the incarnation—Galatea-like—of the artist's dream; and such it will be when its purchaser adds the completing link, by making it a thing of life.

The Gainsborough group is not less notable. Each dress is rich in art as in color and composition. Sir Joshua Reynolds' Sarah Siddons and Romney's Lady Hamilton have stepped from the canvas to the forum.

They invite you today.

Editorial Page of the Wanamaker Store

12,000 Pairs of SHOES

Replenish This Sale Today

Thousands of pairs of Shoes were in the special stock before these were added, of course. But the new lots, just opened in our stock-rooms yesterday, freshen the entire collection, and make it completer in variety and sizes than many a big store's regular stock.

It is a masterful movement! Splendid in the economies it offers on fine, new, stylish, serviceable shoes.

The man who is thinking of buying shoes for $3.50, will find the same quality of shoes here, in the same leathers and lasts at $2.40. Make your own comparisons, and see if you can find a single reason for paying the extra $1.10 which the other shoes cost. Also a splendid line of Women's High-grade Shoes of the same value at the same saving.

These facts seem incredible; but the severest criticism and examination prove them true.

The tens of thousands who have bought during the past week have found such values as are unknown outside Wanamaker's.

The selling has been almost phenomenal—you who were here last Saturday can testify to that. One man with a wide experience of American retailing said that he had never seen anything like such selling.

There never has been—for none but Wanamaker's ever presented such worthy, seasonable, stylish Shoes at such large savings in price.

Here are details of today's offerings:

Men's Shoes, $1.90, worth up to $3—
Of patent and enameled leather. Lace, with medium-weight soles; for dress.
Velour calf and kidskin. Lace, full round toe and straight last; plump welted soles; good for business.
Box calf and wax calf. Lace, heavy extended welted soles; stout Winter shoes in good styles.

Men's Shoes at $2.40, worth $3.50—
Added today are a lot of trade-mark shoes, made by one of the oldest factories in the country; leathers include box and wax calf, kid, patent and enameled leather.

Men's Shoes at $2.90, worth $4—
Shoes that the makers say are worth up to $5; box calf, patent leather and fine kid, in half a dozen swell lasts; some buttoned dress shoes in the lot.

Basement.

Women's Shoes at $1.60, worth $2.50
Many of these are regular $3 grades; both light and heavy; lace or button; with kid or patent leather tips.

Women's Patent Leather Shoes, $1.80
With dull kid tops; both lace and button; stylish lasts; in all sizes and widths.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $1.80—
Ten styles to choose from; welted soles of oak-tanned leather; lasts made for this Autumn trade; button and lace.

Women's High-grade Shoes at $2.40—
Ideal kid shoes; button and lace, with dull tops; the genuine leather that is so scarce and so widely imitated. $3.50 is a fair value for these shoes.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $2.30—
Very fine kid boots with welted soles; made for exclusive trade, of finest leathers, on very swell lasts.

Children's Shoes at 65c—
Thousands of pairs of kid, spring-heel shoes, that sell in good stores at a dollar a pair; sizes 6 to 8.

Girls' Kid Shoes at 95c—
Black kidskin, with patent leather tips; excellent shoes for school or dress wear; durable kid and firm soles.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1—
Black satin calf, spring-heel shoes, with wide soles of solid leather; will stand lots of hard usage; sizes 9 to 13½.

School Shoes at $1.20—
For girls and small boys. Button and lace, in velour calf and kidskin; solid soles, wide toe lasts; sizes 11 to 2.

Large Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Heavy kid and calf lace shoes, with heels; full round toes with tips; stylish as a man's shoe, but stronger; sizes up to 5½.

Nearing the End of The China Sale

The extent of our preparations for this Sale of China and Cut Glass may be gauged by the fact that, for nearly a month, New York women have done the largest, best sustained buying that the china business in this city has ever known in a similar movement. And this without exhausting the rich supplies of handsome China and beautiful Cut Glass we gathered for it.

But only one day of grace remains. These offerings of Cut Glass, Fancy China and Toilet Sets are plentiful today; it's best to take advantage of them now:

Cut Glass—
Bowls, 8 in., $3, $5.50 and $6.50, regularly $5, $8 and $9.50 each.
Nappies, 8 in., $5.50, regularly $8.
Orange Bowls, $16 and $18, regularly $24 and $30 each.
Flower Vases, $8.50, $10.50, $15 and $18, regularly $14, $16, $22.50 and $27.50 each.
Water Caraffes, $3.25, $4 and $6, regularly $5, $6 and $8.50 each.
Fruit Plates, 7 in., $3.50, $4 and $6.50, regularly $5, $6 and $9 each.
Celery Trays, $3 and $5, regularly $5 and $8.
Punch Bowls, on foot, 12 in., $35, worth $42.50; $37.50, worth $50 each.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.75, $2.50 and $3, regularly $2.50, $3.50 and $4.50 each
Water Jugs, $8 and $10, regularly $12 and $15.

Chamber Toilet Sets—
A single item will show what excellent values we are giving in this line of goods: $5, regularly $7—Fine American porcelain toilet sets; 12 pieces, with covered slop jar; 8 fine decorations to choose from, and all pieces gilt.

Jardinieres and Umbrella Stands—
Jardinieres, in finely blended colors; 7 in., 50c; 8 in., 60c.
Jardinieres, in Royal Bonn decorations; 7 in., $1, from $1.50; 9 in., $2, from $3.50.
Umbrella Stands, underglaze decorations and gilt, $2.75, $5.50 and $7 each.

Basement.

MEN'S WEAR

Four newsy items compel attention today—interesting to every man who has new-season needs.

Percale Shirts 50c, worth $1 A hundred dozen handsome stiff-bosom Percale Shirts, in a broad variety of choice colorings; made by high-class shirt-makers. The style of the patterns, the fit, and finish all show the taste and expert care with which they have been produced. Open back and front; with detachable cuffs. 50c, worth $1.

Imported Terry Robes, $3 These robes cannot be matched under five dollars. The fit, the cloth, the colorings are the best we have ever known at such a little price. Remarkable Bath Robes, indeed, at the price—$3.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Our New Scarf—"Big Ben" $1 English silks, and English name, but our own idea in the making—and right there is their chiefest virtue. They are cut so that a straight narrow band, that will not roll and wrinkle, goes around the collar. It is the only scarf that can be tied perfectly with the high turn-down collars. Made of handsome English squares, such as are never seen regularly in dollar scarfs. $1 each.

Men's Lisle Suspenders, 50c Made of handsome new webbings, best patterns, latest colorings; finished with nickel buckles, and glove-fastener cast-offs, with suede ends. 50c.

Men's Clothing

For forty years we have made a consistent study of what men like and demand in their clothes.

Men who know Wanamaker clothing will agree that we have learned our lesson well—but we want to prove it also to men who do not.

The Fall styles are very becoming to most men. Shoulders are broad, coats are shaped to the figure, and trousers are wider than they were last season. A new type of double-breasted coat, with two buttons, is achieving great popularity.

As to materials, fancy cheviots in stripes and overplaids are extremely popular; while there is as much demand as ever for the old stand-bys, plain blue and black cheviots. A splendid assortment of patterns is here to choose from:

Single-breasted Sack Suits—
At $8.50—Very good suits of fancy cheviot.
At $12 and $15—Suits of fancy cheviot, in all the very newest designs; many of the patterns are only to be found at the Wanamaker Store.
At $18 to $30—A complete assortment of sack suits in exclusive patterns of fancy cheviot.
At $8.50 to $22.50—Single-breasted black cheviot suits.
At $8.50, $12 and $15—Blue cheviot sack suits.

Double-breasted Sack Suits—
At $13.50—Of all-wool blue and black cheviot; hand-made collars and button-holes; suits silk-sewed throughout.
At $15—Of all-wool black Thibet; dressy and serviceable.
At $18—Of medium rough-faced cheviot, in black and blue; hand-made collars and button-holes; decidedly stylish and good for two seasons.
At $22.50—Of very fine black Thibet; narrow stitched edges; hand-made collars and button-holes. Equal to suits made by high-priced custom tailors.

Men's Worsted Trousers—
At $5—We are ready to show you the most complete collection of trousers in New York, in an excellent variety of patterns.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

We take particular pains with the first long-trouser Sack Suits for the boys who are just growing into manhood. They are critical customers, and these suits are planned to please the most exacting of them—full of style, dignified without lacking a certain youthfulness, and are excellently made of the newest fabrics.

These suits are primarily intended for young men from 15 to 19 years; but small men can be well fitted in them.

The most stylish suits shown this season for young men have two-button double-breasted sack coats, cut close to the figure, and with broad shoulders. Trousers are made wide, running narrow at bottom. Materials are fancy cheviots and velours. Prices $15 to $20.

Some very stylish fancy cheviot sack suits are $8.50 to $15.

Very reliable suits of blue or black cheviot are $8.50.

Here are suits for younger boys:

At $2.85, worth $3.50—Sailor Suits of blue all-wool cheviot, silk sewed throughout; handsomely trimmed with black, red or white soutache braid. Sizes 3 to 12 years.
At $3.85, worth $5—Double-breasted Sack Suits, with extra trousers; in blue or mixed all-wool cheviot; seams taped throughout. Sizes 8 to 16 years.
At 75c, worth $1—Knee Trousers, in all-wool fancy mixtures. Sizes 3 to 16 years.
At $4—Top Coats, of tan covert cloth; sizes 3 to 10 years. Same, sizes 11 to 16 years, $5.

Flannel Waists—
At 50c—Flannel Waists of outing material; brown and blue mixtures; sizes 5 to 13 years.
At $1—Flannel Blouses and Waists, in blue, gray and garnet; sizes 5 to 13 years.
At $1.25—Russian Blouse Waists of fine navy blue or garnet flannel; sizes 3 to 8 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Glove Sale of Importance

This is a glove announcement of lively interest to every woman that reads it, coming, as it does, just when the need of Gloves for Fall and Winter wear is beginning to assert itself with insistence.

It concerns an offering of nearly twelve thousand pairs of Women's Gloves in the most desirable Fall styles and colorings. They are fresh and new, without a flaw, and have just come to us from abroad.

In these two groups:

2-clasp Gloves, of fine elastic lambskin, with gusseted fingers, waved piping, one row of embroidery, and clasps of new design. Two-toned or self-finished, in a complete assortment of sizes in tan, brown, mode, beaver, red, gray, white and black.

3-clasp Suede Gloves, entirely new, and regular $1 value. Clasps of special design, glace bindings, gusseted fingers, embroidery in white, black or self color; all sizes in these colorings: Tan, brown, mode, gray, white and black.

The most extraordinary thing about the offering is the price:

65 Cents a Pair

At this low price economical women will buy these splendid gloves by the half dozen pairs.

Tenth street.

Cream Cocoanut Twists

This crisp delicious candy scarcely needs an introduction. Last time we got a special lot of it to sell at this price, the entire quantity was sold before noon. Cream cocoanut candy twisted and dipped in molasses or chocolate. It melts in your mouth, and you keep it melting till the whole boxful is gone.

20c a Pound

Basement.

Framed Pictures Attractively Priced

The artistic touch that brightens up a home is so often neglected when a small expenditure would achieve it. Here's a case in point, that offers an excellent opportunity to add an attractive picture or two to the wall decorations of your house.

Two groups of Pictures in well-chosen subjects, handsomely framed and priced at a quarter to a half below their rightful value.

These:

At $2, worth $3 and $4—
Artotypes, in attractive subjects, chiefly figures; matted, with ornamental gilt frames, 20x24 in. And an assortment of etchings in landscape subjects, handsomely framed; 20x30 in.

At $3, worth $5—
A pleasing collection of landscapes in pastel and fine colored artotypes, all matted, in handsome gilt frames, with ornamental corners; size 20x24 in.

Fifth floor.

Flannel Waists In Attractive Styles

Each succeeding season brings new charms to the flannel waist. While still retaining the qualities that first endeared it to womankind—comfort, warmth, economy, it has added much on the score of beauty.

The styles of the present season are particularly attractive, and the prettiest of them are here. You can pick the waist you want from a splendid variety of designs, in light or dark colors. Indications of some:

$2.50—Of flannel, in solid colors; blue, green, lavender and black; front of hemstitched plaits; back of cluster plaits; plain bishop sleeves.

$2.75—Of tricot flannel, in solid colors; gray, red, royal blue and black; front and back of cluster plaits; strap down front, trimmed with pearl buttons.

$3.75—Of flannel, in neat stripes; black with white stripes, blue with white, and red with black; full front and plain French back.

$4.25—Of French flannel, in solid colors; tan, red, navy blue and black; cluster plaits; front and back with fancy black braid between plaits; black silk stock collar.

$5—Of French flannel, in solid colors; light blue, rose, red and black; front of stitched box plaits; back with three stitched straps; fold down front, trimmed with metal buttons.

Many other styles, $1 to $10.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

Girls' Coats Of Distinctive Beauty

There's an unmatchable wealth of variety in this collection of Coats for girls. The greatest care has been exercised in their gathering, and the result is a representative showing of all that is newest, most stylish, and most appropriate for the young wearers. Of many of the styles there is but a single coat, and many of the garments were composed exclusively for us.

Materials are broadcloths, cheviots, covert cloths, silks and velvets; and the price-range is wide—beginning at $5 for Reefers of pebble cheviot, prettily trimmed with braid. Some further price-hints follow:

$18—Coats of black velveteen in Russian blouse style; lined with white romaine; sailor collar trimmed with bands of white silk; white leather belt; size for an eight-year girl.

$22—Handsome coats of tan kersey; three-quarter length; collar, revers, cuffs and trimming of stitched velvet and buckles; sizes 6 to 12 years.

$25—Coats of fine red or castor kersey; deep cape, trimmed with badger; handsomely trimmed with velvet and stitching; lined with satin. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

$27—Full length coats of dark blue velvet; deep collar of white silk and lace; white leather belt; handsomely lined with white; size for a ten-year girl.

Second floor, Ninth street.

For Football and Kindred Sports

It is the kick-off of the football season, and many a gridiron, quiet erstwhile, has again awaked to the tumult and the shouting of contending armies. If proper equipment will help teams to win the much-coveted championships, we hold victory for them in the hollow of our hand. Everything for the sport is here, from the referee's book of rules to the pigskin itself.

Then here is a goodly collection of implements for those other strenuous sports to which the advent of the cooler weather gives renewed life. A few signals:

Football—
Rugby Footballs, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
Intercollegiate Footballs, $4.
Shin Guards, of canvas and moleskin, 40c, 50c and 75c pair; of leather, $1 pair.
Head Harness, crown leather, $2.50, $3, $4.
Nose Masks, boys' and men's sizes, $1.50.
Pads for shoulder, elbow, knee and thigh, of leather, 40c each; of canvas, 20c each.
Ankle Supporters, 50c and 75c a pair.
Football Trousers, of moleskin, $2 and $3 pair; of khaki cloth, $2 pair; of canvas, 65c, $1 and $1.75 pair.
Football Jackets, 35c, 50c, 75c, 90c, $1 ea.

Boxing—
Striking Bags, single and double end, $1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4 and $5.50.
Striking-bag Gloves, 25c, 50c, $1, $1.25 pr.
Platforms, $6 and $10.
Boxing Gloves, Corbett and regular pattern, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50, $3.25, $4, $5, $6 and $7 a set.

Basket-Ball—
Official Basket-Balls, $5 each.
Regulation Basket-Balls, $1.50 and $3.
Goals, $4 a pair.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Umbrellas at Attractive Prices

Don't wait for a rainy day to buy yourself an umbrella, if you need one. It is too much like the proverbial ceremony of locking the barn door. Here's news today, of excellent values in umbrellas for men and women that you will appreciate the more when weather indications say "rain." Good sturdy umbrellas, too, for the rough-and-tumble use that school-children are apt to give them. Special counters, at the end of Main Aisle, hold the showing.

Umbrellas for Men and Women—
$1.85 each, worth $2.50—26 and 28-inch, extra quality all-silk umbrellas, with good assortment of natural wood handles.
$2.50, worth $3.75—26 and 28-inch, extra quality, all-silk umbrellas, with fancy handles.
The Wanamaker guaranteed all-silk umbrellas; silk warranted for two years; 26-inch, $5; 28-inch, $6.

Children's School Umbrellas—
75c and 85c each—22 and 24-inch Helvetia cloth.
$1 each—22 and 24-inch Gloria umbrellas.

Main aisle.

An Offering Of Pompons

They give an essential finishing touch to the "stiff" walking hat nowadays, hence this offering of Pompons at a third below their value is timely to a degree.

They are well-made of vulture down, in black, with white chenille tips, or white with black tips, and would be reasonably priced at 75c each.

Instead, they are but

Fifty Cents Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Good Books 5 Cents Each

housecleaning in the Book Store. To choose from, and plenty of 5c each.

They are a round-up of small lots of paper-covered novels that we have sold at 10c to 33c each, that have turned up during the process of There is a good assortment of titles excellent reading in the collection.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Pan-American "EVERYBODY'S"

A splendid souvenir of the great Buffalo Exposition. More than fifty pictures of the fair grounds.

Funston's story of His Capture of Aguinaldo is finished in this number.

Out Today ∴ ∴ 10 Cents

Book Store, Main floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SCHLEY COURT TOLD OF SECRET SIGNAL CODE

Capt. McCalla Says the Commodore Did Not Know of It.

Lieut. Wood Affirms that Pickets were Maintained at Santiago—Inquiries as to Schey's Demeanor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The witnesses before the Schley court of inquiry to-day were Lieut. John Hood, who commanded the dispatch boat The Hawk during the Spanish war; Lieut. Wood, Capt. Wise, and Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, who was in command of the Marblehead. The testimony of these officers dealt with the delivery of dispatches from Capt. Sampson to Commodore Schley and each related conversations with the latter.

Capt. McCalla told in detail of his part in arranging a code of signals with the Cuban insurgents and his communications with them near Cienfuegos on May 24, 1898, when it was learned definitely that Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor there. He said that Capt. Chadwick, who was Capt. Sampson's chief of staff, was the only person at Key West to whom he had communicated the signal code.

It was testified that Schley asked McCalla what he had better do in view of the objections to leaving Cienfuegos, and McCalla advised him to "go to Santiago even if he did not stay there." This seems to have been the origin of Schley's "retrograde movement," for that is about what he did.

Capt. McCalla said the batteries at Cienfuegos could have been bombarded. He declared that nothing was known about the batteries at Santiago Harbor until they had been bombarded. Schley's claim with regard to his attack on the Colon is that he attacked her for the purpose of drawing the fire of the batteries and finding out their composition rather than for the purpose of destroying the cruiser.

The Judge Advocate is collecting from various witnesses their views about Commodore Schley's manner and bearing when they met him at critical points during the campaign. His collection so far is quite varied. Rear Admiral Higginson said that Schley's bearing on May 31 "was that of a Commander in Chief"; Lieut. Wood, that when he brought his dispatches to Schley the Commodore walked about the room during the conversation, and hence the Lieutenant thought he was nervous, and Lieut. Hood, that when he brought his dispatches to Schley, the Commodore sat quite still in his chair during the talk, and was calm, but seemed perplexed.

This "perplexity" of Schley's was illustrated in his statement to McCalla of the dilemma he was in. He said, according to McCalla, that he had been ordered to Santiago, did not have coal enough to go there, and yet if he went back to Key West for it he would be court-martialed.

Capt. Harber's statement that Schley posted no pickets at Cienfuegos was refuted to-day by Lieut. Wood, who commanded one of the picket vessels. The charge that Schley did not arrange any signals to be shown in case the enemy came out was also answered by Lieut. Wood, who remembered that Schley gave orders about such signals at the very outset of the voyage.

Lieut. John Hood testified that when Schley received Sampson's order to go to Santiago he pointed out the objections to such a course and seemed much perplexed what to do. It was shown that Schley wrote to Sampson, enumerating the objections which he mentioned orally to Hood.

Solicitor Hanna several times to-day was reproved by Admiral Dewey for asking questions about matters of opinion instead of matters of fact. Once the Admiral summarily cut him short while he was trying to attack Mr. Rayner's style of cross-examination. Once Capt. Lemly himself turned on Mr. Hanna and stopped him short in a criticism of Rayner.

Mr. Hanna seemed excited and ill at ease, but Mr. Rayner and Capt. Lemly got on very well together. Mr. Rayner has moderated his manner, which at first seemed displeasing to the court. In return Capt. Lemly has become more conciliatory. Mr. Hanna called Rear Admiral Schley "the accused" during one of his speeches to the court.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Capt. McCalla the Principal Witness of the Day—Capt. Wise, Lieuts. Hood and Wood, Also Testify.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—As usual, Admiral Dewey lost no time to-day in bringing the Schley court of inquiry to order, and as usual the counsel on both sides of the case were in their seats and prepared to proceed promptly with the business before the court. Indeed, Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna, the Navy Department's representatives, had been in the courtroom for an hour or more before the session began, preparing the details for the day's work. They consider the present stage of the proceedings an important one, requiring the most careful attention.

Capt. Lemly estimates that he will be able to conclude the presentation of the Government side of the case by the close of next week, if no unforeseen contingency arises to cause delay. He says he will have about fifteen or twenty more witnesses to introduce.

To-day's session began with the recall of Capt. Wise to make verbal changes in the official copy of his testimony. He altered his previous statement concerning the order of the Navy Department of May 20, 1898, in which he was directed to "inform every vessel off Santiago that the Flying Squadron is off Cienfuegos," saying that he desired to correct his response to the Court's question as to why this order was not carried out by stating that it had been carried out.

"The Flying Squadron was ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch," he continued. "I did not desire to inform the Commodore of the Flying Squadron of his own movements. The order was to inform commanders of the movements of the Flying Squadron."

The Court then asked: "Did you direct Capt. Sigsbee to give Commodore Schley the information contained in the dispatch from the Navy Department regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron?"

"I did not."

LIEUT. WOOD CALLED.

Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, who commanded the dispatch boat Dupont during the Spanish war, was then called, and continued his testimony, begun yesterday. Mr. Rayner resumed his cross-examination. This witness said that while off Cienfuegos he had been on picket duty two miles from shore on the night of May 22, and had been instructed to signal the squadron with two red lights in case the enemy's torpedo boats came out of the harbor.

Mr. Rayner then read from the testimony of Capt. Harber of the Texas, saying that there had been no picket vessels within the line of the fleet off Cienfuegos. The witness said that the statement was wrong.

Capt. Lemly said Capt. Harber had testified that there were no pickets "so far as he could recall," to which Mr. Rayner responded: "We are not impeaching Capt. Harber's veracity. We are impeaching his recollection, not his integrity."

Mr. Rayner—Capt. Harber has stated that there were no picket boats at Cienfuegos. He was wrong, was he not?

"He was," replied the witness. "As I have seen since, the Commander in Chief also reported that the Dupont was not there. I have written the department that I was there. Other people forget about it, too."

"You are trying now to justify Capt. Harber's want of recollection by stating that the Commander in Chief wrote a letter that there were no picket boats there."

"He did not mention their presence, and I corrected it."

"Do you recollect any statement made by the Commander in Chief when he had a picket boat within the picket line that he had arranged a signal from the picket boat to the flagship?"

"He did not mention any, and I have a letter on file in the department calling attention to the omission in that report."

"I call your attention to the report of the Commander in Chief, in which he states 'The line of blockade, &c.'

"I wish to bring out that the Dupont was inside the line, and that is the report I made to the department. I still stand on the point that he is not bringing out where the torpedo boat was."

"You are perfectly right about that, but you are not asked in reference to any criticism you may have upon the report of the Commander in Chief. The question is this: Capt. Harber has definitely stated that there was no picket boat inside the line at Cienfuegos. You say there was, and that the Dupont was one of those boats."

"I was inside the line, inside the Castine."

By the Court: "Could you see the Texas from the Dupont during the nights of May 22 and May 23?"

"No, Sir."

MR. HANNA MAKES AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Hanna objected to Mr. Rayner's method of questioning, especially to his characterization of Capt. Harber's testimony as wrong when Capt. Harber had said distinctly that he only spoke from his best recollection. "This," he said, "is an indirect impeachment of the witness." Mr. Rayner again insisted that he had only intended to bring out the facts.

Mr. Hanna asked what steps had been taken while the Flying Squadron was off Cienfuegos to ascertain if the Spanish fleet was inside the harbor there.

"None that I know of," was the response.

"Was there any effort to destroy the shore batteries there?"

The witness replied that he knew of none. He said, replying to another question by Mr. Rayner, that vessels in the inside harbor could not have been discerned from the outside.

Lieut. Wood was then dismissed, and as he was leaving the courtroom Mr. Hanna took occasion to say:

"I will make an announcement while we are waiting. There has been introduced before the court a question of the correctness or the identity of a certain very important dispatch sent by the Harvard, May 27, from off Santiago by the commanding officer of the Flying Squadron. It appears that in the process of translation from the Commander in Chief to the department some changes in the language of that dispatch occurred. I do not desire at this moment to interrupt the proceedings by any discussion of that point, but I shall merely make the announcement here that we do intend to enter into that matter very fully and completely; that is to say, as fully and as completely as the court may desire before we leave."

Lieut. John Hood, who during the war commanded the Hawk, was the next witness. He said that on May 23 he had delivered dispatches from Capt. Sampson to Commodore Schley, when the latter was off Cienfuegos. He related that he had been called aboard the New York, Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, on May 21, when the officers on board were preparing dispatches. He spoke of the presence of Rear Admiral Sampson.

Mr. Rayner objected to the introduction of conversation or verbal orders, saying that the orders would speak for themselves and must necessarily supersede any verbal instructions. The question was argued at some length by Mr. Rayner and Capt. Lemly. In closing his response, the Judge Advocate said:

"An objection of this character is almost equivalent to withdrawing the request for an investigation. He has asked to have the judgment of his brother officers in this matter. Let us have it, and don't put technical obstacles in the way of having the investigation."

Mr. Rayner responded briefly.

"I only desire to state that while this is our investigation, these are your specifications under the precept. We asked for this investigation, and instead of letting us give the precept under which we would like to have the inquiry take place you form a precept of your own. Here is an applicant who asks for a court of inquiry under specifications framed by others and not by himself."

A POINT FOR SCHLEY.

The Court retired to consider the objection, remaining out longer than on any previous occasion. Admiral Dewey read the Court's decision as follows:

"The Court sustains the objection of counsel so far as it relates to conversations that took place on board the New York, but this ruling does not apply to any verbal orders which the Commander in Chief directed witness to convey to Commodore Schley."

Replying to a question put in accordance with this decision, the witness said that his instructions were contained in the memorandum handed him to be delivered to Commodore Schley, which were read to him.

The witness then read dispatch No. 8, of May 21, from Sampson to Schley, telling the latter that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago. He also read the Brooklyn's receipt memorandum showing that this dispatch as well as the accompanying memorandum had been received at 8:15 A. M. on May 23.

The witness identified these as the orders he had carried. He also said that he had carried two other envelopes, one containing orders from the department and the other a memorandum which had not been read to him. He said he had arrived off Cienfuegos at 7 A. M. on May 23, and had gone aboard the Brooklyn for the purpose of delivering the dispatches.

In response to a request from the Judge Advocate, Lieut. Hood related the conversation he had had with Commodore Schley after delivering the orders, saying that he (the witness) had told the Commodore that it was Capt. Sampson's wish that the Flying Squadron should proceed immediately to Santiago, as his information was very positive. His statement was as follows:

"Commodore Schley read the dispatches, and then turning to me, said: 'Captain, Capt. Sampson wishes me to go to Santiago. I cannot do it.' I told Commodore Schley that the Captain certainly expected the squadron to leave the instant I arrived. Commodore Schley then said, in nearly these words: 'I am not at all satisfied that the Spaniards are not here in Cienfuegos. Besides, my ships all want coal.' He continued to say that the Massachusetts, Texas, and the Brooklyn wanted so many tons of coal, and that the day before Capt. Sampson had sent him down the Iowa with only half her coal supply, so that she could not go anywhere; that it was useless to send ships down there only half filled with coal.

WHAT HOOD TOLD SCHLEY.

"I told Commodore Schley that I had passed a collier convoyed by a gunboat only a little before daylight that morning, and it would certainly be there with at least four or five thousand tons of coal within two or three hours. He referred again to his belief that the Spaniards were in Cienfuegos and stated that he had heard some firing about forty miles from port, which he took to be a welcome to the Spanish squadron; he had also seen some smoke which he conceived to be the Spanish squadron, and he believed they were there.

"I said to Commodore Schley then that the information which the Captain had he considered as definite; he had no doubt that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago. Commodore Schley then said to me: 'Capt. Sampson does not understand. He is not on the spot and cannot judge.'

"I also informed Commodore Schley that they certainly expected the squadron to move immediately, and that I had verbal orders from the Commander in Chief which did not appear in my written orders to remain with the Hawk alone at Cienfuegos after the squadron had left, and conduct a blockade for a day or two, or as long as my coal supply lasted."

"Describe the Commodore's manner upon this occasion," said Capt. Lemly.

"The Commodore was sitting in his chair all the time I was talking to him, very quietly. He seemed to be very much perplexed at what to do."

Do you remember whether there was anything said about communication with the insurgents?"

"There was something said by me."

"In the Commodore's presence?"

"No, Chief of Staff on deck. The Commodore was in the cabin."

"Can you state whether or not during the time you were in Cienfuegos with the Hawk any effort was made to communicate with the insurgent Cubans?"

"There was not."

The witness then testified that the steamer Adula, in passing, had reported to the Brooklyn that a cable report had been received at Kingston on May 19, saying that the Spanish squadron was in the harbor at Santiago. Rear Admiral Schley's report of this occurrence was also read, as was his statement discrediting the information, because he then believed the squadron to be in Cienfuegos Harbor. All these reports have been published heretofore.

Mr. Rayner began his cross-examination a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and had not proceeded far when the court took a recess for luncheon.

LIEUT. HOOD CROSS-EXAMINED.

When the court began its afternoon session Mr. Rayner continued his cross-examination of Lieut. Hood. The latter said his recollection was that he had delivered his dispatches to Commodore Schley in his (Schley's) cabin, but it might be that he had handed them to Lieut. Welles, and had walked down to the cabin with him. He thought there was no one in the cabin when the conversation between himself and the Commodore had taken place.

Mr. Rayner was proceeding to question the witness concerning his conversation with Rear-Admiral Sampson when Rear-Admiral Schley leaned over and warned him that this conversation had been ruled out. Mr. Rayner then changed his line of questioning. He said:

"I want to ask you whether in this conversation with Commodore Schley upon this occasion he did not tell you that Capt. Sampson had instructed him before he left for Santiago to satisfy himself that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos."

The reply was: "I gathered from his conversation that he had information in some of the dispatches which were written previously to the dispatch I carried to him, which was of a considerably later date, and therefore, of course, annulled all the others."

"But this dispatch you carried gave him that discretion?"

"That was not the latest dispatch whose contents I knew."

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness concerning the report of the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago and attempted to read a quotation from a magazine article alleged to have been written by Rear Admiral Sampson to sustain his point that the Adula had reported that the fleet remained at Santiago only one day. Mr. Hanna objected to the introduction of the article as testimony. He said among other things:

"I have written magazine articles myself for prominent gentlemen whose names were signed to them." He said, however, that he did not doubt that the article was Rear Admiral Sampson's. The question was ultimately withdrawn for the time being. Capt. Lemly then asked:

"Wasn't it your understanding that the Adula in the communication with the Brooklyn led the officers of the Brooklyn to believe that the Spanish fleet had arrived in Santiago one day and come out of the harbor the next day? Wasn't that the impression it left on your mind?"

The reply was: "The impression made on my mind was no impression whatever. It is my recollection that at that date I knew the fleet was in Santiago."

Capt. Lemly questioned Mr. Hood concerning the dispatches delivered by him to Commodore Schley, eliciting from him the statement that while he carried two dispatches to the Commodore from the Commander in Chief he knew that the information contained in one of them was later than that in the other because the one was dated at Havana and the other at Key West. The Havana dispatch had contained more positive instructions about proceeding to Santiago.

CAPT. McCALLA TESTIFIES.

Lieut. Hood then was excused and Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, who commanded the Marblehead during the Spanish war, was called. Witness had first come into contact with the Flying Squadron on May 19, 1898. When he was proceeding from the south coast of Cuba to Key West he met the squadron on its way to Cuba. Witness said he had not been asked to come aboard the Brooklyn for the purpose of making a report on conditions in Cuba, but had made a full report to Capt. Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's Chief of Staff, when he arrived at Key West. On this point he said:

"In addition to written reports or dispatches which I carried I explained to the Chief of Staff the secret code which I had established with the Cubans near Cienfuegos. This was not done until I heard that Commodore Schley was proceeding to Cienfuegos."

Q.—What was that secret code, briefly? A.—On the 15th and 16th of May, 1898, I had been in communication with three Cuban officers and two privates on the Marblehead, and I had arranged with Lieut. Lavarez, who spoke English very well, a system of signals in case they wished to communicate with the Marblehead or any force. There were to be three horizontal lights at night and three horses in line on the beach by day.

Q.—To whom, according to the best of your recollection, did you communicate that secret code of signals? A.—Only to Capt. Chadwick, Chief of Staff.

Q.—Did you make any written report respecting those signals? A.—Never. It was a secret code, arranged by myself, and I did not wish any publicity to be given this code, because the Cubans might be betrayed by any publicity which would reach the Spanish Government in Havana.

Q.—Did you have any fear of betrayal of our own force in like manner? A.—I thought that was possible, of course; that was in my mind at the time.

Q.—How long after you reached Key West before you made that communication to the Chief of Staff? A.—So soon as I reached the flagship and found that the Flying Squadron had been directed to Cienfuegos.

McCALLA'S DISPATCHES FOR SCHLEY.

Capt. McCalla next told of his return to Cienfuegos on the 24th of May with dispatches for Commodore Schley. He said:

"It had been reported authoritatively in Key West on the 19th of May, and when I sailed on the afternoon of the 21st of May, that the Spanish squadron was still at Santiago."

Q.—And you communicated that information to Commodore Schley verbally? A.—Commodore Schley told me he thought the Spanish squadron was in Cienfuegos; that he had received newspapers from the steamer Adula some days previous; that one of the newspapers contained a cable dispatch from Santiago and from that he gathered that the Spanish force under Admiral Cervera might have sailed from Santiago in time to reach Cienfuegos just before the arrival of the force under his command. I said that I had brought arms, ammunition, and dynamite for the Cuban camp to the westward, and that if he would let me go I would find out at once whether they were in Cienfuegos. He immediately assented. I asked him if he had seen any lights on the beach. He said he had. I asked if he saw three. He said he had. I then said the lights were from Cubans trying to communicate. I may have asked him if he saw three horses in line on the beach by day.

Capt. McCalla then related how he had gone ashore near Cienfuegos and found the Cubans drawn up in line. He gave them food and ammunition. "We found," he added, "that Cervera was not inside the harbor, and that in fact the situation in Cienfuegos was exactly as it was when I left it on the 16th of the same month."

Capt. McCalla said he sent the information obtained to Commodore Schley by the Eagle, signaling that vessel to proceed at full speed and report to the Brooklyn that Cervera was not in Cienfuegos. At that time, witness was steaming with only two boilers, and the Eagle could steam faster than the Marblehead.

Q.—Did you consider the information as of urgent importance then? A.—I considered it of great importance.

Q.—Then what did you do? A.—We followed with the Marblehead, reaching the Brooklyn between 3 and 4 o'clock, somewhat behind the Eagle.

REPORTED CONCERNING CERVERA.

Q.—Did you go on board the Brooklyn? A.—I stood under the quarter of the Brooklyn, and after some conversation with Commodore Schley I asked if he would like me to go on board. He said that he would. I went on board and, of course, confirmed the fact that Admiral Cervera's fleet was not in Cienfuegos. I saw then for the first time the set of instructions for Commodore Schley. During the conversation the Commodore asked me to read the instructions, and after I had read them he asked me what I thought he had better do? Previous to this he had said that he could not coal off Santiago, that the English had demonstrated that ships could not coal at sea. He also said that if he returned to Key West he would be court-martialed. I was afraid of this, and told me the orders which I read. After reading them, I said: "Commodore, I think you must return to Santiago, even if you do not stay there."

Q.—Where were you when Commodore Schley said that if he returned to Key West he would be court-martialed? A.—I was in the cabin of the Brooklyn. The interview lasted perhaps half an hour. Capt. Cook either came in frequently or remained the whole time. Lieut. Sears was with me.

Q.—I assume you do not recollect whether any of those gentlemen were present when that remark was made? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—Did you hear any reports or remarks, conversational or otherwise? A.—While I was there the Flag Lieutenant, I think, came in twice to report signals. One was regarding the amount of coal on each ship. The other was a report to the effect that the Merrimac had 3,900 tons of coal.

Q.—Was anything further said on that subject of going to Santiago? A.—I do not remember that anything was said then in reply to my suggestion. Shortly afterward the Commodore said: "This is a matter I shall have to decide myself, and you may return to your ship."

Q.—Did the Commodore say anything to you at that time to indicate whether it was his intention to go on that evening or on the next day? A.—Nothing.

THE EARTHWORKS AT CIENFUEGOS.

In reply to further questions Capt. McCalla said that no effort had been made while he was with the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos to prevent the Spaniards from continuing the construction of earthworks, which he had been ordered to do.

He said the Marblehead could have gone within range of their works, and that he had been told by a Cuban pilot that the water was deep under the bluffs. Capt. McCalla said that the squadron had not proceeded with "all dispatch to Santiago."

After telling of the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago, of the arrival off that city, and of the retrograde movement toward Key West, the witness was asked if the Marblehead could have coaled on the afternoon and the evening of May 26, when the Flying Squadron arrived off Santiago.

He replied in the affirmative, but said that he had not considered the vessel in need of coal. He also said in reply to questions, that he had not been at any time anxious or apprehensive concerning the coal supply of the Marblehead. He had, he said, coaled on the night of the 27th, at first by boats with bags, but after daylight on the 28th his vessel had gone alongside the collier.

The reason why this had not been done in the beginning, he said, was that he had been apprehensive of injuring the guns of the Marblehead in the dark, the weather conditions having nothing to do with the precaution. Capt. McCalla said he had told Commodore Schley he could coal without difficulty at Cape Haitien. In reply to an explicit question, the witness said that with a collier present he could not have anticipated any difficulty in remaining off Santiago for a considerable time.

In response to questions he next related briefly the circumstances of the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon on May 31. When asked what had been left undone to accomplish the destruction of that vessel, he replied that Commodore Schley had failed to use his entire force in making the attack.

Mr. Hanna inquired if this was an important omission. Capt. Parker, on behalf of Admiral Schley, objected. The objection was sustained by Admiral Dewey, he remarking that "such questions should not be asked under the ruling of the court."

Capt. Parker was about to proceed with further remarks, whereupon Admiral Dewey asked him to desist, saying: "We will adjourn now; we can take all day to-morrow for that."

Accordingly, at 4 P. M., the court adjourned.

SIGNALS NOT RECORDED.

No Report of Messages Exchanged Between the New York and the Station at Aguedores.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Two naval officers, one representing the Government and the other Rear Admiral Schley in the court of inquiry, were at the Signal Office of the War Department to-day searching the records for copies of dispatches that were exchanged between the fleet and signal station at Aguedores between July 1 and July 3, 1898, inclusive.

Nothing could be found, and it is supposed that as the messages were wigwagged, and communicated to Gen. Shafter's headquarters by telephone, the signal officer in charge made no record of them.

The officer, Major Green, has been questioned by telegraph as to whether or not any records were kept of these messages. The messages sought were those between the flagship New York and the shore.

OPPOSES TARIFF CONCESSIONS.

Congressman Hepburn Does Not Want Duties on Cuban Products Remitted—Canal Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa, who is visiting Washington on private business, talked to-day about the prospect of legislation in the coming Congress.

"Since I have been here," he said, "I have heard much talk about the tariff concessions that should be made to Cuba. I have but little sympathy with the idea of concessions. The articles that Cuba would desire to have admitted free of duty, or at a less rate than other nations pay, would be sugar and tobacco. We are probably producing in the United States this year 200,000 tons of beet sugar, justifying the expectation that in ten years' time, with the present conditions continued, we will produce all the sugar needed in the United States.

"This beet sugar industry is one of great value and marked importance to the farming community. Not only do we secure the sugar, but the beet pulp is very valuable in beef production. In the matter of tobacco we are raising wrapper tobacco that is nearly if not quite equal to the Sumatra wrapper, and our filler is equal to a very large proportion of Cuban tobacco; of course not equal to that produced in Pinar del Rio, but quite equal to that which is produced in four of the six divisions of Cuba.

"I think we ought to encourage rather than discourage the sugar and tobacco industries of the United States, and we will strike a serious blow to both if we permit the free entry into this country of Cuban sugar and tobacco."

With reference to the proposition for an Isthmian Canal, Mr. Hepburn said: "I think the same bill will pass the House at the coming session that was passed at the last." Col. Hepburn does not consider the negotiation of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain necessary to the construction of the canal by the United States.

"They Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is the ground for the necessity of a new treaty, has never been thought obligatory except by three Presidents and three Secretaries of State since it was ratified," he continued. "A new treaty, however, will avoid all possibilities of hard feelings between the two countries, and it will refute the idea that we are willing to abrogate a treaty that may or may not be binding."

The changes in the Committee or Inter-State and Foreign Commerce of the House, from which the Canal bill will come, caused by the retirement from Congress of Representatives Hawley and MacAleer, will not, Mr. Hepburn believes, change the sense of the committee on this particular measure."

WESTERN TOUR FOR PRESIDENT

May Visit California, Washington, and Oregon Next Year, Returning, Perhaps, Through the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — President Roosevelt will probably make an extended visit to the Pacific Coast next year. The President has spoken of his intention to several of his friends, among them H. W. Scott of The Portland Oregonian and S. A. Perkins of The Tacoma Ledger, who left for the coast to-day in the belief that this trip would be undertaken.

It is proposed that the President shall visit Washington and Oregon first, going thence to California and returning through the Central Western or Southern States. The President has never visited the Pacific Slope.

MORE CARTER MONEY.

Chicago Depositories Transfer $400,000 to an Eastern City, It Is Reported—Government Detectives on Trail.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Government officials, it is said, have learned that $400,000, said to be a part of the money embezzled by Oberlin M. Carter, now serving a five-year sentence at the Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary, has recently been taken from Chicago depositories to some Eastern city. Secret Service men have gone to the place to seize the funds.

United States District Attorney Solomon Bethea and Lawyer M. H. Whitney, local receiver in the case, said it was expected all the stolen funds would be found in a short time.

MAIL-CARRYING AUTOMOBILES.

An Experiment to be Made with Them in Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The first call for bids for motor vehicles to be used in the Postal Service was made in an order of the Post Office Department to-day. Bids are to be opened here on Oct. 12 for furnishing five vehicles for service at Minneapolis, Minn. The vehicles are to weigh not less than 1,000 pounds each. They will be used from Jan. 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, with a running time not exceeding sixteen hours a day.

Wagons, messengers, and electric cars, now carrying the mails in the area covered, will be supplanted for the time named. The plan is merely an experiment as to the feasibility of such service generally. The vehicles will not be used for collections.

Texas Anti-Trust Law Delinquents.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 27.—Three hundred corporations are in trouble for failing to answer questions from the Attorney General's office relative to their standing under the Texas anti-trust law. County Attorneys in the State have been instructed by the Attorney General to proceed against delinquents, the penalty being $50 to $1,000 fine, and imprisonment for one to ten years. Twenty companies in Fort Worth are involved.

SAMPSON'S COUNSEL DENIED ADMISSION

Rear Admiral Not a Party to Case, Says Schley Court.

W. H. Stayton Will Press the Point Again To-day—Difference Between Lemly and Sampson's Friends.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A determined effort was made to-day to get Rear Admiral Sampson before the Schley court, and this time the attempt was made not by Schley's counsel, but by Sampson's. It was entirely unsuccessful, but it demonstrated that there is a strong difference of opinion between Sampson's friends and Judge Advocate Lemly.

W. H. Stayton of counsel for Sampson has been in attendance at the court daily. When Attorney General Rayner to-day started to read a sentence from Rear Admiral Sampson's Century Magazine article, Solicitor Hanna promptly and vigorously objected, and Mr. Rayner dropped the subject. Mr. Stayton seized the opportunity to get out of his seat in the audience, and into the court, where he presented a letter from Admiral Sampson, dated Sept. 9, naming Messrs. Stayton and Campbell as his counsel.

Lieut. Hood was at that time on the stand, and no immediate reply was made to the request. Mr. Stayton, who was present in the room, then approached Admiral Dewey to remind him of the request. The Admiral told him that a reply would be made to his letter, and asked him to remain outside the railing inclosing the court.

When Lieut. Hood had concluded, Judge Advocate Lemly, by direction of the Court, read Admiral Sampson's letter, which was as follows:

Brockhaven, Lake Sanapee, N. H.,
Sept. 9, 1901.

Sir: I respectfully request that Messrs. Stayton and Campbell be permitted to appear before the Court of Inquiry as my counsel to represent my interests. Very respectfully, WILLIAM T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. N.

Admiral George Dewey, President Court of Inquiry, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Addressing the court, the Judge Advocate thereupon said:

"If the court please, the precept in the third clause from the bottom says: 'Rear Admiral Schley has been informed of his right to be present there in person or by counsel during the investigation to cross-examine witnesses and to offer evidence before the court, should he so desire. The court may at any time grant to others interested and entitled thereto like privileges.'

"I have only to say that I have not considered and I still think that Admiral Sampson is not a party to this inquiry. The matter is one within the discretion of the court."

Admiral Dewey responded:

"The court decides that they cannot appear."

Before the court adjourned the following formal reply to Admiral Sampson's letter was read and a copy of it handed to Mr. Stayton:

Court of Inquiry, Navy Yard,
Washington, Sept. 27, 1901.

Admiral: I am to-day in receipt, through Mr. W. H. Stayton, of your letter of the 9th inst., requesting that Messrs. Stayton and Campbell be permitted to appear before the court of inquiry as your counsel to represent your interests.

In reply you are advised that the court does not at this time regard you as a party to the case now before it, and therefore is unable to comply with your request. Very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY, Admiral U. S. N.,
President of the Court.
Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. Navy.

After the court adjourned Mr. Stayton said that on to-morrow he would renew his request to be allowed to appear in Rear Admiral Sampson's behalf. He added that the continued references to Rear Admiral Sampson were offensive and should be properly met. He further stated that he did not regard favorably efforts on the part of the Judge Advocate to prevent exploitation of Rear Admiral Sampson's part in the war. He thought it better to bring the matter in and meet the questions squarely.

CHURCH IN HAWAII.

Episcopal General Convention to Debate the Subject.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—An important question to be considered by the Episcopal General Convention, which meets here next week, will relate to the position of the Church in Hawaii. A statement written for The Chronicle by a churchman from Honolulu is as follows:

"The people of Hawaii are strongly in favor of their Church being placed under the jurisdiction of an American Bishop and of the American Church being established there. Although the Church in Honolulu has selected two men to attend the General Convention, Gen. Osborne and Clive Davies, they in no sense come as deputies, but merely to further the interests of their Church as far as possible in an unofficial way.

"Sister Beatrice, in charge of St. Andrew's Priory, Honolulu, has also come to San Francisco in the interests of her institution, which it is desired to have transferred to American control."

DEAD MAN'S NAME UNKNOWN.

Body Found Beside Railway Tracks—Letters Addressed to Brooklyn Men.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The body of a well-dressed man was found beside the tracks of the New York Central Railroad near Harriman Station to-day. Coroner Russell of Tarrytown took charge of the body. The man was about twenty-five years old, of medium build, and about 5 feet 9 inches in height.

Two letters were found on him. They are addressed to Joseph Poholo, 92 Hall Street, and Thomas Rice, 112 Hall Street, Brooklyn. His skull was fractured. It is believed he fell from a train.

FATAL TEXAS CLOUDBURST.

Thirteen Men Drowned as They Slept in Camp.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 27.—News has just been received here of a disaster in Presidio County, near the Rio Grande River, on the 25th inst., thirteen men, who were prospecting for cinnibar losing their lives in a flood caused by a waterspout or cloudburst.

The men were in two parties, camped one mile apart in a dry ravine known as Alaminto Creek, in which there had been no water for fifteen months on account of the drought.

The men were asleep at 9 o'clock, when there was a cloudburst several miles up the ravine. A volume of water twenty feet high washed down the channel of the ravine and swept over the men in two camps before they were aware of their danger.

Will Build a New Hotel.

Charles E. Duross has leased the property 432 West Fourteenth Street to James Cuningham for a term of ten years. A new building will be built by Couron Brothers, which is to be used as a hotel.

Browning·King·&·Co

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New York.

SECOND-CLASS RATE RULES.

New Mail Regulations to be Enforced After Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Post Office Department has issued formal notice to all Postmasters that the recent amended postal regulations regarding second-class rates will be enforced strictly after Oct. 1. Periodical publications having the characteristics of books and those the circulation of which is not founded on their value as news or literary journals will not be admissible to the second class.

When a publication has been admitted to the second class the certificate of entry cannot be revoked until so ordered by the department. Unsold or "return" copies, the department announces, may not be mailed by news agents at the pound rate.

$175,000 Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The rear portion of a seven-story building extending from 529 to 531 Arch Street back to Cherry Street, which is owned by Paxson, Comfort & Co., manufacturers of funeral supplies, was considerably damaged by fire to-night. The other occupants of the building, besides the above-mentioned company, are the Oxford Book Bindery, Joseph Potter & Son, straw goods, and F. W. Maurer & Sons, manufacturers of upholsterers' materials. The loss is estimated at $175,000, covered by insurance.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt has appointed the following Postmasters:

New York—Elmira, David M. Pratt, and Holland, Horace Selleck.
Connecticut—Farmington, Edward H. Deming.

MORE SOLDIERS TO COME HOME.

Nine Companies of Coast Artillery to Leave Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—By direction of the Secretary of War the Sixteenth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-eighth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Companies of Coast Artillery have been relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines and ordered to proceed to San Francisco by the first available transport.

Enlisted men serving in their first enlistment and having one year or more to serve will be transferred to companies remaining in the Philippines. Enlisted men of the latter companies having three months or less to serve, and having signified their intention not to re-enlist, will be transferred to the companies returning to the United States.

The Marietta to be Kept in Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—It has been determined that the gunboat Marietta, which has been attached to the Asiatic Station for some time, and which recently arrived in the United States, shall undergo temporary repairs and be kept in commission. In view of the fact that the Machias, the only gunboat attached to the North Atlantic Station, is watching over affairs on the Isthmus, it is thought best to keep the Marietta on active service in the North.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, consisting of Lieut. Col. J. M. Lee of the Sixth Infantry, Capt. J. T. Dickman of the Eighth Cavalry, and Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy of the Quartermaster's Department, will convene at Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 1, for the purpose of recommending sites for barracks and quarters authorized to be erected at that post.

Chaplain H. Percy Silver, Thirtieth Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Flagler, and, on or about Oct. 15, will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mills, Artillery Corps, will take station at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop C of that regiment.

Capt. John Newton, Quartermaster, Sixteenth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Boston, and will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Second Lieut. Matt C. Bristol is transferred, at his own request, from the Thirteenth Cavalry to the First Cavalry, Troop H, and will join that troop.

Major Thomas R. Adams, Artillery Corps, Inspector General, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of the Department of Texas for assignment to duty as Inspector General of that department.

Major Paul Shillock, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Riley and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Col. John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed from San Antonio, Texas, to Governors Island, New York, and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, Oct. 26, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department, to relieve Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, who will retire from active service on that date.

Contract Surgeon Robert C. Eve is relieved from further duty in the Department of the East, on the completion of the temporary duty to which he is now assigned at Fort Fremont, and will proceed to his home, where he will report for annulment of contract.

Navy.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson is

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Material Chosen for the New Episcopal Cathedral.

Local Methodist Churches to Make Efforts to Liquidate Their Mortgages —Baptist Church Extension.

Ever since plans were adopted for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, the question as to the material of which the outer and inner walls were to be constructed has been discussed, not only by the Trustees of the Cathedral with whom the decision rested, but also by all of the many persons interested in the project.

Many have thought that the great granite arch now erected is to be a part of the exterior construction, but, as a matter of fact, the arches, of which the completed one is the first of four, will be entirely hidden both inside and outside, their purpose being only to serve as supports to the square tower which will in time rise above them to a height of 440 feet, more than three times higher than the present arch.

Now that the walls of Belmont Chapel are rising from the ground, passengers on the elevated trains can see for the first time the color of the Cathedral walls. The material is a granite quarried near Yonkers, and, while many have said that the hue, a grayish yellow, is not particularly pleasing, the stone has so many good qualities that the Trustees chose it, knowing that in a few years the color would be softened by time and weather.

At the same time that the Trustees chose granite for the exterior work, they decided to use Frontenac marble for the entire interior finish. A model of the cathedral, made to a scale of one inch to the foot, will be put on exhibition at the Orphan Asylum building, just south of the cathedral.

The New York City Methodist Church Extension and Missionary Society has purchased five lots at Prospect Avenue and Macy Place, in the Borough of the Bronx, and will erect on them an edifice for the use of the congregation of the Prospect Avenue Methodist Church. The building will cost about $20,000.

The Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, who has charge of the twentieth century money-raising movement among the local Methodist churches, yesterday announced that special efforts were to be made this Winter in several of the churches to liquidate their mortgages. Committees are now actively at work securing subscriptions, and it is more than likely that at least two of the more prominent Methodist churches will have their debt paid within a few months.

The Baptist young men of New York are making plans to further the work of church extension in that denomination, and the formation of an organization by them to work in co-operation with the New York Baptist City Mission Society is more than likely. A meeting to discuss the matter has been called for Thursday evening, Oct. 10, in the chapel of Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Oct. 6, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Joseph sold into Egypt.—Genesis, xxxvii., 12-36.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The patriarchs, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt; but God was with him.—Acts, vii., 9.

With this lesson we begin the study of the Gospel, in Joseph. In the history of Jacob, his father, we saw that the grace of God gives the sinner both peace and power with God. But we were not told much as to how these great results were then attained, or how they can now be attained. The simple facts were made known to us. Now, however, in the story of Joseph many details of the plan of grace are unfolded and very beautifully illustrated. These explain the facts.

For this plan of grace thus illustrated sets before us some of the important features of the great scheme of redemption, which provides for the eternal interests of the "Israel" of God. The Scriptures declare that it rests upon two foundation stones: the Love of God and the Guilt of Man. Both are essential foundation elements, and the story of Joseph is a great help to enable us to comprehend how they work together.

Like all plans, that of redemption was prepared long before it was put into operation. This is the very nature of a plan. It is always a provision for something in the future, and a necessary provision. Thus if one intends to build a house he does not first gather together his workmen and bid them build with the material he has provided. But he first designs the plan, the arrangements and proportions of the house, and then calls them together. The plan comes first, and the building afterward. And the character of the plan is always determined by the conditions to be met in carrying it out. Thus, if the house is to be built upon marshy ground the plan must necessarily be very different in many respects—especially in its foundations—from that of one to be built upon a rock or upon the sand.

So the plan of redemption must meet special conditions. It must satisfy both the love of God and the needs of man. It must be so arranged that his sinfulness, so far from being an impediment, must be one of the essential elements of its perfection, just as the sand, the marsh, or the rock are essential elements to be recognized in the planning of a house to insure its stability.

THE TRUTHS PRESENTED.

Now, in this story of Joseph, these great truths are presented to us so simply that every child can comprehend them. Here we see, on the plane of human experiences, how the love of the father—and the guilt of the eleven brothers—worked together in perfect harmony to provide bread and protection in the future, even for those who were guilty. This was evidently the special purpose to be accomplished by everything that occurred. In fact, humanly speaking, there could have been no bread or protection provided without both the love of the father and the guilt of the brothers, any more than redemption could have been accomplished excepting "by the determinate counsel of God" and "by wicked hands" of men. (Acts, ii., 23.)

The story of Joseph is one of the most fascinating stories in the Bible, and his character one of the most perfect. In considering it there will be no difficulty in gaining and holding the attention of either old or young. So far as the facts are concerned, the teacher's work is already well-nigh done, and because every child, although more or less familiar with these facts, is yet never tired of having them repeated, the temptation will be very great to simply tell them over and over again. If any lessons are drawn from them, they will most likely be such only as are suggested by the characteristics most dwelt upon in the telling.

Thus, if we look into the home of Joseph and consider it simply as that of a family of God's people, we will very naturally be struck with the character of the different members of the household. For it will present to us, in very striking colors, the weakness and partiality of the father, the envy, and hatred, and heartlessness of the eleven brothers, and the beautiful simplicity and guilelessness of Joseph. In such a study we can learn much to avoid and much to copy.

If, however, we look upon this family in its outward relationships, we will be struck with the fact that it is one of great historic importance. It is the connecting link, on the one hand, between the patriarchs Abram, Isaac, and Jacob, and the great Jewish nation on the other hand. Studying it from this standpoint, the character of its individual members will be of very little importance. But we will be impressed with the wonderful way in which God overruled events so as to literally fulfill the word spoken to Abraham some 200 years before. (Genesis, xv., 13.) In such a study the hand of God in history will be clearly seen.

HISTORY'S CHIEF LESSON.

All such lessons are doubtless interesting and valuable. They have their place. But it is questionable whether that place is one of the most importance. The relations of man to man, and the rise and progress of nations, are not always, or even generally, the things which should demand our first and most serious consideration. The history of nations is, in fact, only important as we see how it sets forth the progress of Christ's kingdom in the world, and the highest relationships of man are those which connect him with that kingdom. It is with that kingdom that the Scriptures have the most to do.

In studying, therefore, the facts recorded in this story, it is more than probable that they were meant to teach us something more than the folly of unwise dealing with children, or the wickedness of envy, hatred, lying, and murder, or even the overruling providence of God. The records of our daily journals teach all of these every day. But the Scriptures teach them that they may set forth the more clearly the higher things of God's kingdom and the eternal needs of the soul.

If we place the story of Joseph and that of Jesus side by side, this higher plane of thought will at once become evident. Because of this many learned commentators have united in considering him as a type of Christ, although, never being alluded to in this connection in the New Testament, he cannot technically be recognized as such. But if not a type in the strict meaning of that term, yet it must be admitted that his history forms one of the most beautiful and perfect illustrations of Christ's work in redemption to be found anywhere in the sacred Scriptures.

The home of Joseph was not probably very different from most other homes of his time. Jacob, who was the father of all, was more than one hundred years old. He had many children, and every one he dearly loved. He was intensely anxious for their welfare. They had very marked traits of character, and the peculiarities of each were well known to him. He described them fully and accurately on his deathbed, (Genesis, xlix.) They described themselves as "twelve brethren, the sons of one man," (Genesis, xlii., 13.) Thus they recognized clearly one common fatherhood and brotherhood, but that did not make them either virtuous or happy.

Yet many modern reformers appear to think that all that is needed to solve most of the problems of the great family of mankind is simply a somewhat similar recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. It is a very beautiful theory, but there is no gospel in it. It is an attempt to remove the suffering and sorrow of the world without providing for the sin of the world. It had no virtue in the household of Jacob.

BOUND BY SELF-INTEREST.

For we find that in this household, while the father loved all of his children, most of them had no real love for him. They were dependent upon him, but—they hardly gave him more than the merest outward reverence. They had no desire for his fellowship. And among themselves there was no real unity. Self-interest alone kept them together, and it is evident that they were "living in malice and envy, hateful and hating one another," (Titus, iii., 3.) Some, indeed, like Reuben and Judah, at times appear to be moved by better impulses than the others, but Reuben was "unstable as water," and Judah was a very "lion's whelp," (xlix., 49.) Even to our human apprehension, there is nothing very attractive in any of them. To their father was brought only "their evil report," (Verse 2.) With one consent they left their home and "went to feed their father's flocks in Shechem," (Verse 12,) in the very place where he was most hated, (xxxiv., 30.) But they had no thought of him in so doing or considered that the flocks were his and not theirs.

This is a true picture of God's great human household. It is very much larger than Jacob's, but it is very much like it. We are members of it, for it takes in all mankind. He is the Father over all, and men everywhere and in all times are His children. Their natural characteristics are fully described in Romans i., 21-32. No good report has come to Him concerning them, (Psalm liii., 2, 3.)

But in this household of Jacob there was one well-beloved son, of whom it is written: "Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age, and he made him a coat of many colors," (Verse 3.) He was thus very near the father. His dress not only testified of his relation to the father, but it distinguished him everywhere from all others. It made it manifest that his father loved him, and that he loved his father, so that he could in very truth say: "I and my father are one." (John, x., 30.)

Moreover, Joseph and his father were not only bound together by a common love for each other, but they were also one in their love for the brothers far away from home. They knew that this love was not reciprocated, but that did not quench it. It would have been very human, very like the brothers, if they had felt relieved, rather than concerned, because of the long absence of those whose conduct was only a grief to them. But it is not so with true affection. The father yearned after his absent sons. They were his children, and he had watched over them with anxious solicitude from their earliest years. Now, while his heart clung with tenderest affection to "the son of his old age," his beloved son, he was deeply concerned for them. He knew that they were wayward children, and their "evil report" had often troubled him.

SENT HIS OWN SON.

But now they were far away in the land of his and their enemies, and for a long time no tidings had come to him of their welfare. To hear from them he was willing even to be separated for a season from his beloved Joseph, and at once his beloved responded, "Here am I," (Verse 13,) "Lo, I come to do thy will." So Joseph, without hesitation, willingly left his father's house to seek and to find the lost. It was because he loved both his father and his brothers. And Jacob could not, and did not, send a servant; but he sent his well-beloved son. In all this what a perfect representation is there of the great work of redemption! It had its origin in the love of the Father and its manifestation in the love of the Son.

So Joseph left "the vale of Hebron," where his father dwelt, "and he came to Shechem," (Verse 14,) seeking his brethren. Restlessly they were wandering from place to place, and were then encamped in Dothan. There, for a time, they were satisfied with its abundance of pure water and green grass. The name of the place signifies "two cisterns," and travelers say that "here is found at the present day the best pasturage in all that region," (Smith's Dictionary.) This was all that they wanted.

They had no thought of their father or of their home, and no wish to hear from either. So, when Joseph drew nigh there was nothing in him or in his coming that they "should desire him." (Isaiah, liii., 3.) But "when they saw him afar off, even before he came near unto them, they conspired against him to slay him," (Verse 18.) Thus "he came unto his own, and his own received him not." (John, i., 11.) Like the husbandmen in the parable, when they "saw the son they said among themselves, Come, let us kill him," (Matthew, xxi., 38.)

This was their first thought, but Reuben interfered to prevent it. At his suggestion they cast Joseph into one of the dry pits in the neighborhood. (Verse 24.) Reuben's idea was to deliver him out of their hands, but their thought probably was to put him to death by the slow process of starvation, without actually shedding his blood. At the time this expedient satisfied their consciences, but in after years the scene rose up before them again in all of its horrible reality, and they confessed to one another, "We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear," (xlii., 21.)

During the temporary absence of Reuben a band of Arabian merchants drew near. They are called both "Ishmaelites" and "Midianites," (Verses 25, 28.) Both were descended from Abraham. (Comp. xvi., 15 and xxv., 1, 2.) At the suggestion of Judah, Joseph was taken up out of the pit and sold to these merchantmen. The price paid for him was only "twenty pieces of silver," (Verse 28,) but it was sufficient in their eyes. It relieved them of his presence and all concern for his welfare. They supposed that it was the last that they would ever hear or see of him, little dreaming that one day they would stand before his judgment seat craving mercy at his hands. This is the feeling and the mistake of many who reject Christ, even in our own day.

When they had completed this transaction Joseph's brothers "killed a kid of the goats and dipped" his coat "of many colors in its blood, (Verses 31 and 32.) With this in their hands, and with a lie upon their lips, they returned to their father. And when he was overwhelmed with grief, with one accord they "rose up to comfort him," (Verse 35.) With seeming affection they called him "father," and sought to commend themselves to him by outward devotion and services. But it was as true then as it was later, when One greater than Joseph said, "He that honoreth not the Son honoreth not the Father which hath sent Him." (John v., 23.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the relation of the story of Joseph to our recent studies, and what does it bring before us?

What are the characteristics of all plans, and how do they apply to the plan of redemption as set forth in the story of Joseph?

What is said of this story and of the lessons to be drawn from it?

How can its higher teaching be learned, and what is said of Joseph as a type of Jesus?

What was fully recognized in the home of Joseph, and what is said of it?

What were the characteristics of Jacob's household, and of what is it a true picture?

What position in this household did Joseph occupy, and how was it shown?

What did the love of Joseph and his father lead them to do?

Where did he find his brothers, and how did they receive him?

How did the brothers seek to please their father, when they had rejected his son, and what is said of it?

COAL COMBINATION OFFICERS.

Nine Properties Formally Taken Over by the Clarksburg Fuel Company.

The Clarksburg Fuel Company, incorporated recently under the laws of West Virginia, took over by formal transfer yesterday the following properties: Kinnickinnick Coal Company, Colonial Coal and Coke Company, Interstate Coal Company, Pursegloye Brothers & Co., Park Coal Company, O'Neil Coal and Coke Company, Clarksburg Coal and Coke Company, Two Lick Coal Company, and Dixie Coal Company, representing an annual tonnage of 1,000,000 tons.

Officers and Directors were elected as follows: President—James T. Gardiner; Vice President and Treasurer—T. M. Jackson; Directors—W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Walter G. Oakman, Charles R. Flint, Charles T. Barney, James T. Gardiner, George W. Young, August Belmont, T. M. Jackson, and C. W. Watson.

Bonds and Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $929,756.30 for Government bonds of the aggregate face value of $672,500. The total amount paid for bonds during the week ended last night was $4,590,694.85. The sum of $50,000 in currency was transferred to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes.

Secretary of Treasury Buys Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased bonds as follows: $49,000 of long 4s, $8,100 of short 4s, and $7,260 of short 3s—a total of $508,360.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The Court of Appeals will reconvene Monday. The first three days of the session will be taken up with the consideration of appeals from orders and motions. The calendar is as follows:

MONDAY—Hackett vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society; in re application Grade Crossing Commissioners of Buffalo; in re application of Buel; People ex rel. Pumpyansky vs. Kearn; People ex rel. Bolles vs. York, Police Commissioner; Keegan vs. Smith; People, upon complaint of Proctor, vs. Kings County Republican General Committee; in re Huntington, deceased; in re application of Borkstrom; in re application of Clark; People ex rel. Laylor vs. York, Commissioner; Campbell vs. Rockwell; People ex rel. Frank Brewery vs. State Commissioner of Excise; Hammond vs. National Life Association; People vs. Biesecker.

TUESDAY—In re Hart estate of Woods; People ex rel. Kendall vs. Feitner, Commissioner of Taxes; in re application to acquire title to Pier 39, East River; People ex rel. Peck vs. Supervisors Genesee County; in re Randall; People ex rel. Beaman vs. Feitner, Tax Commissioner; in re Allaire; in re application of Stutsbach vs. Coler, as Controller, appellant; in re application of Howard; People ex rel. Cantwell vs. Coler, Controller.

WEDNESDAY—In re Richmond; People ex rel. Oakwood vs. Syracuse; People ex rel. New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society vs. Coler, Controller; People ex rel. Fleischman vs. Caldwell, Sheriff; in re application of Moulton; People ex rel. Cammann vs. Feitner; People ex rel. Thompson vs. Feitner; People ex rel. the Broadway Realty Company vs. Feitner.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Josephine Heyman, Samuel P. White, Katharina Held, Mary Curry.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—John Cyriacks vs. Lawrence Reynolds—James J. Nealis. First National Bank vs. Eureka Stable Company—Edward S. Fowler.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—King vs. Smith—Charles L. Cohn. Badenhausen vs. Badenhausen—Henry M. Goldfogle. Rothschild vs. Farber—George T. Taylor. Van Osten vs. Van Osten—Wauhope Lynn. In re Shaw—Jesse Stearns.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Gormlay vs. Boyle—John H. Judge. Speir vs. Hamilton—John H. Judge. Johnston vs. Hamilton—Daniel F. Cohalan. New York Investment and Improvement Company vs. Burne—John Delehunty. Metropolitan Improvement Company vs. Burne—Howard Beck.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Clarke vs. Clarke—G. Tarleton Goldsmith.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—In re Hanlein—John N. Lewis.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ASCHER WEISSMAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets of Ascher Weisman, grocer, of 42 Stanton Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 24th inst.

MAX STRUMPF.—The place of business of Max Strumpf, manufacturer of trousers at 33 Lispenard Street, has been closed up and all the stock has been removed. Mr. Strumpf began business as a dealer in woolen rags in 1887 and began the manufacturer of trousers about a year ago.

JOHN GRAHAM.—A deficiency judgment for $15,298 was docketed yesterday against John Graham in favor of the Germania Life Insurance Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the dwelling houses 462 and 464 Lexington Avenue and 109, 113, and 119 East Forty-fifth Street.

THE LENGERT WAGON COMPANY.—Benjamin Barker has been appointed temporary receiver of the assets of the Lengert Wagon Company of 302 to 308 West Fifty-third Street, against which concern a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 25th inst. by Judge Adams of the United States District Court.

THE HENRY W. GIBBONS COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received three attachments against the Henry W. Gibbons Company, manufacturer of steam and hot water heaters at Bloomsburg, Penn., with an office in this city at 136 Liberty Street, in favor of the following creditors: The Crane Company, $635; Martin J. Hoban, $816, on an assigned claim of the J. C. Turner Cypress Lumber Company, and Ogden & Wallace, $338. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a Pennsylvania corporation. The Sheriff took charge of the office at 136 Liberty Street. The company was incorporated on Jan. 26 with a capital stock of $40,000.

G. L. SCHUYLER & Co.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed James W. Hawes temporary receiver of the assets of the firm of G. L. Schuyler & Co., wholesale lumber dealers at Ninety-eighth Street and East River, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 25th inst., on the application of John Jay McKelvey, solicitor for the petitioning creditors. It was stated that the assets consist of the lumber yard, horses, wagons, book accounts, and extensive interests in building operations, concerning which it is especially necessary that careful attention should be given. The gross value of the assets is approximately $85,000. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $50,000.

MARY H. ARCHIBALD.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed M. Linn Bruce temporary receiver of the assets of Mary H. Archibald, doing business as the Archibald Lumber Company, at Yonkers, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 24th inst. with a bond of $18,000, on the application of Andrew Archibald, her agent, to hold the property until a trustee is elected. The assets consist of lumber, $10,000; good accounts, $6,000, and equity in real estate, value unknown. The Sheriffs of New York and Westchester Counties and the City Marshals are restrained from taking any further proceedings against her.

Out of Town.

WOODS MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY.—The Woods Motor Vehicle Company of Chicago was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday, pending the hearing of bankruptcy proceedings asked for by employes of the concern, who claim to be unable to collect wages aggregating $500.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ROBERT L. DANNENBERG.—Robert L. Dannenberg, residing at 180 St. Nicholas Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,084 and no assets. The debts were contracted in the past seventeen years at Baltimore, Chicago, Newark, and this city.

WILLIAM EVERETT HOUSE.—William Everett House, clerk, at 69 Worth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,295 and no assets. The liabilities are for rent of 332 Broadway from May 1, 1900, to Feb. 1, 1902, $4,025, and for merchandise, $270.

ALFRED BELEY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Alfred Beley, druggist, at 918 Sixth Avenue, corner of Fifty-second Street, by the following creditors: Lehn & Fink, $686; Charles W. Purdy, $145, and Meinecke & Co., $78. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that on Sept. 13 he transferred the business, valued at $6,000, to E. B. Swann for $3,250; that he paid out of the proceeds of the sale $600 to H. J. Kelly of Belmar, N. J., to prefer him, and $500 to a Mr. Heller. Mr. Beley has been in the drug line for many years and bought this store in March, 1898.

J. LEVY & Co.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Levy and Abraham Weinstein, composing the firm of J. Levy & Co., wholesale dealers in children's clothing at 21 Bond Street, by the following creditors: John A. Dobson, $1,353; Simon Nachtigall, $34, and Liberman, Levy & Co., $58. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that during August and September they transferred all their outstanding accounts and bills receivable, amounting to $13,000, to the State Bank, and on Sept. 24 transferred all their stock and fixtures to persons whose names are unknown. Mr. Levy began business in December, 1898, and Mr. Weinstein became a partner a year ago. On May 1 they claimed a capital of $19,000.

JAMES F. WOOD & SON.—James F. Wood & Son, composed of James F. Wood and James F. Wood, Jr., who keep a general store at Roscoe, Rockland County, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $32,872 and nominal assets $27,373. The assets consist of store property $8,000, mortgaged for $3,000; stock in trade, $1,500; furniture at farm, $1,700; horses, wagons, and implements, $675; accounts, $15,475, and cash, $25. There are about 160 creditors. James F. Wood has individual liabilities of $24,000, of which $22,500 are secured by real estate mortgages and $1,500 accommodation paper. His assets consist of real estate $26,100, and horse, carriage, and farm utensils $325. The principal portion of the real estate is a large farm and country boarding house, which he started two years ago. He values it at $23,000, and it is mortgaged for $20,000.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 197 failures in the United States during the week, against 158 for the previous week, and 169, 129, 166, and 189 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 69; New England, 41; Southern, 21; Western, 41; Northwestern, 9; Pacific, 12, and Territories, 4. Canada had 34, against 23 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKRON, Charles A.—City of New York.	$261
AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER COMPANY of New York—City of New York	261
AUGUSTIN, Faustin—H. Young, costs	79
BROWN, Morris—City of New York	261
BENTLEY, Charles E.—City of New York	115
BECHER, Harris—City of New York	261
BELLIS, John R.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	96
BLAUSTEN, Nathan—J. E. Linde Paper Company	18
BURIAN, Edwin—J. E. Linde Paper Company	11
BLOHM, John H.—C. Casey	170
BERKOWITZ, Morris—M. Schwartz and others	80
BERGERON, Louis W.—Pittsburg Plate Glass Company	48
CRUGER, Fred C.—J. H. Williamson	125
CLARK, Edson L.—A. J. Provost	275
CLARKE, James W.—W. R. H. Martin	83
BOLGER, Peter W.—M. Rosenfield and others	77
DUDENHAUSEN, Abraham F.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	15
BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G. and Joseph —Southern National Bank of New York.	143
CONANT, Jennie V.—M. G. Lucas	67
ESTY, James B.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	112
EDELMAN, Jacob—City of New York	503
ESQUIVAR, Emil—City of New York	987
GOLDSTEIN, Max—J. E. Linde Paper Company	25
FINN, Bernard—L. & M. Goldstieker	80
FEINBERG, Shary L. and Leopold Jankelson—J. E. Linde Paper Company	18
FRUET, Gustav D.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	32
FLYNN, Michael J.—K. Elias, as guardian	2,763
FLORENCE, Rose—M. L. Ernst and others	55
GIBSON PIANO MANUFACTURING Company—City of New York	261
GALLUNNE, Mary E.—D. B. Powell and others	87
GOLDMAN, Gustav—City of New York	573
GILLMARTIN, Fannie H.—City of New York	44
HICKOK PRINTING COMPANY—Carter Rise Company	79
HEYMAN, Adolph—H. Kraus	87
HILGERS, William—Builders' League of New York	573
HEIM, Bernard—D. A. Fisher	44
HELLER, Maurice—City of New York	222
HARRIS, Emil—J. E. Linde Paper Company	358
JACKSON, David—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	26
JACOBSON, Wolf—A. Holihan and others	101
FEDER, Julius—J. Roberts	27
GABAY, Henry G.—J. E. Doane and others, costs	84
KINNEAN, Beverly A.—W. Earle	198
KNOWLES, Edward M.—J. Roberts	228
KAHN, Lewis—G. Borchardt	82
GRAHAM, John—Germania Life Insurance Company	126
LORD, Bernard H.—T. O'R. Hausen and others	15,298
GOLDSTEIN, Max—J. E. Linde Paper Company	188
MAHER, James J. E.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	25
MARTY, Isidore—Engel-Heller Company	19
MARTY, Isidore—M. D. Marsullo	511
McLAUGHLIN, William—A. Worms and others	272
PEERS, William S.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	478
PAIGE, Edward W.—Continental Insurance Company	12
PAIGE, Edward W.—Continental Insurance Company	1,428
ROPHINE ROUIS COMPANY—City of New York	1,017
RYAN, George G. and Martin J.—C. J. Bogrre	55
ROSENBERG, Philip—J. O. Lefferts and others	28
STEPHAN, Charles—J. A. Murray	328
SIMMONS, Charles M.—H. Kelley	213
SCHWALBE, Morris—A. Holihan and others	1,277
STEIKE, Augusta—L. Teshner	28
SCHNEIDER, Peter, and Louis Koenig—M. Grimes	169
STRAUCH, Morris—A. Lubetkin and others	34
STOLL, Joseph A.—Dimock & Fink Company	244
SILVERSTEIN, Louis—F. H. Ryder	3,153
SCHERMER, Rebecka—L. Steinhardt and others	323
SNOOK, Frederick E.—J. W. Carroll	556
SMITH, Edwin—J. Briemer	50
VON GERICHTEN, Frank—Acker, Merrall & Condit	117
ZEIGFELD, Florence, Jr.—J. Mencher	161
	50

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:53	Sun sets...5:49	Moon rises. ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:14	Gov. Isl'd...7:39	H. Gate...9:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:36	Gov. Isl'd...7:57	H. Gate...9:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, West Indies	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
	1:00 P. M.	
Furnessia, Glasgow, via Londonderry	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Herschel, Santos and Southern Brazil	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Maracaibo	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Saracca, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
North Star, Portland	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nuara, Newfoundland	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Torino, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Servia, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Braemar. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand; which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 28 and up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 13. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 13 and up to Oct. 19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. 19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 28.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Columbia, London, Sept. 11.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 27.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Sept. 21.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.
Toronto, Hull, Sept. 15.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.

El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
Grangense, Barbados, Sept. 22.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 21.
Masaba, London, Sept. 19.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Minneapolis, London, Sept. 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 25.
Trave, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Guyandotte, Norfolk, Sept. 30.
Hekla, Christiansand, Sept. 18.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 21.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 18.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 1.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Sept. 21.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Arrived.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London, Sept. 13, in ballast with one passenger to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) Metus, Surinam, &c., Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool, Sept. 18, and Queenstown, 19th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:36 A. M.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with md

KIND WORDS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Fiftieth Anniversary of This Newspaper Brings Many Messages of Congratulation.

Rev. WILLIAM IRVIN, New York City—I wish to be one of the many who are offering THE TIMES congratulations on its jubilee. I read it daily during its first and following years, and most of the time since, and take and read it daily now. Your clever fac simile of the first number came to me like the familiar face of an old friend. I recall vividly Henry J. Raymond and hearing him speak in Congress and elsewhere. Your supplement is an interesting and valuable souvenir of a worthy and notable history.

Heaven speed THE TIMES through its second half century and long beyond—

"And, cast in some diviner mold,
May the new cycle shame the old."

Rev. WILLIAM A. MATSON, D. D., Honorary Secretary of the Church Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews—I bought and read the first number of THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES, and from that day I have always welcomed its clean and cultured presence in my home.

Mrs. A. H. JANES, widow of J. Janes of the firm of Slote & Janes, stationers, New York City—In your paper this morning, Sept. 27, I see that Justice Jackson O. Dykman thinks it might be interesting for you to know how many persons have taken THE TIMES for the fifty years. Now, I can't say that we have taken it from the first, but I do know that we have taken it for over forty-nine years.

A Congratulation in Rhyme.

Jubilee! Oh! Jubilee!
Such a penn'orth I never did see,
Saith one who was with you in Antiquitee,
Whose initials, as you see, are O. G.

New York City, Sept. 25, 1901.

CHARLES M. LEWIS, Asbury Park, N. J.—I wish you success, and I think your Jubilee Number a hummer.

THE W. H. DAVENPORT FIRE ARMS COMPANY, Norwich, Conn.—We wish you many future triumphs.

WILLIAM HECKER, Jersey City—Please accept my congratulations and best wishes for the success of truly clean journalism.

THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTE FOR SAVINGS, Jersey City—Accept our congratulations on your fiftieth anniversary. May you live to celebrate your centennial.

SIMON A. STERN, Philadelphia—Heartiest congratulations on the jubilee of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and best wishes for even greater success.

HUGH J. CHISHOLM, President of the International Paper Company, 30 Broad Street—I congratulate you upon the production of such a beautiful souvenir representing the fiftieth anniversary of your paper.

RICHARD SIDENBERG, 477 and 479 Broadway—Allow me to extend to you my best wishes for continued success and prosperity. I continue to enjoy reading your paper, and consider it the best daily newspaper published.

Prof. CHARLES F. KROCH, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.—Permit me to say that if all our papers were as clean as THE NEW YORK TIMES there would be a notable diminution of crime.

P. I., Brooklyn—Many thanks for your beautiful jubilee supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The pictures of the distinguished men are good for the eyes as the matter of THE TIMES is good for the brain of an observer and student.

LEON MILLER, 1,019 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street—Please allow me to congratulate you on your success in the last fifty years, and I hope you will have fifty years more of prosperity.

GEORGE C. BATCHELLER & Co., 845 Broadway—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of THE NEW YORK TIMES, under date of Sept. 25, and congratulate you upon the handsome Jubilee Number.

JOSEPH BUTLER HILTON, 10 Wall Street—My congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary. THE NEW YORK TIMES gives more for the money than any other publication I know of. Long life and prosperity for THE TIMES.

RALPH M. JACOBY, Banker and Broker, 40 and 42 Wall Street—Allow me to congratulate you on your anniversary number. It is the most interesting one I have ever seen and contains much valuable information that every one should have. Accept my congratulations.

HORACE WATERS & Co., pianos, 134 Fifth Avenue—We feel that we are in very distinguished company in your "jubilee" edition, and when you publish your "centennial" edition we hope still to be with you. Accept, please, our compliments and congratulations.

Capt. ROBERT, 71 Worth Street—I am very happy to say that I have been a constant reader of your impartial paper since the time of the great Editor Henry J. Raymond, and in all questions, whether little or great, you have always said the right thing at the right time. I wish you many happy returns of the day.

A. C. BENEDICT & Co., 28 Bowery—As readers and admirers of THE NEW YORK TIMES for fifty years, we beg to offer our congratulations on the celebration of its jubilee. The perusal of the Jubilee Number has afforded us much pleasure. You have our best wishes for a long continuance of its success and prosperity.

WILLIAM E. HAWKHURST, Westbury Station, N. Y.—I remember when THE TIMES first came out, and have taken the daily uninterruptedly since 1860, and it seems like an old friend. No other paper compares with it in tone and usefulness.

LEO N. LEVI, President, Independent Order B'Nai Brith—Permit me to congratulate you on the Jubilee of THE TIMES and on the splendid manner in which the same was celebrated by the extra edition which was issued. Along with many others I regret that the extra almost ignored the influence which you have exercised in making THE TIMES so great a factor in American civilization.

JESSE LARRABEE, Lawyer, 18 Wall Street—I beg to say that I have been a reader of your valuable paper for more than twenty-five years, and can fully indorse your claim that you print "All the news that's fit to print." Trusting that you may continue the same policy, I offer you my congratulations upon your fiftieth anniversary.

HORACE B. FRY, 146 Lexington Avenue—Allow me to testify to the wonderful feat in journalism your issue of to-day exhibits. I have read THE TIMES from the first, and the gold cover on its Jubilee Number is the appropriate accompaniment of the sterling record of fifty years. Any reader must be greatly interested in your frank history. You have my best wishes.

ALBERT ULMANN, 40 Exchange Place—Permit me to add my congratulations to the many you have received. I am particularly glad to have your Jubilee Number. It is an interesting and valuable contribution to the records of the city's history.

SIG. H. ROSENBLATT, 9 and 11 Wall Street—As a lover of art, it was more than a pleasant surprise to me to find your beautiful and artistic Jubilee Number among the folds of your "clean" sheet. May your paper prosper as it deserves.

THOMAS F. RAY, 555 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street—May I offer my sincere congratulations on the semi-centennial of your fair, stainless, intrepid sheet. I have always regarded THE TIMES as the cleanest, most reliable, and consistent of our New York dailies. It is doing a good work. My earnest wishes for its prosperity.

JOSEPH SILVERMAN, D. D., Rabbi, Temple Emanu-El—Accept my heartiest congratulations upon the Golden Jubilee of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is an event for which no doubt the earlier owners of the paper deserve some recognition, but developments have shown that the present owner and managers have alone made that event possible. May the position of THE TIMES be only a stepping stone for greater power and prosperity.

WHARTON DICKINSON, 150 Nassau Street—No good American or true citizen can ever forget the gallant fight made by THE TIMES against the infamous Tweed ring in the early seventies, nor the consistent manner in which it has ever supported an honest administration of affairs National, State, and municipal. I hope the next half century may prove as prosperous for THE TIMES as that just completed.

S. H. DITCHETT, Managing Editor, The Dry Goods Economist—The Dry Goods Economist, five years your senior, congratulates you on attaining your fiftieth birthday and hopes that THE NEW YORK TIMES, the exponent of clean yet progressive journalism, will long continue to be one of the institutions of which New York has every reason to be proud.

The Rev. F. BARROWS MAKEPEACE, Pastor of Trinity Congregational Church—Accept my sincere felicitations upon your day of jubilee. Your wide-awake and well-regulated service in rendering "all the news that's fit to print" gives great satisfaction to me as one of your daily readers. You have fought a good fight for the purity of the city. THE TIMES has become one of the defenses of civic righteousness. May you attain to the wisdom of Solomon and the age of Methusaleh.

Mrs. MAUD NATHAN, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street—The Jubilee issue of THE TIMES was a triumph for the better class of journalism, I congratulate you upon the success which has crowned your efforts to publish a newspaper which is cheap without being nasty. Just as we enjoy a homemade meal after a Summer of hotel cooking, so we enjoy the mental food prepared by THE TIMES after our attacks of mental indigestion from the mess served us in sensational papers.

JUSTIN D. WHITE, 71 Broadway—The writer, who is, he believes, one of your oldest subscribers, wishes to extend to you heartiest congratulations and thanks for your semi-centennial issue. It is worthy of your great paper and will be carefully treasured and preserved. For forty-five years THE NEW YORK TIMES has been daily welcomed at my home, with "All the News That's Fit to Print"; no cruel cartoons, no sensationalism, but in every way a dignified and model family paper. That THE NEW YORK TIMES may see many semi-centennials is my earnest wish.

WILLIAM A. EDDY, Bayonne, N. J.—Your wonderful Jubilee Number I have put away carefully for record and for reference. When I visited Lincoln's monument at Springfield, Ill., in 1884, the custodian, Mr. Powers, wrapped up some photographs which I bought of him in an old newspaper. To my amazement this paper proved to be a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of 1856, containing an account of Brooks's assault on Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, the latter being beaten over the head with a cane. To my great regret this old paper was lost after I reached New York.

JOHN J. CLANCY, Real Estate, 1,783 Broadway—I have been a constant reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the past twenty-five years, deriving great pleasure from the reading of the same, as an able and decidedly cleanly paper. The Jubilee Number is a "thing of beauty," and well worth preserving for all time for historical reference.

THE TIMES has ample reason to be proud of its achievements during the past fifty years, publishing, as you justly put it, "only the news that's fit to print."

E. J. SNEAD, 63 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn—THE NEW YORK TIMES has ever been my favorite paper. Its editorials have been timely, impartial, just, and ably written. Your Jubilee Number is certainly a credit to your enterprise. Its covers are fine and the historical articles not only worthy of careful reading, but of being kept for future reference. The public appreciates such a clean paper as THE NEW YORK TIMES. I desire to join with them in wishing you continued and increasing prosperity and power. May it ever be your aim to make your paper a greater power for good, thus increasing the confidence of the public in and their patronage for your most excellent paper.

WILLIAM N. PENNEY, 32 Franklin Street—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which I have perused with very great interest. As a humble member of the staff of THE TIMES from 1871 to 1883, it afforded me much pleasure to read the history of its half century of usefulness, and to look upon the pictures of distinguished men who have helped to make it great. I do not know which to admire more—the beautiful twentieth century typography and illustrations of the Jubilee Number or its accompanying reproduction of the first issue of the then infant in journalism, which has since grown to sturdy manhood and made history—municipal, State, and National. I sincerely wish THE TIMES fifty years more of prosperity and increased honor in its splendid field it now occupies among the clean, respectable, patriotic newspapers of the United States.

JOHN FRANKENHEIMER, lawyer, 25 Broad Street—As a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I desire to join in the congratulations that have been showered upon you. If all your readers who appreciate what THE NEW YORK TIMES is to them and to the community, were to write you letters of congratulation upon the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of your newspaper, the New York Post Office would undoubtedly protest against your monopolizing the city mail. Because it prints only such news as is fit to print, THE TIMES has became the recognized leader of decent journalism in this country. Its success is a triumph of decency over sensationalism. It bids fair to attain in this community the same pre-eminence for dignity, thoroughness, reliability, and influence that has been achieved by The London Times abroad. May your success and influence equal that of your English namesake, and may such success be achieved in the future as in the past by printing only that which is fit to print.

CHARLES HECHT, tailor, 494 Manhattan Avenue—From East, West, North, and South I have to-day read the congratulations of many of your contemporaries, and I also desire to join in the ever-swelling chorus. Only since you have reduced the price to one cent has it been possible for me to be numbered as one of your readers, and in congratulating you upon the jubilee all I can add is, may you in the future do what you have done in the past. A newspaper, to my mind, is something that not only presents the news in readable form, but also gives to its readers such articles that will tend to elevate them, and that you are doing so goes without saying. I for one can truly say that your paper has been to me an educator. Its editorials have always been good ones; its forum is one of the most interesting parts; but to go ahead with each of its different departments would be but a repetition of what I have said.

All that I can add is that I hope your paper will do for the public in the future what it has been and is doing, for only through such as you can we all be united.

HENRY S. ALLEN, Publisher, 123 East Twenty-eighth Street—As a personal friend, and, of course, an appreciative one, of the founder of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the late brilliant editor, statesman, and manly man, Henry J. Raymond, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on the happy and auspicious anniversary of THE TIMES—the fiftieth since it was published. Its fifty years of life have been a series of lofty aims and great achievements, and were Mr. Raymond alive to-day, he would be proud of the way his successors have edited the journal he founded and loved. In my humble opinion it is the world's model of excellence in its editorial department, its editorials being timely, wise, varied, and full. They display ability of the highest order. I have read THE TIMES every day since it was first published, and as a newspaper it is abreast of the times. As a moral power or agency its benefits to the city have been incalculable. Long may its phenomenal but richly deserved prosperity continue.

BRONX, New York City—Brilliant in conception, faultless in execution, and of unbounded interest, the triple issue of THE TIMES—the fac simile of its first issue, the historical supplement with its resplendent illuminated cover, and the current issue—form an example of newspaper enterprise for which it is difficult to express adequate appreciation. In reading the first issue one is struck with the coincidence that many of the same subjects were interesting the people fifty years ago as during the present year—Cuban independence, the Nicaragua Canal, an international yacht race, and the receptions and speechmaking attending the President's tour. There is a rural quaintness in some of the paragraphs, as, for instance, the alarm of fire which the "item gatherers" failed to verify, but on the whole it is a publication which the present publishers may look on with pride, as indeed they may on the reminiscent sketch of its subsequent career. Many thanks for the literary treat and pleasant surprise afforded by the Jubilee Number. May the coming years bring added laurels.

A. J. E., New York City—The jubilee supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES has awakened in me more than ordinary interest and recollections. In reading the historical sketch presented recalls vividly to my mind the men and events of the period therein mentioned. I remember well the first numbers of THE TIMES. I was at that time a resident of the City of Rochester and a student in the university. Mr. Raymond I often met on his frequent visits to the city, when he delivered literary lectures and made political speeches. He was a great favorite with our citizens, and the lecture hall was always crowded with attentive audiences to listen to him. He was regarded as one of the ablest speakers and most brilliant writers of the day. He was on the lecture platform the peer of Greeley, Emerson, Whipple, Curtis, and that host of splendid scholars and speakers who annually visited the "Flour City" in that period when lyceum lectures were popular. The likeness you present of Mr. Raymond is excellent. In looking at it I can well recall many an occasion when I was one of a large audience in Corinthian Hall listening eagerly and delightedly to Mr. Raymond's addresses and speeches. Mr. Raymond frequently visited his cousin, Mr. E. A. Raymond, then a prominent lawyer in Rochester. He, too, has long since "gone over to the great majority." And now, after the lapse of half a century, I, as a daily THE NEW YORK TIMES with the same zest and interest that I did in those early days. It is a newspaper which, I believe, has no superior, perhaps no equal, in all that which makes a newspaper valuable and a daily necessity.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Sayville, L. I.—I have received the Jubilee Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrating the fiftieth anniversay of its birth. It is not only a beautiful work of art, but most interesting from its contents. Those of us who lived through those exciting times in both city and National politics can recall many of the events you chronicle, provided we were then of an age to understand them. I took a most active part in the battle against the famous and infamous "Tweed Ring" than most people are now aware of. I not only had been chairman, "Boss," if you please, of the Democratic Union, the only organization fighting a political battle against it, and had gone on for years in times of desperate struggle and reiterated failure—for an honest election was then unknown—but when the Committee of Seventy was appointed I was made chairman of its Executive Committee, and finally was left in sole charge by the committee's adjourning sine die and giving me absolute and entire command for good or evil, for defeat or victory. I succeeded, with the people's help, in that wonderful uprising which surprised even me, and hence I deserve a good deal of the glory and honor of success and the election of Mr. Havemeyer. I was in command at the battle, sole command, the higher officers may not have been twenty miles away, but they were in their beds when I was watching to see that our polling booths were in place and our tickets at hand for the electors. THE TIMES gave us efficient aid, it had at first been nearly the sole support of the reform movement. To it all honor then, and may it live through other jubilees with as much credit to itself and benefit to the public.

HENRY CHADWICK, Brooklyn—Reading over your splendid Jubilee Number of THE TIMES of to-day, with great pleasure and with eager interest, I am reminded of the fact that I began writing up cricket for THE TIMES under the city editorship of the late Mr. Augustus Maverick in the Summer of 1856, when the paper was published in the old brick building corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets. And also of another fact that I wrote up baseball for over six years for THE TIMES under the city editorship of the late Mr. Winsor during the decade of the seventies, and while on THE TIMES I recall the pleasant fact that in the forty years of my journalistic experience—dating from the decade of the forties—I never enjoyed my editorial work more thoroughly than I did when the recipient of the courtesy and consideration shown me in THE TIMES ediorial department. In the existing rough experience the young members of the reportorial staff of the majority of the daily papers are subject, to, as a rule, it is a pleasant thought to me to remember how pleasant our journalistic work was under such veterans of the old times as Messrs. Raymond of THE TIMES, Dana of The Sun, Hudson of The Herald, Reid of The Tribune, and half a dozen others in those old newspaper days with whom I was connected in my labors as a young sporting writer. What a glorious past THE NEW YORK TIMES has to fall back upon in the history of metropolitan journalism! If it had done no more effective and purifying work than that of the grand campaign against the "Tweedism" of the old era of metropolitan governmental corruption, which battle THE TIMES so brilliantly won, that alone would give it a record to be proud of; but there is that of its existing motto of only printing "All the news that's fit to print," giving it a reputation for carrying out the true object of every properly edited newspaper, which is "the moral education of the people," side by side with that of our churches, our colleges, and our public schools. I am a constant reader of THE TIMES, and hope to be so for some years to come, even though I have passed the Scriptural period of life of "threescore and ten." I wish THE TIMES the success its excellence so fully merits.

JAMES PECH, Ph. D., LL. D., Mus. Doc., of New College, Oxford, and the University of the State of New York.—Allow me to add a word or two of tribute to the other communications appearing in admiration of the noble career of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the past fifty years. From almost its inception down to the present time I have been a daily reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it is now a matter of great satisfaction to me that during a period of some thirty-five years I was, by my professional occupation, brought into contact with many of the shining lights who, as writers on musical, artistic, and literary subjects, filled the various departments on your paper. I remember very well on my arrival in this country as a musical director and conductor, and when filling an official position as organist and choirmaster in a well-known and influential parish in this city, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, whose polite and urbane beavior toward me and his assistance in furthering the cause of some of my ambitions made an indelible impression on me which can never be erased from my memory. I also remember with gratitude the various kind offices rendered to me by such scholars and gentlemen as Mr. Edward Seymour, Mr. W. L. Alden, Mr. Henry Sedley, Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., Mr. Frederic Schwab, et al., with many of whom, in some of the literary and artistic clubs of the city, I had the most agreeable association; all of whom impressed me as being not only educated but cultured gentlemen of high degree and well adapted to the positions they occupied during a somewhat stormy period.

Anyone of this period, I remember well the rather odd way in which I made the acquaintance of Mr. Louis J. Jennings, a gentleman who played such an important part on the paper by his pungent attacks on the Tweed ring. He was editor in chief at that time of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I had never been introduced to him, but I had seen him at various concerts of which I was musical director and conductor, such as the Church Music Association, the Santley Oratorio concerts, and the Beethoven Festival of 1872. He had conferred on me, unsolicited, through the columns of the paper, services that made me feel very grateful to him. One day in walking up Broadway I came upon a crowd of people, nearly opposite Niblo's Garden, surrounding a gentleman who had been struck on the face and mouth and whose lips were cut and bleeding. I at once recognized Mr. Jennings as the one who had been assaulted, and making my way through the mob, I took hold of his arm and walked away with him, quite unconcernedly, to the astonishment of the crowd. Having reached the Everett House, in Union Square, we there parted. But our conversation during the walk was quite sufficient to give me due knowledge of the mental power and vigor of the man with whom I was conversing. This episode occurred during the period when Mr. Jennings was making his pungent editorial attacks, through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, on the Tweed ring; and it will easily be surmised that the attack on him in the public streets emanated from some of those who had felt the keen edge of his cutting but well-deserved criticisms.

Not to detain you, Mr. Editor, with any further or longer recital of pleasant associations and delightful reminiscences, I would simply add that for splendor of achievement in the highest and noblest walks of a daily press, THE NEW YORK TIMES has never been surpassed in this city; and I look back with pride and satisfaction on the good fortune I have had in becoming acquainted with some of the brightest lights of a previous period that ever graced an editorial staff. They were scholars and gentlemen of great parts and were instrumental in lifting your paper to much literary and artistic eminence. They have bequeathed to their successors, the present staff of accomplished writers, a golden opportunity of framing the thought and of continuing to lead the public mind, under present improved conditions, to a still higher contemplation of what is really true and good and beautiful in every avenue of daily life.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Further Expressions of Hearty Good-Will Upon This Newspaper's Anniversary.

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.—We congratulate our neighbor, THE TIMES, on its handsome fiftieth anniversary number, which appeared on Wednesday—delayed a week on account of the death of President McKinley—but still more on the fact that under its present enlightened management it represents a high type of clean, honest, and able journalism. In common with many of its best friends, we have doubted whether a high class paper of the character of THE TIMES could be produced for one cent. But its appearance day by day, showing many evidences of prosperity and growth, tends more and more to dissipate such doubts. Its success is creditable no less to its constituency than to itself, and we hope that it will long continue its work of enlightenment and instruction.

It is not too much to say that journalism has been revolutionized since the birth of The Tribune and THE TIMES, and, while some of its developments have been regrettable, its movement on the whole has been constantly upward and onward. It has, indeed, become the greatest single force in modern life, and in a sense it may be said to be the maker as well as the chronicler of history. It covers the whole field of human thought and activity, and either directly or indirectly does the thinking for a large segment of the human race. It enlists in its service men of intellectual light and leading, and in its mechanical equipment its progress has been little less than marvelous. Such being the case, the press, whether individually or in the aggregate, is a tremendous power either for good or evil. It is pleasant to know that our neighbor is fully sensible of its responsibility to its readers and to the community at large, and that its influence is always given to every good and uplifting cause.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued a handsome jubilee number to celebrate its completion of fifty years of life. One of the features of this issue is a fac-simile reproduction of the first number of the paper, published on Sept. 18, 1851. Among items dealing with an extinct state of society there are others that convey vividly the impression that the world has been only marking time. The first America Cup race, the triumphs of American industry, the appearance of bloomers on Broadway and Sixth Avenue, the prospect of the Nicaragua Canal, and the production of a two-pound tomato on Long Island were features of the news of Sept. 18, 1851. The long career of THE TIMES since that date has been of varied fortune, but wholly honorable. It is distinguished by at least one splendid public achievement—the exposure of the Tweed ring—one of the greatest services ever rendered by any newspaper to a community.

NEW YORK JEWISH ABEND POST.—We congratulate THE TIMES on its fiftieth anniversary. It has earned the praise of being the best, cleanest, and most reputable of all the papers in the land.

GREATER NEW YORKER ZEITUNG.—It was fifty years ago last Wednesday that THE NEW YORK TIMES made its first appearance as a daily newspaper; in honor of this occasion THE TIMES yesterday morning published a Jubilee Number, the supplements of which are highly interesting.

NEW YORKER HEROLD.—Fifty years is a long time, and a newspaper which can look back on an existence of such a span of time has good reason to be proud of it. THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the noblest newspapers of our metropolis, is at present in this happy position. The publishers of the paper have celebrated the event in an especially suitable and dignified way by the issuing of a Jubilee Number, gotten out in nothing less than sumptuous splendor. In proportion with the magnificence the outer appearance of this Jubilee Number are the contents, which leave nothing to be desired, either in variety or solidity. THE TIMES is as fresh and strong to-day as when fifty years ago it jumped courageously into the journalistic arena, and unless all appearances are deceptive it has a long term of life before it.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, (NEW YORK.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated its fiftieth anniversay by the issue of a special paper, the chief features of which were a four-page fac simile of the first issue of the paper and a supplement of thirty-six pages, containing a history of the paper and the advertisements of houses that have been fifty years in business. The supplement was inclosed in a cover that was brilliant in gold and color.

JEWISH MESSENGER, (NEW YORK.)—THE TIMES, under its present management, deserves to live to commemorate its centennial. Alert and enterprising, fair and courteous, broad and comprehensive, it has become a paper for every New York household that appreciates merit and recognizes the services to the community of such an organ of public opinion.

MOUNT VERNON (N. Y.) ARGUS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES issues to-day a particularly handsome supplement in the form of a Golden Jubilee Number. The cover is magnificent, yet neat, and the thirty-six pages contain an account of New York City as it was fifty years ago, a history of THE TIMES, and sketches and portraits of prominent journalists who have been identified with the paper, besides a variety of other interesting matter, such as a review of THE TIMES'S famous fight against the Tweed ring.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.—That admirable newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by the issue of a jubilee number, including a fac simile of its first issue. THE TIMES was notable among American newspapers in the days when Raymond, Greeley, Dana, Bryant, Webb, Prentice, the elder Bennett, and Bowles gave a distinctly personal tone to journalism, and it has played a prominent part in the development of the wider and more comprehensive scope which newspaper effort has taken in satisfying broader human interests. Its historical review will be preserved as an epitome of Metropolitan newspaper history, and its readers will congratulate it on the statement that it is to-day more prosperous than at any time in the fifty years of its history.

COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS, New York City.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has published a special illustrated number in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The first number of this newspaper appeared on Sept. 18, 1851. In consequence of the national mourning the illustrated number was not distributed on the day of the anniversary. It contains the history of the newspaper from its foundation to the present day. Mr. Henry Raymond and Mr. George Jones were the principal founders of THE TIMES, as is indicated by the programme which, over the signature of Raymond, Jones & Co., they published on Aug. 20, 1851. Since that time journalism and the publication of newspapers have made extraordinary progress. THE TIMES has always kept itself at the head of the movement. The arrangements it has made to receive all the news of Europe published by The Times of London make of it the most complete newspaper in this respect. One has only to compare the first number of THE TIMES, dated Sept. 18, 1851, with the present edition to judge of the immense and incontestable progress made by one of the oldest newspapers of New York.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN.—THE TIMES is not only a clean newspaper, it is also a live, up-to-date journal, enterprising in the right direction and abundantly able to cope with any of its contemporaries in the field of legitimate news.

The success of THE TIMES is in a sense a tribute to the good taste of the American people. One of the regrettable things about the success of the newspapers that appeal to the passions and prejudices of their readers lies in the circumstance that it reveals the existence of a vitiated taste among a considerable body of the citizenship. Papers like THE TIMES exert an influence for good upon the community and do much to raise the standard of living and thinking. They are the antidotes for the poison-spreading newspapers that have infected American public opinion with unhealthy views about men and things.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES was fifty years old on the 18th of September, and prepared an illustrated supplement giving a history of itself to be issued then. But that day was so given over to misery and to mouring, because of the obsequies of the murdered President, that the journal did not issue its history of itself till a week later. The postponement was considerate and judicious. The present owner and manager of THE TIMES has done marvelously well to lift the plant beyond mere solvency into prosperity, out of partisanship into independency, and from exigency far beyond any fear of it.

The paper now favorably compares with the best morning sheets in the world. It receives almost as many letters from readers as The London Times, which receives more from its constituents than any other paper in Europe, or as The Eagle, which receives more from its constituents than any other people in the world. Those letters are interesting and helpful, and more so when they do not agree with the positions of the paper than when they do.

The Eagle, which is nearly ten years older than THE TIMES, extends sincere congratulations to its contemporary, with cordial wishes for its prosperity and happiness.

ALBANY JOURNAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES was fifty years old on Sept. 18, but on account of the death of the President, showing characteristic good taste, it did not issue its jubilee number until to-day. THE TIMES is a great newspaper, and appears to be enjoying deserved prosperity.

BUFFALO EXPRESS.—The Express congratulates THE NEW YORK TIMES on its fifty years of useful service. THE TIMES is one of the clean, wideawake newspapers of the country. It has played an important part in numerous public movements for the betterment of New York, the most striking incident in its career being its exposure of the infamous Tweed Ring.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is celebrating a jubilee over its fifty years of honor, usefulness, and prosperity. THE TIMES has been from the first a grand paper; but it never did anything that evoked more hearty public appreciation and gratitude than its announcement of a purpose to publish only "news that is fit to print." THE TIMES has stood as an immovable breakwater against the turbid flood of yellow journalism.

ROME SENTINEL.—The newspaper has a remarkable record and enjoys success that is the more permanent because it is based on solid worth in contrast with sensationalism.

SCHENECTADY UNION.—The motto of this paper is, "All the news that's fit to print," and it lives up to it. There is not the slightest tinge of yellow in its composition, and it stands for all that is best and good in the newspaper world.

SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD.—During the half century it has been in existence THE TIMES has come to be recognized as one of the most able and most reliable of the great New York dailies. It leans to conservatism, but it is never lacking in interest. Within the last few years a particularly large measure of success has come to THE TIMES and the common hope of a great number of Americans is that the success may continue to grow.

SYRACUSE HERALD.—This fiftieth anniversary is a happy incident in the eventful history of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is also an occasion which the reputable press of the United States will utilize to place upon record its high opinion of the value of THE TIMES as a newspaper, and, what is more important, its recognition of the wholesome influence THE TIMES has exerted in uplifting American journalism and holding it true to its proper mission. THE TIMES has shown how a great newspaper can be at once enterprising and decent, progressive and honorable. In this respect it is a model newspaper. Every clean American newspaper will note with pleasure the assurance of THE TIMES that its admirable policy has met with public approval, evidenced in its increasing circulation and growing prosperity.

BALTIMORE HERALD.—THE TIMES is the chief representative of the highest type of the actual newspaper. It is run without sensationalism, yet lacks no just interest as a news medium. It is fearless, without being venomous; truthful, without delving into unhealthy detail.

BALTIMORE DEUTSCHE CORRESPONDENT.—For its fiftieth birthday, which THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated yesterday, this highly respected paper has issued a magnificent jubilee edition with an unusual wealth of interesting contents.

UTICA OBSERVER.—Congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES! All its days have not been prosperous, but it has weathered all the storms and now stands in the front rank of its competitors. The motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," fairly expresses the lines upon which THE TIMES is conducted. It is deserving of its present prosperity.

UTICA PRESS.—No newspaper can have a better motto than that of THE TIMES, "All the news that's fit to print." It lives up to its profession, is readable as well as reliable. In many respects it is an ideal newspaper, and it is a matter of congratulation that under its present management it is winning deserved success. THE TIMES is solid and substantial and, moreover, is enterprising without the suspicion of sensationalism. Its contemporaries everywhere and the newspaper reading public generally will heartily congratulate THE TIMES upon its fiftieth anniversary and wish for it another half century of influence, usefulness, and prosperity.

OSWEGO PALLADIUM.—THE TIMES is one of the best daily newspapers in the United States—independent, but fair in politics; intelligent and decent in everything.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.—For its day THE TIMES in 1851 typographically was a handsome piece of newspaper work, but yesterday's issue of the same journal strikingly illustrated the progress which has been made during the past half century. We extend our cordial congratulations to our New York contemporary on its honorable career of fifty years. It has always been a clean, enterprising, newsy, and vigorous journal, and THE TIMES of to-day fully sustains the reputation of its best days in the past.

TROY TIMES.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, under its present management, is kept fully in line with its past record and is a fine specimen of clean, able, and enterprising journalism.

TROY PRESS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES issues a superb semi-centennial supplement, beautifully printed and profusely decorated with the portraits of the notable journalists of its earlier career, among whom that quartet of newspaper giants—Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, Henry J. Raymond, and George Jones—stands forth most conspicuously. Alas! the vastly more populous metropolis boasts of no such quartet to-day, although good men and true in plenty are enriching their profession in a humbler capacity. Such an issue as the supplement in question is a spurt of enterprise that is thoroughly commendable, and helps to impart deserved character and dignity to the highly honorable calling of journalism.

POUGHKEEPSIE EAGLE.—During all its changes THE NEW YORK TIMES was never so well conducted as now. For many years it was an excellent paper for news, but its editorial management was so crochety that the criticism was frequently made that if the editorial page were left out, it would be the best paper in New York City. To-day and for several years past such criticism has been uncalled for. Whether it is because new men are wielding the pen, or because the older ones have changed, its editorial columns now show a dignity and ability which corresponds with the rest of the paper. We do not always agree with its opinions, but they are always worthy of respect. The success which has attended THE TIMES along with its improvement, and apparently in consequence thereof, is a great and encouraging proof of the fact that the people are ready to sustain the best class of journalism if newspaper publishers will give them an opportunity.

MERIDEN (CONN.) JOURNAL.—It is an exceedingly interesting souvenir issue, most creditable to one of New York's cleanest and best newspapers.

BRIDGEPORT (CONN.) STANDARD.—THE TIMES has grown in public favor on the basis of reputable journalism and the use of "All the News That's Fit to Print," and its success is encouraging to the best class of journals everywhere. Lately THE NEW YORK TIMES has made an arrangement with The London Times for the interchange of its news service, and this will add an advantage and attraction which must be of great value to it hereafter.

HARTFORD (CONN.) COURANT.—THE TIMES is one of the institutions of the metropolis, and after a somewhat checkered history is now again among the leading journals of its day. It was THE TIMES that exposed Boss Tweed and drove him from the country, and it has been engaged in many other good works. The paper is recognized as clean, bright, and newsy, and is growing in popularity every year. The Courant, with 137 years behind it, cannot regard a semi-centennial celebration as a very serious or momentous occasion, but it extends cordial congratulations to its youthful and vigorous contemporary.

HARTFORD (CONN.) TIMES.—Very interesting to the makers of newspapers, and, naturally, very interesting to its own regular readers, is the historical number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, marking the close of the first half century of the existence of that journal. A few years ago the paper was for a short time in a position of some uncertainty as to its future. This is very far from being the case to-day, as a result of the able business management of the controlling proprietor, who may properly be congratulated on having placed the newspaper founded by Henry J. Raymond on a very secure footing, and with having restored and increased its prosperity to a very remarkable degree. In his first leading article Mr. Raymond, after declaring the catholicity of the scope of the new paper, announced the determination to publish "the best and the cheapest family newspaper and the cheapest daily family newspaper in the United States." It was by sticking to and carrying out that purpose that the present managers of THE TIMES, after a period of uncertainty in its direction and ownership, have, during the past five years, forced it again to the front among New York newspapers. The first issue of the paper half a century ago was sold for 1 cent and had four pages, of which three were devoted to news. THE TIMES of to-day has sixteen pages, with valuable special supplements on Monday and Saturday, and it is still sold in New York City for 1 cent. Half of its space is devoted to reading matter and the other half to advertisements, of which no New York paper now carries more. As a newspaper it is complete and admirable. But it is in the development of the business side of the paper that THE TIMES, under its new leadership, has surpassed its local rivals, and herein lies one of the great factors of modern newspaper management. It is by allying itself with and representing the business interests of the community in which it is published that the most voluable results may be attained, and for the accomplishment of this purpose the publication of "All the News That's Fit to Print," (THE NEW YORK TIMES'S motto,) and only such news as is fit for family reading, is a vital necessity.

STAMFORD (CONN.) ADVOCATE.—After all, by far the most important suggestion of this jubilee occasion is the condition for invaluable public service in which it finds THE TIMES of to-day. The condition to which we now refer is not to be described by a catalogue of financial, mechanical, or even intellectual resources. It includes these in ample measure, but the peculiar worth of THE TIMES resides in the well demonstrated purpose of its managers to print only a clean and wholesome sheet—"All the News That's Fit to Print," and none that makes for social degradation and discontent, except that righteous discontent with corrupt government which stimulates the people to reform it by the orderly processes of popular suffrage. In these times when reckless and sensational newspapers are not unjustly held responsible for many of the evils which afflict society and threaten it with further disasters, it is a matter for profound and wide congratulation that a metropolitan journal with the sane and clean record of THE NEW YORK TIMES is celebrating its jubilee in circumstances so prosperous and promising.

GLOUCESTER (MASS.) NEWS.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, it will be remembered, was the paper that unearthed the Tweed Ring of New York. THE TIMES is a one-cent paper whose motto is "All the News That's Fit to Print." It is a good guiding principle and is loyally followed.

WORCESTER (MASS.) SPY.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, ever one of the strongest exponents of legitimate and high journalism, has issued a jubilee supplement in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

BOSTON HERALD.—We congratulate the proprietors and editors of THE NEW YORK TIMES upon the honorable history and the present prosperity of the journal, and upon the appropriate and beautiful manner of their recognition of the newspaper's jubilee.

BOSTON GLOBE.—The jubilee historical supplement with which THE

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE DEBAUCHING OF THE POLICE.

The demoralization to which the police of this city have been subjected has proceeded from above down. The most significant feature of its recent history is that the abolition of the old device of a bi-partisan commission and the substitution of a single head have fixed the responsibility more sharply than ever before on Tammany. Tammany now does singly and by itself the mischief that it formerly shared with its Republican tools and partners.

It is seven years since the investigations of the Lexow committee showed the corrupt and degrading bargain that existed between the nominally opposing partisan members of the board. The same committee proved beyond all doubt the sale of immunity to the lawbreakers engaged in gambling, in the illegal sale of liquor, and in the maintenance of houses of ill-fame. This vile traffic was organized on such a scale, with so many beneficiaries, that, though its operation was checked during the administration of Mayor STRONG, its agents in the department could not be got rid of, and the trade was started again actively and very profitably with the accession of Tammany to full control. On the night of election in 1897 the troops of abandoned women who promenaded the streets shouting that the town was "wide open" and cheering for VAN WYCK both understood and declared the real effect of the change in the City Government.

Since that time the exposures of police demoralization have been frequent and convincing. That by this paper, of the existence, methods, and power of the gambling syndicate, was, on the whole, the most revealing, for it established the systematic and highly developed machinery by which Tammany collected its revenues from vice. The more recent investigations of the Committee of Fifteen, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and even those of the Tammany Committee of Five, have confirmed the evidence that many of the superior officers of the force were in direct league with the vicious and criminal classes; that the most revolting practices were openly protected by them, and that all efforts at the arrest of offenders were liable to be foiled by the "tips" originating with the police. Thanks chiefly to the energy, courage, skill, and fidelity of Justice JEROME, the proofs on these points have been made absolute. No sane and decent man has any doubt of their existence.

These proofs have culminated since the police have been under the direct and complete control of a Tammany appointee. The responsibility has become proportionately more direct and unavoidable. Meanwhile it has become plain that the chief executive agent of the forces of evil in the police is DEVERY. He wields the real power. He disposes of all the subordinates. He determines where and how they shall work. He fixes the standard of reward and punishment. It depends on him whether duty is done or left undone. He maintains the connections between the police and the classes with which the police have to deal. From the patrolman to the Captain, every man on the force knows that "what DEVERY says goes." Owing to these facts, and to the disclosures that have found their way to the public, DEVERY is the embodiment in the public mind and in fact of the whole police system. The attitude of the Commissioner, the attitude of the Mayor, that of Tammany itself toward DEVERY is the attitude toward the whole police problem.

Recently it has seemed that possibly DEVERY might so be treated as to show an intention on the part of those in power to put some restraint on the excesses of viciousness in the police system, to curb its worst violations of law and decency, and at least to keep its character in the background until after election. The revelations of the various raids that have been made, and especially the shameless manner in which DEVERY himself has behaved toward the subordinates who had manifested repugnance to the dirty work assigned them or the brutal treatment they had received, had made DEVERY an object of particular contempt and resentment. It looked for a moment as if Tammany would heed the gathering storm, and if they did not throw DEVERY overboard—that would have been too daring—would send him below for a little. Nothing of the sort has been done. Probably it could not be. DEVERY refusing, he could not be forced. So his outrageousness, instead of being rebuked, or even ignored, has been rewarded. The decent policeman who had the courage to resent his insolence and injustice is dismissed from the force. DEVERY is reinstated as trial judge. It remains for the courts to deal with him and for the voters to deal with those who are back of him.

NONE BUT FIT MEN.

President ROOSEVELT is disposed to be on good terms with the Senators of his party. He seeks no quarrel. Sovereign States may elect as Senators men with whom he might personally disagree about many public questions, but criticism of the taste and judgment of Legislatures is not one of the functions of the Executive. The ear of the President will be turned to spoilsmen Senators with an attention as patient and candid as that accorded to the most punctilious Senatorial supporter of the merit system.

But in considering requests for appointments to office coming from Senators, coming from no matter what source, President ROOSEVELT will be guided by one fixed principle, to which he has made it known that he will adhere. The men they recommend must be fit men and worthy of appointment, or they will not get the offices they seek.

This rule is of the very essence of simplicity. The plainest Senatorial mind will understand it at a glance. Why then should any Republican Senator have trouble or misunderstanding with the President? They will go to the White House on office-seeking errands, of course, just as they always have done. But they know in advance that it will be futile to recommend the appointment of men without brains or character. They know that fit names will have candid consideration.

All Senators who respect themselves will respect the President's principle of fitness. It is an admirable plan. It will save a world of trouble, disappointment, and hard feeling. The standard not only of appointment but of recommendation will be raised. The influence upon the public morality of United States Senators will be salutary and edifying. We hope we shall not again see both Senators from a great State unite in demanding an appointment to the bench which the bar and the press and the public protest against as not worthy to be made.

DUTIES NO LONGER NEEDED.

"The period of exclusiveness is past," said President MCKINLEY in his last public utterance, at the Pan-American Exposition on Sept. 5; "the expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

In addressing the Chamber of Commerce of Newport, England, on Thursday, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, Member of Parliament for Monmouth, who has recently visited the United States, made a most interesting statement, which is reported in these words in the press dispatches:

He told his audience that CHARLES M. SCHWAB assured him that the Steel Trust could deliver steel billets in England for $16.50 per ton, whereas the lowest price for which British manufacturers could make them was $19. Mr. SCHWAB also informed him, Mr. LAWRENCE said, that, when the trust had completed certain ocean transportation arrangements now pending, the American price would be still lower.

In addition to this statement, Mr. SCHWAB called the attention of Mr. LAWRENCE to the fact that his steel workers got double the wages paid British workmen in the same line.

Our surplus revenue for the current fiscal year will be very large—possibly more than $75,000,000. Nobody can say that the duty on steel billets is needed for revenue.

In view of Mr. SCHWAB'S statement, as reported by Mr. LAWRENCE, it would be a monstrous absurdity to pretend that this duty is any longer needed "to encourage and protect our industries at home." If the United States Steel Corporation can "deliver steel billets in England for $16.50 per ton, whereas the lowest price for which British manufacturers could make them is $19," the necessity for protection no longer exists. No country in the world can make steel billets as cheaply as ourselves, and of course no country can send and sell them here in competition with our manufacturers. Not only this, but Mr. SCHWAB assured Mr. LAWRENCE that when the Steel Corporation "had completed certain ocean transportation arrangements now pending the American price would be still lower."

Then why not employ this duty to "extend and promote our markets abroad"? This is the duty President MCKINLEY had in mind—and all duties like it that have no longer any excuse for existence. The iron and steel schedule is full of these injurious exactions. They are needed neither for revenue nor for protection. Will Senators like Mr. ALDRICH of Rhode Island continue to defend their retention and to oppose the reciprocity treaties, so earnestly and convincingly advocated by the President we mourn?

BISHOP POTTER ON TAMMANY.

It was the late THOMAS CARLYLE who observed of Bishops' charges in general that mankind no longer reads them, "preferring speech which is articulate." The gibe was fair enough, as Carlylean gibes go. But we seem to recall having said upon a previous occasion that it fell harmless and inapplicable to the charges of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of this diocese. Bishop POTTER never talks without saying something. And in his address to his diocesan convention, published a day or two ago, the Bishop showed anew that being a Bishop does not necessarily interfere with the incumbent of that exalted ecclesiastical office being a good citizen and a human being capable upon appropriate occasions of manifesting human sentiments of indignation and disgust.

It is not in an Episcopal charge that we should expect to see these commendable and primitive sentiments of human nature manifested and expressed. On which very account the remarks of the Bishop on Tammany, in his address to his diocesan convention, must arrest the attention of everybody who reads them. It is not "going into politics" for a clergyman to express the loathing for Tammany which the Bishop expresses. It is something quite and exactly in the line of his business as a minister of religion and a Christian man, trying, according to his lights and efforts, to make the "Kingdom of Heaven" prevail on earth and horrified as well as discouraged at the obstacles that are interposed to such a triumph. Hear what the Bishop has to say, strictly, all the time, in his capacity of Bishop and of Christian minister:

The corrupt system, whose infamous details have since then been steadily uncovered to our increasing horror and humiliation, was brazenly ignored by those who were fattening on its spoils, and the world was presented with the astounding spectacle of a great municipality, whose civic mechanism was largely employed in trading in the bodies and souls of the innocent and defenseless. What has been published in this connection is but the merest hint of what exists—and exists, most appalling of all, as the evidence has come to me under the seal of confidence in overwhelming volume and force to demonstrate—under a system of terrorism which compels its victims to recognize that to denounce it means the utter ruin, so far as all their worldly interests are concerned, of those who dare to do so. This infamous organization for making merchandise of the corruption of girls and boys, and defenseless men and women, has adroitly sought to obscure a situation concerning which all honest people are entirely clear, by saying that vice cannot be wholly suppressed. Nobody has made upon the authorities of New York any such grotesque demand. All that our citizens have asked is that the government of the city shall not be employed to protect a trade in vice, which is carried on for the benefit of a political organization. The case is entirely clear. No Mephistophelean cunning can obscure it, and I thank God that there is abundant evidence that the end of such a condition of things is not far off.

There is something very impressive, even very awful, about such denunciation proceeding from such a source. It denotes that the Bishop is not "going into politics," but that politics, of the Tammany kind, are going into the Bishop's province; that a faithful minister of religion cannot do his duty without protesting against the hindrances that are put in the way of righteous and decent living by this hideous organization of the very worst the community contains that constitutes Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall, says the Bishop, in effect, is not "politics." It does not present a topic upon which good men may differ, and which is therefore outside the proper province of the clergy. It is an organization for the benefit of vice and crime, and for the exploitation thereof. It is therefore an organization within which is all that is disgraceful to the community, and opposed to which are necessarily all the elements in the community that make for righteousness. We hope that every reader of THE TIMES, that every citizen of the Greater New York, will ponder, and will have an opportunity to ponder, the Bishop's pregnant words.

THE PRESIDENCY OF COLUMBIA.

Of course, as a matter of propriety, Mr. Low had to resign his Presidency of Columbia as a preparation for entering into the municipal contest in which that ancient seat of learning could not be directly concerned. Equally of course rumor and gossip began to busy themselves at once with the question who was to succeed him, "ad interim" if he happened to be defeated for the Mayoralty, for a longer term if he happened to be elected. Some of this speculation has straggled into the public prints, and seems to become the proper prey of newspaper comment.

There is no doubt that President Low has rendered an enormous service to Columbia. Whatever else may be said or left unsaid, the fact must remain that he found Columbia a provincial college, all the more provincial for being conducted in the metropolis of America, and that he leaves it one of the great universities of the country, which has no doubt its disadvantages, as compared with Harvard or Yale or Johns Hopkins, but which also has correlative advantages; and which, in fact, is as distinctly "in it" in the inter-university competition as, before his time, it was distinctly out of it.

Whom to put in his place, whether it be temporarily or permanently vacated by him, is a question, a municipal question, which does not fall so very far short in public importance of the question who is to be Mayor of New York. If we were sure that Mr. Low's vacation of the Presidency of Columbia would be permanent, it would be a large and vague question whether some "gifted outsider" might not be found who would do the work better than anybody now connected with the institution. But, considering the actual circumstances of the case, we do not see how any question can reasonably arise. Dean VAN AMRINGE is the head of the "college." He has been, on occasions, the head of the university. He is a scholar the nicety of whose English scholarship has often awakened the admiration and envy of other workers in the same line. In the circumstances in which the university finds itself, it seems to us that it would be both an indignity and a misfortune if any other name than his were proposed for a temporary headship which may, or which may not, prove to be permanent.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN WAR.

The growing interest in Europe in bicycles and automobiles as military vehicles seems to the average civilian rather fanciful than practical. However, if our Consul at Rouen, Mr. THORNWELL HAYNES, is well informed, both classes of vehicles are likely to play an important part in future European military preparations, if not in war. The bicycle has become an institution in the French Army, and seems to be useful in the applications thus far made of it. Twenty cycle battalions are to be formed next year, mounted on machines which can be folded for convenient portage and which weigh thirty-six pounds. The soldier who can use his "bike" for purposes of transportation will no doubt find it a convenience, but when he has to carry it, in addition to the other items of his outfit, thirty-six pounds will probably be found an inconvenient addition to his kit.

The military future of the automobile is still indeterminate. French manufacturers have received circular letters from the Vincennes artillery station asking for a memorandum of the conditions on which automobiles could be bought in case of mobilization. In Germany the Minister of War is having automobiles built, equipped with tables on which officers can spread out their maps for study while on the march. Orders have also been given for self-propelling ambulances, gun carriages, and ammunition wagons. In the recent German manoeuvres the general staff dispensed with horses and used motor vehicles and bicycles. This, however, is not especially significant, since a great many devices can be used very successfully in practice manoeuvres which would greatly incumber an army in war. In Austria and Italy the Ministers of War are having automobiles built for military purposes, under the idea that they will be extremely useful in mobilization; and in England substantial prizes have been offered for the best types of military wagon, with a view to test in practical service.

There is reason in this movement. The horse is proverbially a vain thing for safety and needs a great deal of care. To repair him when out of order is especially difficult, and considering his first cost and the expensive character of the fuel he uses, his value in war is a steadily diminishing quantity. There would seem to be no good reason why a military motor vehicle could not be made which would be measurably proof against injury in its vital organs from anything less formidable than an artillery projectile and with sufficient protection for its occupants against long-range sharpshooters. Going to war in a two-seated carriage is vastly more comfortable than footing it, and it is not inconceivable that the armor which the soldier cannot carry may be carried for him in the shape of an automobile fortification. Something of this sort must be evolved by mechanical talent, or the deadly precision of the military rifle will render war impossible. To be able with a telescopic sight to kill an enemy at a distance so great that he is dead a good while before the report of the rifle could be heard where he was standing, if, indeed, it could be heard at all, is war, but it is not magnificent and does not attract the average man who might be tempted to win fame e'en at the cannon's mouth. Perhaps the armored automobile may change all this and make war again attractive to those who have to do the fighting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of course it will be both safe and fair to wait for Col. ASA BIRD GARDINER'S reply to the charges made against him in behalf of Mrs. MARY A. WYNNE before deciding that he estimated the value of his services as a referee at an exorbitant rate. But the mere statement of the case in open court was most unfortunate for the vivacious Colonel, if he has really placed any confidence in the gossip recently current to the effect that he may be chosen to hold—if he can get it—again the position of District Attorney. For, whatever may be the rights or wrongs of the story, it seems to be undisputed that out of an award of $650, the surplus product of a foreclosure sale, Col. GARDINER seeks to deprive a woman the reverse of rich of $150. As to what he did to earn the $150 accounts differ, his own being that he devoted six days to the case at an agreed price of $25 a day, while the other side claims that he only gave it a very small part of two days, on the understanding that his fee on each occasion should be $10. These are most inconvenient matters to discuss just before an election—inconvenient, that is, for the Colonel; his antagonists would find them very convenient indeed, and little the less valuable, even though their technical and legal innocence should be established. Then it was not exactly wise for the Colonel's representative to offer in court an affidavit setting forth, among other things, that "the reputation and high standing of the referee as a member of the bar of this county would preclude the acceptance by him of the office of referee for any compensation short of that expressed by the stipulation above mentioned," meaning thereby the $25 per session demanded. These phrases lend themselves all too readily to light and disrespectful comment, based on episodes in municipal history, full details of which still linger in the memory of Col. GARDINER'S fellow-citizens. Everything considered, it's rather surprising that the dispute was not settled out of court.

—Those hasty clergymen, of more than one denomination, who made the crime of the man CZOLGOSZ the basis for vehement denunciation of public schools and the whole system of unsectarian education, may be moved to mitigate the violence of their remarks if their attention is called to certain facts which were brought out by the questions put to CZOLGOSZ just before he was sentenced. We have not yet seen the official report of the proceedings, and the newspaper accounts, including those printed in Buffalo, vary slightly—doubtless because of the low tones in which he spoke—as regards the schools CZOLGOSZ said he attended, some putting it as "small, common schools," and others as "small German schools," but all agree in quoting him as saying "Yes" to the two questions that followed—"Parochial schools?" and "Catholic schools?" Now this is very far indeed from proving that the seed of which the assassination of the President is the horrible blossom was planted in the man's mind while he was a pupil in the schools he mentioned, but if believers in the public schools, the "godless" public schools, as their enemies are so fond of calling them, should say that it did prove exactly that, they would be doing precisely what was done by the clergymen who leaped eagerly to the conclusion that CZOLGOSZ would be useful to them as a frightful example in their campaign against the foundation of American institutions. As for ourselves, it is hardly necessary to say that we do not suspect parochial schools of teaching assassination, but we do want those who openly declared that CZOLGOSZ is a natural and inevitable product of the public schools to note and ponder the fact that at least a considerable part of such education as he had seems to have been acquired in the schools they regard as the effectual inspirers and guardians of all the virtues.

—Nobody doubts that, after the yacht races are over, Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S explanation of the result will be that "the best boat won," even though he should be under the painful necessity of referring to the Columbia when he uses the familiar phrase. Again, nobody is surprised that he sought another explanation for the Shamrock's failure to hold her own in Thursday's baffling airs. It is just a bit curious, however, that, in accounting for the comparatively poor showing made by his boat in the first test of speed, he should have said: "There was a rough sea and no wind, and that is exactly the sort of weather we have been praying not to get." It is the "rough sea" in this that troubles us. For many years American yachtsmen have listened with such patience as they could command to thrilling dissertations by our cousins on the tumultuous nature of the ocean in the vicinity of the British Isles, and they have heard that all British yachts are built for encounters, not with the ripples of our Atlantic coast, but with the real waves that prevail on the other side and make racing there something very different from, and immeasurably better than, what it is here. These dissertations have always concluded with the expression of a wild yearning for an opportunity to try conclusions with our smooth-water craft in those sterner seas. All this seems queer now, for no American yachtsman accustomed to handling boats of a length greater than forty feet would ever have thought of describing the ocean off Sandy Hook on Thursday as "rough." Of course, there was something of a swell left over from the day before, but it amounted to nothing at all, according to our ideas, and the sea would have been called smooth by any American except possibly an excursionist from Indiana, eager for an excuse to add to his experiences those incidental to seasickness. If Sir THOMAS hopes to find near the Hook a sea calmer than that of Thursday, he is doomed to disappointment unless fortune favors him with such a day as comes only once or twice in a season.

—A correspondent who knows what he is talking about—he is an army surgeon holding an important position in the Provisional Government of Cuba—expresses in a letter which we have just received something very much like amusement at the experiments with mosquitos which Dr. ALVAH H. DOTY, Health Officer of this port, has recently been conducting. Our irreverent correspondent goes so far as more than to hint that it is an absurd waste of time, at this late date, to conduct long and elaborate experiments to discover whether uninfected mosquitos that bite patients suffering from malaria become themselves the bearers of the malarial germ. The complete life history of the parasite, both in its insect and in its human hosts, has been traced in full, he says, by such able observers as ROSS, MANSON, MACALLUM, MARCHIAFAVA, and KOCH, and their easily obtainable records render any repetition of their labors worthless for any purpose except the satisfaction of a personal and more or less idle curiosity. If Dr. DOTY'S investigations confirm the conclusions of these men, he will have accomplished nothing; if he reaches any other conclusions than theirs they will be ignored by all who do not credit him with equal authority—and that is a good many. "So the question arises," says our correspondent, "Why should the State of New York, in addition to a mediaeval quarantine, and a hotel at Hoffman's Island which furnishes its involuntary guests with station house accommodations at Waldorf-Astoria prices, maintain also a laboratory for the discovery of well-known facts? Can it be that this queer politico-medical machine is a two-year quarantine against the invasion of scientific ideas from Europe?" These are certainly interesting questions, and it must be confessed that we have ourselves occasionally wondered at Dr. DOTY'S inclination to go to much trouble for the sake of proving things as well known as the fact that sheep eat grass, but he has also done some very good and practical work this Summer, in the destruction of mosquitos, and if he wants, in addition, to watch with his own eyes the development of the malarial germs, certainly that is not a serious crime.

Votes the Reform Ticket Needs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mr. W. S. Gavey in to-day's TIMES will certainly not bring votes to our splendid reform ticket. Your correspondent attributes to the "Democratic victory of '93" the subsequent "poverty, misery, and want." No, Mr. Gavey, that state of things was the natural outcome of the bad financial laws that were on the statute book when Mr. Cleveland took hold of the reins of government.

President Cleveland did his best to overcome the disastrous effects of those laws—and it was due to his painstaking, heroic efforts, that, toward the close of his term of office, the country began to feel the good effects of his honest, non-partisan Administration. And who shall say that to-day Mr. Cleveland is not strong in the respect of all non-partisan lovers of good government? I know, Mr. Gavey, it's not the nature of the average Republican to be non-partisan. Nevertheless, we must expect—aye, we must count upon—the votes of 30,000 Democrats, who voted for Bryan last year, to elect Mr. Low. In the light of that fact is your letter a vote-getter?

SYDNEY A. PHILLIPS.

New York, Sept. 25, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Worse Off.

What is worse than a giraffe with a sore throat? A centipede with chilblains.—Boston Christian Register.

Bookkeeper's Guide.

Wigg—What is the first step to become a successful bookkeeper?

Wagg—To be a successful book-borrower.—Philadelphia Record.

No Rule Without an Exception.

Kwoter—I tell you, there's truth in that old saying: "If you would have a thing well done do it yourself."

Gloter—Huh! How about a hair cut?—Philadelphia Press.

As Advertised.

Bacon—Did you get anything to eat at the railroad restaurant?

Egbert—Not much; they had very little there to eat.

"Yes; that is as advertised."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, they've been advertising reduced fare on that railroad."—Yonkers Statesman.

COLUMBIA.

Emile Pickhardt in Boston Globe.

Now blow ye winds a steady gale
Across the sparkling main,
As strains Columbia's snowy sail
To win the cup again;
Nor shift, nor lull, but full and strong,
Sweep o'er the foamy sea,
And bear our gallant yacht along
To goal of victory.

Full oft our yachtsmen, true, have shown
Their skill to hold the cup;
Full oft Britannia's had to own
That we can do her up;
Now once again, O Eurus, play
A fair game for the two
White steeds that breast the ocean spray,
That's all we ask of you.

A cloudless sky, a bracing breeze,
A start exact and fair;
Our braw Columbia with ease
To victory should bear.
We ask no favors in the race,
We crave no sinecure,
But may Columbia set the pace,
And may her fame endure.

So, here's a bumper and a cheer
To captains and to crews!
To them may honor still be dear,
Whoe'er shall win or lose;
Though fair Columbia take the game,
Or Shamrock win with ease,
May still our motto, all the same,
Be "Hands across the seas!"

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Symphony Concert in the Afternoon—Miscellaneous Programme in the Evening—Festival Comes to an End.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—After the tension and tumult of a first production, the closing concerts of the music festival came as an anti-climax. Everybody has had more than enough. Nevertheless both concerts to-day were of a high order. Beethoven's second was the symphony in the afternoon. Richard Burmeister played his beautiful arrangement of the Liszt concerto pathetique, and Ellison Van Hoose sang an unfamiliar air by Massenet with gratifying success.

There was a novelty in this concert, Mackenzie's "Coriolanus" suite, the performance being the first in America. It is not very impressive music. The evening concert was miscellaneous, including display solos for Suzanne Adams, Evan Williams, Gertrude May Stein, Shanna Cumming, and David Bispham.

That all these were successful and that the usual rapture prevailed in the audience may go without detailed account. There were several graceful orchestral numbers, and the concert concluded with a Mozart motet.

OPENING OF CORNELL.

President J. G. Schurman Talks to the Students About Anarchy.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Cornell University was formally opened to-day. President J. G. Schurman delivered his annual address before an audience of 2,000 persons in the University Armory. An increase of nearly 250 students in the freshman class was reported. When the President left the Registrar's office at noon, 837 new students had registered, as against 612 at the same time last year.

The total enrollment of the university this year, including the medical department in New York City and the Summer school in Ithaca, will aggregate 3,250. Of this number 2,500 will be in regular attendance in Ithaca during the college year, as against 2,259 a year ago.

In his address, President Schurman touched briefly upon the Nation's recent calamity. He deplored the appearance of the spirit of anarchy in this country, especially because repressing it might mean curtailment of "the priceless heritage of free speech." He defined an Anarchist as a man who set at defiance established law, and asserted that a lawless student might be an incipient Anarchist. He mentioned political and social inequality as one of the chief causes for the growth of anarchy, and pointed out that the progress of this dangerous spirit might be effectively retarded by voluntary action on the part of the individual.

He exemplified his statement by reference to men of wealth who wisely disseminate their fortunes for humanitarian purposes. "It is my honest belief," he concluded, "that Mr. Carnegie is doing more to repress anarchy than any State or all States combined would be able to do by legislative enactment."

University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The University of Pennsylvania began to-day its one hundred and sixty-first year. The attendance is about 5 per cent. greater than that of last year.

J. P. MORGAN GOES WEST.

Leaves on Special Train for San Francisco to Attend the Protestant Episcopal Convention.

J. Pierpont Morgan left at 8:35 yesterday morning with a party of friends on a special train for San Francisco, where he will attend as a lay delegate the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the sessions of which will begin on Oct. 2. The train which will carry Mr. Morgan and his party across the continent is probably one of the finest special trains that was ever sent out over an American railroad. It is composed of an engine and six cars.

One of these, the Columbia, is Mr. Morgan's private car, containing a drawing-room with big leather arm chairs, a large sleeping compartment, and two small staterooms. The two other sleepers are the Petruchio and the Alroy. The latter is the last car of the train, as its rear end is fitted up as an observation car with an extra large platform and large plate glass windows. The buffet car Atlantic, the dining car Hollenden, and a baggage car complete the train. The dining car is in charge of three chefs, while twelve porters and one conductor look after the rest of the train.

There are eighteen passengers on board, mostly clergymen and their wives. On his arrival in San Francisco Mr. Morgan and his friends will occupy the old Crocker mansion, built by Charles Crocker. It is one of the finest residences in San Francisco.

STATE SABBATH ASSOCIATION.

Eleventh Anniversary of Its Formation to be Celebrated.

The eleventh anniversary of the formation of the New York State Sabbath Association will be celebrated in the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, West Tupper Street, Buffalo, on Oct. 14 and 15 next. The programme will be as follows:

Monday, Oct. 14, 7:30 P. M., mass meeting.

Tuesday, Oct. 15, 9:30 A. M., business meeting; election of officers. 3 P. M., discussion: "What should be done to educate the people as to the proper and right observance of the Christian Sabbath."

A mass meeting of the Buffalo Young People's Societies will be held on the evening of the 15th. Addresses by the officers of various societies will be made.

All interested in the preservation of the Sabbath are invited to attend and participate in these services. I. W. Hathway is the Secretary.

East Orange Church's New Curate.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Rev. William H. Watts, a graduate of the Virginia Theological Seminary, has been engaged as senior curate of Christ Church, this city. He is twenty-six years old and a native of Virginia. He will enter upon his duties on Nov. 1.

Bishop Farley to Go Abroad.

The Right Rev. John M. Farley, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of New York, will sail on the steamship Trave Oct. 5 for a six months' tour of Europe and the Holy Land. A dinner will be given in his honor next Monday evening at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of which he is the spiritual director. Archbishop Corrigan will be present.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Emil Fisher, the basso, will be heard with Mme. Schumann-Heink in a song recital at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Oct. 17.

A subscription sale of seats for the season of grand opera will open at the Metropolitan Opera House at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Gregory Hast, the English tenor, sails for America Oct. 26. He will be heard in concerts in November and December, returning to London in January.

Mme. Helena Modjeska and Louis James will open the season in Orange Music Hall on Monday night, when they will appear in Wagenhals and Kemper's production of "King Henry VIII."

Rehearsals of Max Freeman's comedians in "Tales Out of School" begin to-day. Virginia Wilton, Edward Lyons, Robert McWade, and Will Bray have been engaged for the leading roles. The first performance will be given in Rochester Oct. 21.

Miss Suzanne Adams arrived in New York yesterday morning on the Germanic. She hurried to the Grand Central Station, where she caught the 10 o'clock train for Worcester. Miss Adams will take part in the music festival in progress in Worcester.

Chrystie Macdonald quits Peter F. Dailey's company to-night. Miss Macdonald and Frank McKee, the manager, had a difference of opinion over the interpretation of their contract. Miss Macdonald has no other engagement in view. She believed her intcrests were sacrificed to further Mr. Dailey's venture as a star.

Frank McKee is having "Graustark" dramatized. The characters, with the exception of the necessary soldiers, will wear modern costumes. Mr. McKee says he does not want the dramatic rights for "The Crisis," although they are owned by his star, Miss Mary Mannering. Mr. McKee says he does not wish to cast a slur on Mr. Churchill's novel, but he believes the public is tired of civil war plays.

OPERATION OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAW

Discussed Before Merchants by E. C. Brandenburg.

Assistant Attorney General of the United States Approves the Ray Bill Amendments.

E. C. Brandenburg, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, on the invitation of the Merchants' Association of New York, attended a conference yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, where he met representatives of a number of houses in New York representing different lines of trade for the purpose of discussing the present bankruptcy law and the effect of suggested changes therein. The conference was presided over by D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the association.

Mr. Brandenburg, who has made a special study of the subject and the operations of the law, said in part:

"That a bankruptcy law is advantageous to a business community cannot be doubted. In the absence of one the dishonest debtor was constantly preferring relatives and friends to the detriment of the distant creditor; certain creditors, by various means, secured powers of attorney authorizing them to confess judgment, and in that way, upon the least intimation of insolvency, judgment was entered up and such creditors were paid in full, while others less fortunate got nothing. Furthermore, where there is no bankruptcy law, the attorneys, as a rule, upon the least intimation of the insolvency of a debtor, obtain attachment and other process against a debtor, with the result that some received preferences and others not, and the debtor is finally compelled to make a general assignment.

"Under the present law, which has been in operation nearly three years, all creditors are placed upon an equity, and creditors have been raised to a higher tone than ever before. Yet there are certain amendments which should be enacted for its perfection.

"Representative Ray of this State has introduced a bill amending the law in several respects. This law has received the approval of various legal and credit organizations throughout the United States. In it, among other things, the purpose is to make it more difficult for a man to obtain a discharge, especially where he has 'obtained property on credit by means of any material statement known by him to be false, made in writing to any person for the purpose of obtaining credit, or being communicated to the trade, or to the person from whom he obtained such property on credit.' This amendment is a valuable addition to the law, and it has our most hearty support.

"There are still several other amendments which are incorporated in the Ray bill, for refusing a discharge, which are as follows: 'Where the bankrupt "has made a fraudulent transfer of any portion of his property to any person, or been granted a discharge in bankruptcy within six years, or in the course of his proceeding refused to pay any lawful order of or to answer any question approved by the Court."'

"These are all amendments which would greatly strengthen the law and make it that much more to the advantage of the creditor. It is believed that the debtor already has ample protection, and that now the creditor interests should receive greater consideration at the hands of Congress; and it is for that purpose that these amendments should be made.

"Another section which has received the greatest criticism is that where a creditor receives a payment on account within four months and is compelled to surrender the same before he can prove his claim for the balance. There is no doubt that the interpretation which this section has received at the hands of the Supreme Court is working injuriously and operates as a hardship against the creditor interest. It is suggested, however, that this section should be amended by permitting the creditor who has received a payment on account to retain the same, and then prove his claim for the balance, but to receive no dividend until other creditors of a like class have received payments to a per cent. equal to the amount that the creditor who has been paid has received. It is said there is no necessity for the creditor surrendering his payments, and it will enable the proof of his claim without loss.

"Another amendment of this section which is suggested is 'that the claims of the creditors who have received preferences, voidable,' under the law, 'shall not be allowed unless such creditors shall surrender their preferences.' If the law is amended in this respect only those creditors who have received their preferences with a guilty knowledge will be compelled to surrender the same, but where payments were innocently made they may be retained, and the creditor can prove for the entire amount."

After Mr. Brandenburg finished his address a general discussion ensued. A resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting, whereby the Merchants' Association was requested to appoint a committee of twenty members to study the subject carefully and to formulate such amendments as from that study they deem necessary.

BANKS DELINQUENT IN PAYING STATE TAXES.

Only $268,754 Out of a Total Assessment of $710,000 Have Been Paid—Time Limit Expires To-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—With only one and one-half days in which to make return of taxes due the State under the new law taxing the surplus and undivided earnings of savings banks only $268,754 out of a total of $710,000 has been paid in. The $440,000 difference is due from twenty-two of the savings banks, ninety-six having paid their taxes, and ten being exempt from taxation because they had no taxable surplus or undivided earnings at the par valuation, which is made the basis of tax under the new law. Controller KNIGHT in a statement says:

"Of the 128 banks of the State 109 own real estate valued at $15,670,678. The reports which have been filed in the Controller's office July 1, six months later show only $14,265,836, being a net decrease in the valuation of the real estate of these banks amounting to $1,804,842, notwithstanding the fact that more real estate in value has been acquired since Jan. 1 than has been disposed of by the banks.

"When it is recalled that it is the policy of savings banks generally to annually charge off a percentage, and in many cases a large percentage of the cost of their banking houses and lots, it becomes manifest that even upon the basis of the January reports the real estate of these banks was much more than the amount reported. And when it is understood that the decrease in many cases represents 50 per cent. and even 65 per cent. of the cost price of property acquired in cities during the ten years last past, there seems to be justification for the appraisal placed upon this real estate by the Controller's department, which amounts to $18,137,650.

"It must not be understood that all of these savings banks have availed themselves of the opportunity to reduce the value of their real estate, as there has been absolutely no contention between the banks and the Controller's office except twenty-seven cases. Taxes so far paid have in nearly every case been paid under protest, and it is evidently the intention of the banks to claim exemption from taxation not only upon interest accrued, but not yet paid, but also upon the added valuations placed by the Controller upon the real estate of the banks, notwithstanding the fact that they have in a majority of cases put in as a liability of the bank dividends declared, but not payable until July 1, which would amount to much more than the accrued interest."

SAYS GOV. DOLE HAS RESIGNED.

Rumor of Hawaiian Executive's Withdrawal Reaches San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Since the arrival here of the steamer Sierra last Wednesday the story has been circulated that just before the vessel left Honolulu Gov. Dole wrote his resignation.

Whoever is responsible for the story insists that the Governor's resignation was given to Secretary Henry E. Cooper, a passenger on the Sierra, to be delivered by him to the President. Cooper and Judge A. S. Hartwell of Honolulu left for Washington Wednesday evening.

$110,000 RANSOM FOR KIDNAPPED MISSIONARY

£25,000 Turkish Demanded for the Return of Miss Stone.

Letter Received from Her—She Is in Good Health and Has Been Well Treated by the Bandits.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—The Rev. Mr. Haskell, a missionary at Samakov, Bulgaria, has received a letter from Miss Stone, the American missionary who was carried off by brigands on Sept. 5 in the district of Djumabala. It does not reveal the present whereabouts of Miss Stone, but says she is in good health and has been well treated by the brigands, especially in the earlier stages of the abduction. Latterly, in consequence of the vigorous pursuit by Turkish troops, she has been subjected to privations.

Miss Stone adds that the brigands demand a ransom of £25,000 Turkish, ($110,000.)

The opinion is expressed in Constantinople that the Bulgarian-Macedonian Committee was actively concerned in the abduction of the missionary.

SOFIA, Sept. 27.—The Bulgarian Government denies the statement of the Turkish Government that the abductors of Miss Stone, the American missionary, sought refuge in Bulgaria.

A search for the missing missionary which was instituted in this country has proved fruitless. The frontier guard has been reinforced to prevent a passage of the brigands.

WILL NOT PAY RANSOM.

American Board Considers that Miss Stone's Case Is a Matter for the Federal Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions will resist the demand of $110,000 ransom for the release of Miss Helen M. Stone of Chelsea, Mass., the American missionary now held by Bulgarian brigands.

When shown to-day a statement by Dr. Cregan, New York Secretary of the American Board, that the ransom would be a dangerous precedent, the Rev. Mr. Judson Smith, Secretary of the American Board, expressed his hearty approbation.

"The board would never consider such a proposition," he said. "The rescue of Miss Stone is in the hands of the Government. We have had missionaries in Turkey for two generations, but never a case like this. Should we offer a ransom, missionaries would never be safe from capture."

When notified to-day that the State Department at Washington had opened negotiations for the rescue of Miss Stone delight was expressed at the offices of the American Board.

"I am glad to hear this," said Dr. Smith, "for it is plain enough that the brigands were Bulgarians and not Turks. Bulgaria, however, is a dependency of Turkey, and our communication with the Turkish Government will not be broken off. We have now every hope that Miss Stone will be rescued."

KITCHENER'S DISSATISFACTION.

He Is "Seriously Reconsidering His Position"—His Hands Said to be Tied in South Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette of yesterday afternoon confirmed the rumor, published by The Daily News, of differences between Lord Kitchener and Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War. It added that, as a result of the disagreement, Mr. Brodrick had had a long interview with the King.

The Pall Mall Gazette declares that it was in a position to say that Lord Kitchener was dissatisfied with the partial enforcement of martial law in South Africa, wanting it proclaimed at Cape Town and elsewhere. He also desired more serious penalties for rebellion, and better reinforcements.

Lord Kitchener, the paper said, took over the command with the explicit understanding that his hands were not to be tied, but, as this condition was not carried out, "he is seriously reconsidering his position."

MORE SOUTH AFRICAN HONORS.

Lady Sarah Wilson and Major Burnham, the American Scout, Among Those Decorated.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A long list of honors and promotions conferred for service in South Africa occupies twenty-seven closely printed pages of The London Gazette.

Companionships of the Bath, the Distinguished Service Order, and the Order of St. Michael and St. George and brevets have been scattered with a lavish hand throughout all ranks and branches of the imperial forces.

Major Burnham, the American scout, who was on the staff of Lord Roberts, gets a Companionship of the Distinguished Service Order, Lady Sarah Wilson is decorated with the Royal Red Cross, and Col. Cartwright of the Canadian Corps, becomes a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Half a dozen other Canadians receive Companionships in the Distinguished Service Order. They include Molloy, the blind trooper.

KING EDWARD RECEIVES AMBASSADOR CHOATE.

Expresses His Deep Sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the American People.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—King Edward received United States Ambassador Choate in audience at Marlborough House this morning, and personally renewed to him his expressions of deep sympathy and condolence with Mrs. McKinley and the American people on account of the assassination of President McKinley.

Mr. Choate left with the King a letter, as follows:

"I desire to express in person my sincere appreciation of your Majesty's constant sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the American people in their distress and bereavement, and the profound thanks of my countrymen for this unfailing interest."

The audience was strictly private. No one but the King and Mr. Choate was present in the India Room, where it was held. It is learned that the King was most cordial in his remarks, expressing warm regard for America and the Americans.

His Majesty received the news of the attack on President McKinley at the second station from Kiel, and, members of his entourage say, was deeply affected. He personally wrote a message to Mrs. McKinley.

King Edward Goes to Balmoral.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York left London for Balmoral last evening. Special precautions were adopted to insure their safety.

KING ALFRED MEMORIAL.

Authors' Society's Plans—Dr. Lubeck to Preach in St. Paul's.

At a meeting of the American Authors' Society at 32 Broadway yesterday afternoon it was decided that the Rev. Dr. H. Lubeck, rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in Fifty-seventh Street, would preach the sermon in St. Paul's Chapel on Sunday evening, Oct. 27, in commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred.

It was also announced that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Capt. Mahan would be among the speakers at the banquet to be given by the society at Delmonico's on Monday, Oct. 28.

Church Temperance Legion Games.

The annual athletic competition of the Church Temperance Legion will be held at the Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The events will be as follows: 65-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 220-yard hurdle race, one-mile relay race, one-mile bicycle race, three-mile bicycle race, running high jump and running broad jump.

CHINA MAY SELL WARSHIPS.

Russia Said to Offer $2,625,000 for Cruisers and Other Vessels of the Pei-Yang Squadron.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Times says it is persistently reported that the Chinese Government is negotiating for the sale of five foreign-built cruisers—the Hai-Chi, the Hai-Tien, the Hai-Shen, the Hai-Shew, and the Hai-Yung—to Russia.

The cruisers were formerly part of the Pei-Yang squadron.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 27.—China is favorably considering Russia's offer to purchase the Pei-Yang squadron, consisting of three fast cruisers, four torpedo-boat destroyers, and some third-class cruisers.

The price, 5,000,000 rubles, ($2,625,000,) will be deducted from the war indemnity.

The five cruisers named in the foregoing are the best warships that China owns. The Hai-Tien and Hai-Chi were launched in 1897 from the yards of the Armstrongs, at Elswick, England. They are each of 4,300 tons' displacement. They have strong protective decks and steel conning towers, and a guaranteed speed of 24 knots an hour. Their armament is formidable, and, according to E. Weyl, the English expert, compares favorably with that of many cruisers of much larger displacement.

The other cruisers mentioned were also built in 1897 at the Vulcan Yards, Stettin, Germany. They are of 2,950 tons' displacement each, and have steel decks. Their guns are protected by steel shields, and they have a guaranteed speed of 19.5 knots.

PRAISES AMERICAN TROOPS.

Gen. Gaselee, Who Was British Commander in China, Says They Are Capable of Great Things.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, who was Commander of the British forces in China, was interviewed today regarding the international troops in China. He said the Americans were especially well equipped with hospital and commissariat, and spared no expense in making their troops comfortable. He added:

"We always got on splendidly with our American comrades. It is most important that we should keep in with these fine soldiers. Both the officers and men seemed to me to be full of soldierly spirit, and capable of great things. All ranks of our army got on splendidly with them, and I feel sure that such intercourse helped to cement the friendship which, I trust, will always exist between us."

Sir Alfred said he did not think there was any danger of a serious rising in China. In his opinion, during the railroad dispute at Tien-Tsin there never was any danger of an actual collision, as the British and Russian troops were held so well in hand.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Survey of Quetta Extension Line Sanctioned—Russian Press Alarmed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A cablegram to The Times from Simla says the Government has sanctioned the survey for the railway from Quetta to Nushki, along the new route to Eastern Persia.

The work of the engineers is regarded as of great importance, as the route is selected for its strategic features.

Judging by recent articles in the Russian press, the projected Western extension of the Quetta (Beluchistan) Railway is viewed with much alarm in the Czar's empire. The Germans checkmated Russia in regard to the Bagdad Railway, and it seems that Russian diplomacy will receive another setback if the Quetta-Nushki line is built.

The Novoe Vremya said three weeks ago: "The English have already completed the surveys and tracing of the track of the Quetta extension line through Northern Beluchistan to Seistan. Our example has borne fruit. The rapidity with which we built the Transcaspian Railway has found a ready emulator in England, in evidence of which we may point to the extraordinary expedition shown in Lord Kitchener's construction of the Soudan Railway. We may take it for granted, therefore, that within the very near future England will have brought Northwestern India into direct railway communication with Eastern Persia.

"England will then be in possession of another base from which she may attack us in Central Asia, and, it is needless to add, she will monopolize the new markets opened up by the Western extension of her Indian railway system. In order to complete the new communication, it will only be necessary to connect Seistan with Bussorah, but before that is accomplished, and before the German Bagdad Railway has become an accomplished fact, Russia's railway projects in Persia will have been advanced to an important stage. Our influence at Teheran is still all-powerful, and the time has now arrived, or is rapidly approaching, when we should take the fullest advantage of the privileged facilities we command in the dominions of the Shah."

WARSHIPS USE NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Times says that British warships have recently been using Cape Breton (N. S.) coal for the first time. It is stated that vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron will call frequently at Sydney for coal.

WANT DR. LORIMER TO STAY.

Tremont Temple Takes Measures to Keep Pastor in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Executive Board of Tremont Temple, in a session of nearly two hours to-night considered the call of the Madison Avenue Church of New York to their pastor, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D. The meeting was an unusually large one, for almost every member was in attendance, including four of the five women, and the discussion was full, frank, and earnest.

The call was discussed in every light, and finally, by a unanimous rising vote, the board voted that a special committee of five and their Chairman, Deacon O. M. Wentworth, should wait upon Dr. Lorimer at once and confer with him, and do everything in their power to retain him in Tremont Temple.

"We will give Dr. Lorimer anything he wants, and everything that can be done to keep him with us will be done," said Deacon Wentworth this evening at the conclusion of the meeting of the Executive Board. "We will wait upon him early to-morrow morning, and intend that no one else shall reach him until we have exhausted every argument and every plea to keep him with us.

"Boston needs him, New England needs him, and we of the temple need him, and we want the co-operation of all New England in keeping him with us.

"Of course," said Mr. Wentworth, "the New York offer has its inducements to Dr. Lorimer, who is under a great strain as the executive head of the temple's famous congregation. The matter of salary does not enter into the question at all, for Dr. Lorimer refused to take an additional thousand dollars a year which we voted to him about a year ago, and we are willing to pay him to-day more than he is willing to take."

Frothingham Wins at Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 27.—The finals for the Lenox Cup in the Lenox Golf Club tournament were played to-day and won by Samuel Frothingham of Lenox, who beat C. B. Cory of Oakley in an exciting thirty-six-hole match by only 1 up. Frothingham was the winner last year, and if he wins once more the trophy will become his personal property. At the end of the morning round of eighteen holes Frothingham led by 3 holes. Cory struck a winning streak in the afternoon, and made the second hole in two strokes, the only time this has happened during the tournament. His first nine holes in the afternoon were done in 39 to Frothingham's 40. The score then varied until the eighteenth, when it was even. Both men did the next in four, and the match was not won until the last hole, when Frothingham went down in 5 to Cory's 6. To-morrow the semi-finals and the finals for the President's Cup will be played.

LONG ISLAND CITY TUNNEL SCHEME

Rapid Transit Board Considering Company's Petition.

Electrical Equipment for Subway Power House—Engineer Parsons and August Belmont Going to Europe.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad appeared before the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting yesterday afternoon and submitted the petition of the Long Island Extension Railroad Company for permission to build a tunnel from Long Island City to a point in this borough near Forty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, in Long Acre Square. No official action was taken on the petition, but the Board will probably announce its position on the subject next week.

With Mr. Baldwin was the counsel of the Long Island Railroad. Together they explained their scheme. Beginning at Thompson Avenue, Long Island City, where the tracks of the Long Island road intersect that thoroughfare, it is the purpose to build a two-track tunnel to a point on the East River front between Fifth and Sixth Streets, Long Island City; thence to go under the river with two steel tubes, these running into a two-track tunnel on this side of the river. The tunnel on this side, if the plan is permitted, will run across under Thirty-third Street to Seventh Avenue, then up the avenue to Long Acre Square and Forty-fifth Street. The plan calls for various stations in this borough connecting with subway stations.

On leaving the Board's rooms President Baldwin said that the cost of the tunnel planned would be about $5,000,000.

In the petition it was stated that the company was willing to insure reasonable compensation to the city. Three per cent. of the gross earnings was suggested. Work will be begun whenever the city authorities give their permission, and the company says the construction will require four years from the time of starting.

Although the members of the Rapid Transit Commission would not commit themselves as to what action would be taken about the petition, it is understood that "how much" is the main point of issue—what the city is to get out of it, in short.

John B. McDonald, Rapid Transit Subway contractor, sent to the commission a report on the electrical equipment to be installed in the power house of the subway. Mr. McDonald described the electrical apparatus to be bought in terms of kilowatts. A watt, one one-thousandth of a kilowatt, is a practical electrical unit of the rate of working in a circuit, being the rate when the electromotive force is one volt and the intensity of circuit one ampere.

There will be in the new plant, situated at Eleventh Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, six 5,000 kilowatt alternators, three 250 kilowatt exciters, twenty-six 1,500 kilowatt rotary converters, seventeen 500 kilowatt transformers, eight motor generator starting sets, and the necessary switchboard arrangements. The alternators will be of the three-phase type, operating at twenty-five cycles a second and wound for 11,000 volts.

Contracts will soon be awarded for the construction of these supplies. Already the Allis-Chalmers Company and the Babcock and Wilcox Company are making for the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company eight 7,500 horse power engines and forty-eight 600 horse power boilers for use in the plant.

All the apparatus, Contractor McDonald announced, is to be of standard type. Together with the land for the new plant, work on which will begin next Spring, the company gets the right to use and patrol the water front of the block. Six engines will be operated in the power house at the start, and as many more will probably be added eventually. The plant will distribute more power than any other in the world. The board approved Mr. McDonald's report.

William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the commission, with August Belmont, head of the Rapid Transit Construction Company, is to make a tour of Europe, examining underground railroads in various cities. Mr. Belmont's personal staff of assistants is going, too. Mr. Parsons will sail on the Deutschland on next Thursday, Mr. Belmont on the Campania two days later. The chief engineer is being sent by the Rapid Transit Commission officially. He will join the others in London, whence all of them are to go to Paris.

EDWARD EGGLESTON FEEBLE.

Famous Hoosier Author Fears He May Not Be Able to Complete His History.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—Edward Eggleston, the author, is in such ill health that he fears he may not be able to complete his history of the United States. He was here to-day on his way from New York to his old home at Madison, Ind., where he proposes to take a brief rest in order to recuperate. He is very anxious to finish this work, which is intended for use in schools. He says that if he is allowed to complete this it will be his last book.

Mr. Eggleston is prematurely old. While his mind is clear he suffers from a loss of memory for names. He is troubled also at present with an aggravated case of gout. He has another incomplete work dealing with the seventeenth century. The first volume is entitled "Beginning of a Nation." He says he probably will never finish this book.

MILLBROOK HORSE SHOW.

Among New York Prize Winners Is Mrs. Albert Young, Who Captures Four.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Millbrook Horse Show opened to-day on the beautiful green of the Halcyon Hall, and there was an attendance of nearly 2,000 society people. The decorations consisted of flags and bunting, and a band furnished music while the show was in progress.

More New York people than usual are attending. Extensive arrangements have been made for to-morrow, when twenty classes of high jumpers, four-in-hands, tandems, and roadsters will be judged.

Nine events were judged this afternoon. The animals entered formed a large circle around the judges' stand, which was located in the centre of the green. Among the prize winners in the New York contingent was Mrs. Albert Young, to whom were awarded the blue ribbons in the roadster class of 15.2 hands and over and the class for ladies' roadsters. She also received second premium in the class for high steppers and second in the tandem class.

William H. Barnard of New York captured first prize in the tandem class and first for the best high stepper. To Mrs. J. G. Moore of New York was awarded the third prize in saddle horse class, for mares under 15.3 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds.

A number of first and second premiums went to Oakleigh Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Dieterich, and Mrs. A. E. Dieterich of Millbrook.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 27.—Mrs. E. Rollins Morse gave a luncheon this afternoon at her new villa, in Bellevue Avenue. The decorations were pink dahlias for the table's centrepiece and vases of white roses about the rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow closed their cottage to-day and went to New York.

Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, R. L. Fowler, Thomas Janney, and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson returned from New York to-day.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, accompanied by her son and daughter, went to New York to-day.

Mrs. George H. Norman and Miss Edith Norman, who have been in Europe for nearly a year, are expected at their cottage here in a few days.

Miss Caroline Ogden Jones closed her cottage at Ochre Point to-day and went to New York.

Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton is visiting his father, Henry G. Marquand, at Linden Gate.

H. Ray Miller, who has occupied a cottage here during the past Summer, has closed his Newport season.

Mrs. George B. Bowdoin, who has been a guest of Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, returned to New York.

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor will give a luncheon at the Golf Club to-morrow afternoon.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the cup race down the bay and the Horse Show at Tuxedo, the heart of society, to use a French phrase, beats evenly between the two. There will be, however, a very large number of yachts at the race, and the boat of the New York Yacht Club will be crowded. Many of the fashionables have, however, gone to Newport for the week, and there are several house parties at country seats on the Hudson.

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The Germanic, which arrived from Liverpool, had among her passengers Miss K. M. Agnew, Mrs. L. B. Atterbury, the Misses Atterbury, the Misses Barney, W. J. Bull, M. P., Mr. and Mrs. Platt Howard, Miss Howard, the Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttleton, the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, Mrs. Mackay, the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, Mrs. Parkhurst, the Right Hon. Thomas Sinclair, and G. Wedderspoon.

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Mrs. Charles E. Tracy and the Misses Tracy will sail to-day on the Pretoria. On the same ship are booked Miss Alice M. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Payne, and Miss E. E. Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer, Miss Louise Falconer, and Bruce McLean Falconer, who have been abroad since last April, sailed for New York on the Campania Sept. 21.

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Mrs. James W. Markoe has gone to San Francisco for the Episcopal Convention. She is among the guests of J. Pierpont Morgan. Miss Amy Townsend is also a guest of Mr. Morgan. The party will be away about a month.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will return to Newport this evening. Mrs. Oelrichs will close her house there about Oct. 1.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, who have been at Saratoga this Summer, have gone for several weeks to Atlantic City before returning to New York for the Winter.

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The wedding of Miss Edith Babcock, sister of Charles Percival Babcock, and Eugene Pintard Bicknell, is scheduled to take place in Christ Church, Riverdale on the Hudson, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 9.

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The restaurants were almost as gay yesterday as the day preceding the races, and those who had suffered severely from mal de mer had entirely recovered. There were luncheons in the palm garden of the Waldorf, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Ladenberg, Mrs. F. O. Beach, who had with her Lady Sarah Wilson; Lady Cunard, Miss Alberta Sturgis, Lady Newborough and her mother, Mrs. Carr; Miss Eads, and Messrs. J. J. Astor, John R. Drexel, W. H. Neilson, Creighton Webb, Ralph Preston, George Keppel, and others.

MEMORIES OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article "THE NEW YORK TIMES Fifty Years Ago," published in your issue of to-day, summarizes most entertainingly the contents of THE TIMES's first issue, but there are a few things that you have passed over which seem to me worth indicating. First of all, that saving grace of quiet humor that distinguishes THE TIMES of to-day was quite as notable in 1851—vide the "heading" of the item recording the arrival of six vessels at the port on the previous Tuesday, carrying 1,300 immigrants, is simply "They Come." The "News by Mail" speaks of Boston in the assumed tone of envious gibing and condescending patronage that has from time immemorial amazed Bostonians who have never traveled, as "the city of notions"; another item tells of finding a venerable lobster in Boston Harbor which "from the great quantity of barnacles which decorated its exterior must have been one of the oldest inhabitants." A dispatch from the State Fair at Rochester says: "Barnum and his elephants are here and Jenny Lind is expected to-morrow"; and a telegram from Toronto, to the effect that the Government offices have closed for a couple of weeks, and that immense numbers of citizens are going to the railroad celebration in Boston, is headed "Removal of the Seat of Government in Canada." And, finally, the report of President Fillmore's visit to Boston records that he was received everywhere along the line of parade with "wildest enthusiasm, characteristic of the American people, although rather inconsistent with the staid, pure character which is usually ascribed to the 'city of notions.'"

And there is unconscious humor in the "ads," too, as in the "Special Notice" of The Welcome Guest (a weekly periodical) we are informed that there is printed in the current issue "a remarkable article upon the 'Cosmogony of the Creation, dictated by John the Divine through the wrappings.'"

But there is the note of—tragedy you can't call it; brutal sin and its retribution is better—that proves once more that there is nothing new under the sun. When I read "To Have and to Hold" recently I certainly never thought to find the name of that splendid sinner, Lord Carnal, duplicated in real life; but in the local news of THE TIMES of Sept. 18, 1851, I read that on the next day Henry Carnal, a Frenchman, is to be executed at the Tombs for murder.

As I look at the announcement of Miss Catherine Hayes's concert in Tripler Hall I see the name of dear old Mme. Maretzek, the harpist—young Mme. Maretzek then. The young men who went to the Italian opera at the Academy of Music twenty and thirty years afterward remember her well in the orchestra, with spectacles on nose, placidly knitting when her instrument was not in use. The last time I think she played in public was at Wallack's up-town theatre, in 1885, when Miss Mary Anderson played her last engagement here in "A Winter's Tale." The old harpist has gone to her eternal rest now, but there still lingers the fragrance of the life of a good woman and a fine artiste. The only person now alive, I think, who took part in that concert is Mr. Frederick Bergner, the 'cello player, who last Spring retired from active work in the Philharmonic Orchestra, after a membership of fifty years.

At Brougham's Lyceum, corner Broadway and Broome Street, "Guy Mannering" is followed by the farce "Yacht Races," which is quite as apropos just now as fifty years ago; and which, I make no doubt, was as entertaining to readers of THE TIMES visiting John Brougham's playhouse as must have been the thoroughly English growlings of The London Times, Spectator, and Examiner, published on the first page, with their amusing procession of grumbling, patronage, and final grudging admission of American superiority, compelled by that sense of fair play which generally comes to the front in an Englishman—finally. Mrs. Maeder is, I think, the only member of the cast of "Yacht Races" still alive.

Looking over the advertisements of "New Publications," I notice, among D. Appleton & Co.'s offerings, "Sunbeams and Shadows, and Buds and Blossoms; or, Leaves from Aunt Minnie's Portfolio." The title tells the whole story! How rococo it is! Was there ever a type of books that has gone out so completely as this?

One turns from this to learn, on scanning Dr. Felix Gouraud's advertisement, that "his Liquid Vegetable Rouge is equally in demand by all pale-faced ladies or gentlemen," and that "one touch of this splendid color dies the cheeks a splendid and permanent rose color."

Interesting things to note are the differences in spelling that the growth of a living language in fifty years has caused. In THE TIMES of 1851 it was a new feature in "connexion," &c.; yachts were between 60 and 70 "tune" burden, and people "cyphered" up things before going ahead.

The one note one omission in your jubilee supplement: You had hundreds of advertisements from firms in business fifty and more years, many from out of town; what a pity you did not secure one from the oldest business house in America—the firm of Francis Perot's Sons, mattsters, Philadelphia, founded in 1680, which noted its two hundredth anniversary in 1880. There is but one corporation older in the United States—the New Jersey Proprietors, which still maintains a shadowy but indubitably legal existence, with an office, I think, at Perth Amboy.

If there are any other readers of THE TIMES who have extracted so much pure pleasure from the Jubilee Number and fac simile of the first issue as I have, they are to be much congratulated. F. E. B.

New York, Sept. 26, 1901.

MAJOR CONOVER'S FUNERAL

Officer of the Seventh Regiment Buried with Military Honors.

Coffin Placed on a Caisson and Escorted by Five Companies—Church Crowded with the Dead Man's Friends.

Major Augustus Whitlock Conover of the Seventh Regiment, who died on Tuesday at Bayshore, L. I., was buried yesterday in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery, after funeral services of a most impressive character at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Fifty-seventh Street. They were attended by the entire Seventh Regiment, other officers of the National Guard, and a large throng of friends.

To do honor to the memory of its officer all the ten companies of the Seventh Regiment reported for parade at the armory. The escort companies, under the command of Major Charles E. Lydecker, were A, D, F, G, and K. The other companies paraded as mourning companies. The honors fell to Companies A and B, of which Major Conover was at various times an officer. Company A, the firing party, was commanded by Capt. George A. Schastey. From Company B, commanded by Major William H. Palmer, was selected the bearers, First Sergt. J. R. Stewart, Quartermaster Sergt. R. F. Kennelly, Sergts. W. M. Halsted, E. P. Fowler, G. H. Fraser, and C. G. Alleyn, and Corps. G. H. Gilman and H. B. Kyle.

At the armory reported a detail of the Second Battery with a caisson The detail went with the caisson and Company A as an escort to the Conover residence, at 111 East Sixty-ninth Street, where the casket was placed on the caisson. It was covered with an American flag, and on this were placed the dead officer's plumed shako and sword and a beautiful floral wreath. Military honors were observed when the caisson reached the armory, and soon after the regiment, with Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp, and staff, colors draped, headed by its band, with Bandmaster H. L. Humphreys, began the march to the church.

Here were assembled more than 200 family and business friends of the dead, and members of the Olympic Club, the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and staff of the Fifth Brigade in uniform, Col. W. G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment and staff, and Line Captains J. H. Wells, E. B. Bruch, L. W. McLeod, A. L. Robertson, and L. L. Clarke. With the National Guard officers were Brig. Gen. W. S. Worth, United States Army, in civilian attire, and Col. James Powell, United States Army, in uniform. Also present and in uniform were Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston of Gen. Roe's staff, Col. Edward Duffy, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Col. J. M. Varyis, Eighth Regiment. Inspector Walter L. Thompson and Capt. J. J. Lantry had charge of police arrangements. They had to deal with a crowd of several thousand persons.

The Seventh formed on the west curb of Madison Avenue while the casket was carried into the church by the non-commissioned officers of Company B. It was placed before the dais and flanked by the regimental flags. Around it were banked a score of floral tributes. Near it were the seats of the family mourning party. The chief mourners were the widow, her daughters, the Misses Clara, Amy, Lillian, and Mary Conover, and her mother, Mrs. Robinson. When the members of the regiment filled in the seating capacity of the church was occupied.

The services were simple. The Rev. Dr. Abbot E. Kittredge, the pastor, officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. D. Street. Edwin Cary was the organist, and Perry Averill choirmaster. After Chopin's Prelude, "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung, prayer and readings from the Scriptures followed. "Abide with Me" preceded an address by Dr. Kittredge.

He said that Major Conover needed no eulogy. All present knew him, and he thanked God for such knowledge. His character and life were conspicuous for fidelity to duty, gentleness and all that is noble in a man, qualities that shone in the circle of his home. He was a Christian, knew God and trusted in Jesus Christ as his Saviour. The speaker found abundant consolation in the virtues of the dead, and a lesson in his life and immortality. He lived as should all, with eternity in view.

Mlle. Adèle L. Baldwin sang Ambrose's solo, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," and after prayer "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung by the congregation. Its rendering, because of the preponderance of robust male voices, was profoundly impressive. Chopin's Funeral March was played while all filed past the casket.

The colors were drooped and arms presented, and the band played a dirge when Dr. Kittredge appeared at the porch of the church escorting the casket. It was placed on the caisson, and the funeral cortège started through Fifty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue. At Twenty-sixth Street it turned to First Avenue and went by way of Twenty-fourth Street to Avenue A, where the regiment formed while the caisson passed. At the ferry house the casket was transferred to a hearse. Col. Appleton and his staff accompanied the firing party and the mourners to Greenwood Cemetery.

After the committal at the grave by Dr. Street and the last military honors, three volleys, Bugler W. H. Allen sounded "Taps."

J. RIDGWAY MOORE DEAD.

Once Popular Society and Club Man Expires in This City.

J Ridgway Moore, at one time one of the best-known society men in this city, died Thursday at 45 West Thirty-ninth Street, where he had been stopping for a short time.

Mr. Moore came of an old Philadelphia family, the foundation of whose wealth had been laid by an ancestor who was a contractor for the building of streets, hence the saying that the Moores made their money out of Philadelphia street dust. He was born about fifty-nine years ago. As a young man he was one of the mainstays of society life. In the days when Delmonico's place, at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, saw the birth of the Assembly Balls, he led almost every important cotillion. His popularity continued until, in 1893, he figured as co-respondent in a divorce suit, as the result of which he was, for the time being, ostracized by his acquaintances. He gave up his position as Treasurer of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company and went to Europe, where he had lived most of the time since then.

Mr. Moore was related to many well-known people. He was a cousin of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and a brother of Bloomfield Moore, whose widow, recently deceased, backed the Keely motor. His aunt is the Countess de Ganay of Paris. Count de Ganay was secretary to the late Comte de Paris. Mr. Moore was also related to the late "Plus" Moore. At one time Mr. Moore was a member of the Seventh Regiment. At the time of his death he was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Lawrence and Camera Clubs. The funeral will take place on Monday next at noon at St. Stephen's Church, Tenth Street, above Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

REV. A. H. MOMENT DROPPED.

Pastor Who Was Suspended for Indiscretion Retired by His Church.

The Trustees and congregation of the Emanuel Presbyterian Church of Flatbush held a secret meeting last night and quietly dropped the pastor, the Rev. Alfred H. Moment, who some months ago was suspended for conduct unbecoming a minister and afterward tried for falsehood by the Presbytery.

At the time it was declared that he had been guilty of moral indiscretion. He resented the proceedings against him and accused the Presbytery of oppression, but at last admitted his error and was reinstated as pastor of the church, but only preached a few times when gradually he withdrew from the religious and social interests of the church, and little has been seen of him for weeks.

It was said after the meeting that a call had been extended to the Rev. Dr. Robert Meredith, a brother of the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

New British Tobacco Company.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The British Tobacco Company was registered in London yesterday, the subscribers including Messrs. Duke, Fuller, and Harris of the American Tobacco Company. The purpose of the new organization is to acquire the interest of Ogden's, Limited, the big British tobacco concern.

IN THE SHOPS.

Crystal is coming more and more into vogue for many things, and attractive pieces for the writing desk are to be found in it. There is a paper knife, for one thing, of the style of a carving knife, the blade of crystal and the handle of gilt. There is a pen tray of the crystal with a pen rack in the metal secured to the back, crystal and gilt candlesticks, a big slab of crystal with handles of the gilt forming a rolling blotter, the inkstand, of course, and a paper weight with a representation of an Egyptian woman in metal at the top.

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True Eton jackets are monopolized by the boys, and a lad of ten or a dozen years who goes to a smart tailor for his clothes will wear a short Eton jacket reaching just to the waist line, a black vest to match, and turnover collar of white linen. To be worn with these are long trousers of light gray. If the boy wishes to see himself in advance in this array he has only to turn the pages of the dictionary, and there he will find a picture of Queen Elizabeth's Gate, Eton College, with Etonians in the foreground, dressed in the familiar old Eton style and with tall hat, which the American boy may not take to kindly.

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A neat Russian blouse for a smaller boy has the short, full trousers and a plain blouse with the opening at one side and straight. The suit is of dark blue cheviot and is finished with a coarse twilled red flannel, a straight band of it around the neck and another band carried down the opening and finishing with a point a few inches from the lower edge of the blouse. Gilt buttons are used with the suit. The Eton boy has the regular worsted buttons on his coat and vest.

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There are so many more articles of wearing apparel for women than for men that the latter are generally left out of shop matters. Here, however, is a handsome imported nightshirt which is in good taste and a little warmer than the regular article. It is of figured pique—an imported garment, which costs $3.

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Here is another hat—there is always another at this season—that is worth mentioning. This is of black and a pale gray felt, the low, round crown and under side of the broad rolling sailor rim of black and the upper side of the rim of the gray. Around the crown is a wreath of small dahlias of a combination of pink and turquoise blue, or some other peculiar tint of the celestial hue, which is infinitely varied. With the dahlias are mingled knots of a peculiar shade of salmon pink satin ribbon. This is the only trimming on the top of the hat, but beneath the brim in the back the ribbon is put on in a long arrangement of knots and ends over the hair, the postilion back that so many hats have this year.

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Very pretty is a blue silk petticoat, the material with a small woven figure. The lower edge of the skirt is trimmed with three flounces, first on the lower edge a four-inch flounce of a heavy cream lace, a straight flounce; above that another straight flounce of the silk, and again above this, nearly covering it, a festooned flounce, the lace running up into points at the top, where it is edged with a twist of baby velvet ribbon in white, and at each point or festoon, as it appears to be, is a rosette of the ribbon with long loops falling over the flounce.

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Never were black and white combinations more pronounced than this year. Here is a blouse of a delicate lace made over a filmy, thin material of the same creamy tint as the lace. The whole blouse, sleeves and collar, is of this, but over it, for trimming, are broad bands of black velvet ribbon at least two inches in width. The upper one of these comes from the shoulder and turns a square corner, the ends meeting in a bow on the bust and giving something of the effect of a square neck. Below this is another band of the velvet half way below the bust line and the waist, and which encircles the blouse and also finishes with a bow in front. Around the waist is another band, which simply hooks at one side. To break the plainness of the black there is a figure of applique and embroidery on each band, white figures with round centres of white velvet and rays of white silk embroidery radiating around them, turning them into suns, moons, or whatever the initiated may name them, set at intervals upon the velvet. There is a shaped cuff of the velvet upon the sleeves above a flare of lace, which has more of the sunbursts. The lace stock is simply finished with a line of black velvet at the top. Small rhinestone buckles finish the two velvet bows.

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It is noticeable in stocks that most of those upon the newest and smartest frocks are high but straight at the top, not running up higher in the back, as stocks of previous years have been.

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How is this for the trimming of a crêpe de chine frock? It is quite simple in design, and the only trimmings are big circles or round dots of pale blue—applications of velvet finished with a ring of embroidery in pale blue silk at the edge. The dots are in different sizes, the largest as large as a quarter, and others as small as a penny. There are not many of them, a line around the lower edge of the skirt, more at the waist, at the throat, and around the sleeves. The effect is good.

KIRKLAND B. ARMOUR DEAD.

Kansas City Packer Succumbs After a Two Years' Illness.

BOBS FIRST FOR MADDEN

Kentucky Turfman's Colt Earned a Long-Delayed Victory.

BESSIE McCARTHY A WINNER

Programme of Purses Made Fair Sport and Lively Betting at the Gravesend Track.

Expectations, long deferred, were realized at the Gravesend track yesterday when John E. Madden, the Kentucky turfman, who is fighting it out with the millionaires of the East for the leadership on the list of winning horse owners, at last saddled the colt Bobs for a winning race. That Bobs would win when his owner was ready has been a conviction among the racegoers of New York through all this season, but the difficulty to backers was to determine when Madden was ready. Bobs, who is well-bred and good looking, was backed at the beginning of his turf career by persons who know enough of Madden's methods to be certain that he is not in racing as a philanthropist, but Bobs lost and lost and lost, until some hasty persons began to believe that Madden, at last, was paying the expenses of a horse who never would earn the money expended on him, so often had he been beaten, in the poorest kind of maiden company.

Bobs was due yesterday, however, as those persons realized who thought to look about for Madden and his maiden when the horses were being prepared for the last race of the card at the Brooklyn track. Bobs did not appear on the track to warm up, nor did he appear in the paddock until the saddle call had sounded, when Bobs and his owner and jockey showed together, all looking equally fit and ready to go on and win. The race was for maidens three years old and upward, over the short six furlongs course, with ten horses running, of which Somerset was the favorite at a short price, Bobs being among the outsiders in the betting. Mounce had the mount on Bobs, and got away with a shade of disadvantage, but steadily the Madden combination worked to the front, while Somerset made the running, attended by Elegy.

At the head of the stretch the spectators decided that the race was between Somerset and Elegy, while when the horses reached the last furlong pole they were certain that the two horses named were the only ones with a chance to win. Then Bobs came with a rush from the rear, wearing down the leaders as if it were only play for him. Bobs got up in the last ten yards, and won in excellent style, drawing away at every stride as they reached the post, and showing to the satisfaction of the horsemen present that he has the making of a racehorse in him. Immediately after the race there were all sorts of reports of huge amounts that Madden had won by backing Bobs. The betting ring agreed that Madden had backed the colt, and that a number of the layers had lost heavily to Bobs, who started at 8 to 1, but Madden alone knows how much he won, and Madden declined to tell.

The remainder of the programme made good racing and lively betting in spite of the fact that the programme was composed entirely of overnight purse events. The track was dry and fast, and the attendance somewhat above the average. The crowd watched with intense interest the development of the new scheme of starting without a recall after the barrier goes up, and general satisfaction was expressed with the results attained yesterday, as no horses were left and no long delays at the post were experienced. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; handicap; five and a half furlongs. William C. Whitney's King Hanover, ch. c., by Hanover-Lady Agnes, 122 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won cleverly by a head; W. H. Sealey's Rockwater, ch. f., 114, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by four lengths from John E. Madden's Pentecost, b. c., 113, (Mounce,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:06 4-5. Chilton, Carroll D., Flora Pomona, Numeral, and Emshee also ran. Value to the winner, $745. Chilton the post favorite at 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 5 years, by Fonso-The Belle, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; W. C. Eustis's Knight of Rhodes, b. c., 4, 118, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length from P. S. P. Randolph's The Amazon, b. f., 4, 97, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Lambre, Terminus, Consolee, and St. Finnan also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Belle of Troy always the favorite. Winner trained by H. Harris.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, at special weights; about six furlongs. J. H. Carr's Bessie McCarthy, b. f., by Charioteer-Citronella, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by two lengths; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Early Eve, ch. f., 110, (Spencer,) even and 2 to 5, second by a half length from A. Featherstone's Wild Bess, br. f., 110, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Bella, Tchula, Donna Honora, Clipper, Past, Miss Patsy, and Anna Handspring also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Early Eve the favorite. Winner trained by T. G. Gaynor.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, at special weights, with penalties and allowances; and a sixteenth. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. h., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 122 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 10 and out, won, ridden out, by a length; Perry Belmont's Fly Wheel, b. c., 2, 100, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 3, second by twelve lengths from C. F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3, 116, (Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $640. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. John J. McCafferty's Potente, b. g., 6 years, by Racine-Pow Wow, 106 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, won easily by a half length; Dwyer & McGuire's Bold Knight, aged, 103, (H. Cochran,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 3, second by four lengths from T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., aged, 110, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Nitrate and Animosity also ran. Value to the winner, $690. Bold Knight the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; about six furlongs. John E. Madden's Bobs, ch. c., 3 years, by Henry of Navarre-Soubrette, 108 pounds, (Mounce,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; J. B. Haggin's Elegy, ch. f., 3, 105, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from J. H. McCormick's Somerset, ch. c., 4, 112, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Irene Lindsey, Tom Bulk, Zamora, Kalif, Boojum, Dr. Koerber, and Hops also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Somerset the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Modrine, 119 pounds; Sly, 108; Contend and Bedeck, 105 each; Templeton, Satire, and Stuart, 104 each; Tontinum, 102; Touraine, 98; Military, 97; Connie, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Kamara, 112 pounds; Toddy, 105; The Rhymer, 104; Smoke, 103; McAddie, 95; Rowdy, 93; Roxane, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. Francesco, 115 pounds; Leonid, 110; Arsenal, 106; Resumption, 105; Albert and Eddie Busch, 104 each; Prophetic, 103; Andy Williams and Man-o'-War, 102 each; Ochwaha, Broadstreet, Hinsdale, and Trump, 97 each; Ascension, Lady Holyrood, and Pearl Finder, 94 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Third Special Stakes, for two-year-olds; weights seven pounds below the scale; about six furlongs. Heno and Sombrero, 115 pounds each; Endurance by Right, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 124 pounds; Herbert, 122; Kamara, 107; Toddy, 104; The Regent, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Talisman, Major Tenny, Caller One, Lady Sir Barmon, Physician, Renold, Igniter, Major Daingerfield, Cornwall, Cast Iron, Pignet, Caughnawaga, Ibeld, Anak, Chief, and Slipthrift, 110 pounds each; Bijou, Batyah, and Cinders, 107 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Roxane, 106 pounds; Fatalist, 105; Lee King, Knight of the Garter, Wait Not, and Lone Fisherman, 104 each; Bowen, 100; Himself, 99; Tonicum, 95; Little Daisy, 92.

TUXEDO HORSE SHOW OPENS.

First Day's Success of This Annual Event on the New Grounds of the Association.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Sept. 27.—Tuxedo's annual Horse Show, held by the Tuxedo Horse Show Association, began at the new Horse Show track on the old polo grounds here to-day. There were about 200 entries including some of the best horses in Orange County. Fourteen classes were judged to-day. P. Lorillard and E. H. Harriman carried off most of the first prizes. The most interesting event on the programme to-day was the class in which pacers were exhibited to victoria, horses counting 50 per cent. and appointment 50 per cent. The first prize was awarded to Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Richard Mortimer winning second.

Another very interesting class was the combination, single, first shown in harness, then under saddle; the judges studied long over this class, but finally awarded Dr. J. O. Green of Ringwood first, P. Lorillard taking second.

Single Horses in Harness, 15.1 and Under 15 Hands.—Won by P. Lorillard's Alcut, F. B. Keeck's Bob Roy second, Joseph T. Tower's Nutwood Maid third.

Pacers, Shown to Omnibus or Wagonette.—Won by Richard Mortimer's Dick and Dod, C. B. Alexander's Peacock and Chester second, Joseph T. Tower's Rough and Ready third.

Children's Single Ponies, 12.2 to 14.2 hands, driven by children not over sixteen years old.—Won by Miss S. Henning's Tabby, W. P. Hamilton's Shooting Star second, H. W. Munroe's Victoria third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses Under 15.1 Hands.—Won by P. Lorillard's Beau, Mrs. W. D. Davis's Lady Fanquier second, Richard Mortimer's Redsopt third.

Single Road Horses, Trotters, Long Tails.—Won by Theodore Frelinghuysen's Ashland Maid, E. H. Harriman's Max second, Charles S. Patterson's Alzadie third.

Pairs of Horses Driven to Victoria.—Won by C. B. Alexander, Richard Mortimer second.

Single Horses in Harness, Under 15.1 Hands.—Won by P. Lorillard's Beau; Miss S. Henning's Tabby, second, Mrs. J. J. Vatable's Folette third.

Single Combination Horses Not Under 14.2 Hands, to be shown in harness and under saddle.—Won by Dr. J. C. Green's Doll Tearsheet, P. Lorillard's Hearts second, E. Victor Loew, Jr.'s, Fugue third.

Saddle Ponies Under 14.2 Hands.—Won by Price Collier's Duchess, E. H. Harriman's Jack second, E. H. Harriman's Marjorie third.

Tandems.—Won by P. Lorillard's Alcut and Cyclone, E. H. Harriman's Pilgrim and Farmer Boy second, and Mrs. J. J. Vatable's Lady Bess and Folette third.

Children's Saddle Ponies, Under 14.2 Hands, ridden by children not over fifteen years.—Won by E. H. Harriman's Marjorie, E. H. Harriman's Carol second, E. M. Post's Sea Saw third.

Pairs in Harness, Under 15.1 Hands.—Won by P. Lorillard's Beau and Airs and Graces, W. P. Hamilton's Topaz and Turquoise second, Mrs. J. J. Vatable's Folette and Yellow Kid third.

TURF HONORS FOR AMERICANS.

Croker's Horse Won the Barns Plate at Manchester Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Manchester September meeting opened auspiciously to-day for the Americans.

The Spaghetti filly, (Maher,) won the Two-year-old Plate.

Archduke II., (L. Reiff,) won the Friday Plate, (of 100 sovereigns, for two-year-olds and upward,) distance six furlongs.

Game Chick, (L. Reiff,) won the Autumn Breeders' Foal Plate, (of 1,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds,) distance five furlongs.

The last race of the day, the New Barns Plate, (of 103 sovereigns, for two-year-olds,) distance one mile, was a clean sweep for the Americans. It was won by Richard Croker's Minnie Dee, (J. Reiff;) William C. Whitney's De Lacy, (L. Reiff,) was second, and Frank Gardner's Sandpiper II., ("Clem" Jenkins,) finished third.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The first Grand Circuit harness meeting at Oakley Park ended this afternoon.

Captor is now a 2:10 performer. He got the mark in the third heat of the 2:13 trot this afternoon. He took the race with ease. Summary:

2:18 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000.

Captor, br. g., by Electric Bell, (Marvin)	1	1	1
Alan, b. g., (Turner)	2	2	2
Starmont, ch. g., (Wahl)	3	3	4
Newton A., br. h., (Anderson)	4	4	3
Senator K., blk. g., (Nuckols)	5	5	5

Time—2:14¼; 2:14; 2:10.

2:10 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Council Chimes, blk. h., by Chimes, (Snow)	1	1	1
Fred Kohl, b. h., (Cornell)	8	2	2
Ione, br. m., (Burns)	2	10	6
Balmy L., br. m., (Turner)	5	3	3
Frasier, ch. g., (McHenry)	3	9	9
G. W. D., blk. h., (Dunn)	4	5	4
Little Frank, b. g., (Dwyer)	9	4	5
Lady Allright, br. m., (Roth)	6	6	7
Richard A., b. g., (Nuckols)	7	8	8
Garnetta, br. m., (Hogan)	10	7	10
The Hero, br. h., (Berry)	Dis.		

Time—2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:09¾.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 27.—Fifty thousand people attended the fourth day of the Queens-Nassau Counties Fair at Mineola to-day. The trotting and pacing card for the day was a good one, and the last race was so closely contested between Mary's Own, Tom Brady, and Gertrude, that the grand stand crowd remained until the last heat, which was not run until after 6 o'clock. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Gentlemen's road horses, driven by owners; trotting; two out of three for silver cup.

Gertie, s m., (Gartrell)	2	1	1
Pearl J., b. m., (Gill)	1	2	2
Monetto, ch. g., (Duryea)	3	3	3
Elkador Girl, b. m., (Bayliss)	4	4	4

Time—2:32; 2:28¾; 2:27.

SECOND RACE.—2:35 class, trotting; purse, $800.

Bemay, blk. m., (Snyder)	1	1	1
Foreign Prince, b. g., (Bronk)	2	2	4
Master Chimes, b. g., (Huber)	4	4	3
Miss Kerker, b. m., (Smith)	dis.		

Time—2:24¼; 2:24¼; 2:27.

THIRD RACE.—2:20 class, pacing; purse, $400.

Mary's Own, blk. m., (Hollenbach)	7	3	1 1 1
Gertrude, ch. m., (Daly)	1	4	4 4 2
T. H. Brady, b. m., (Bennett)	3	1	1 2 3
George Gano, ch. g., (Huber)	4	2	2 2 3
Kitefoot, b. m., (Hayden)	6	6	6 3 5
Rubb, b. g., (Bowne)	8	8	5 5 dr.
Princetell, ch. g., (Davis)	2	5	dr.
Débutante, blk. m., (Murphy)	5	7	dis.

Time—2:22½; 2:20¼; 2:20½; 2:22; 2:22; 2:25.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 27.—The most successful race meet ever held at Granite State Park was brought to a close to-day. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Trot; purse, $500, concluded.

Much Ado, b. g., by Judge Salisbury, (Kennedy)	4	5	3	4	1	1	1
Maurine, b. m., by Hinder Wilkes, (Turner)	1	1	2	2	3	2	2
Consuela S., b. m., by Directum, (Pierce)	2	2	1	1	2	3	3
Lissa Bee, b. m., (Middleby)	5	3	4	3	5	ro.	
Dot Miller, b. m., (Walker)	3	4	5	5	4	ro.	

Time—2:15½; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:15; 2:17¼; 2:16¾; 2:20¾.

2:16 Class.—Pace; purse, $500.

Lady Bayard, b. m., by Bayard Wilkes, (Turner)	1	10	1	5	8	1		
J. W. E., b. g., (Kimball)	5	6	7	3	1	2		
George Wilton, ch. g., (Gillis)	7	1	2	9	9	3		
Alsoso, br. h., (Manter)	10	2	4	7	5	ro.		
Bill Dinebart, ch. g., (Dodge)	8	11	6	2	4	ro		
Miss Austin, b. m., (Walker)	12	12	12	8	2	ro		
Hobson, b. g., (Manley)	9	7	5	12	3	ro		
Amber Sphinx, b. m., (Richardson)	11	8	9	4	6	ro		
Bob Fitz, ro. g., (Holmes)	4	9	10	10	7			
Bonnie L., b. m., (O'Donnell)	3	3	11	11	dr.			
Viska, b. m., (Merrill)	6	5	3	1	ro.			
View View, ro. m., (Browser)	2	4	8	6	dis.			

Time—2:14½; 2:13½; 2:14¾; 2:17¼; 2:15½; 2:17¼.

2:19 Class.—Trot; purse, $500.

Limerick, b. g., by Prodigal, (Bass)	1	1	1					
Effie G., b. m., (Walker)	2	2	3					
Deceiver, g. g., (Merrill)	3	3	2					
Easter Lily, b. m., (Palmer)	10	4	4					

Time—2:14¾; 2:16½; 2:17½.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 27. — The races at the Allentown fair to-day went to the favorites in straight heats. Maggie Mills won the 2:40 trot, Judge Swift second, Miss Dare third. Best time—2:18¾.

Berdina won the 2:17 pace, Clotho second, Tyanna third. Best time—2:15.

The 3:00 trot or pace for country horses was won by Lady Chester, with Major Wellington second, and Ziva third. Best time —2:24½.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The last day's racing at the Bristol County fair resulted to-day in straight wins in both events. The results:

2:27 Trot and Pace. Purse, $300.—Won by Kimball, b. g., (Wilbur;) Lady Mana, blk. m., (Durland,) second. Best time—2:23½.

2:40 Trot. Purse, $300.—Won by Hylie Bird, b. g., (Knapp;) Joevar, br. g., (Dexter,) second. Best time—2:25.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—About 10,000 persons saw the closing races of the Franklin County Fair to-day. The track record was broken by Mazette in the free-for-all purse. The receipts for the entire fair will reach over $20,000. Summary:

2:25 Trot.—Purse $500. Won by Joe Scott, blk. g., (S. R. McLennon,) Cornwall, Ontario, who won the second, third, and fourth heats. Best time—2:21¼, in two heats.

Free for All.—Purse $1,800. Won by Mazette, b. m., (A. McDonald, Medford, Mass.,) in straight heats. Best time—2:07¾, in first heat. Time by quarters, 0:30; 1:01; 1:35; 2:07¾.

2:18 Trot.—Purse $1,000. Millard Sowders, b. g., (William Barnsdall, Jr., Bradford, Penn.,) won the first and fourth heats; Hamward, b. s., (A. McDonald, Medford, Mass.,) won the second and third heats. Best time—2:14¾, by Hamward. Darkness interfered, and by mutual agreement the money was divided as per summary, and all bets declared off.

Women's Golf in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Miss Bessie Anthony, the present Western golf champion, and Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor of Onwentsia, will meet to-morrow in the finals for the women's Western amateur golf championship. Miss Anthony broke the woman's record for the course to-day, making it in 91 strokes, and defeating Mrs. W. A. Alexander of Exmoor by 7 up and 6 to go. Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor disposed of Miss "Johnny" Carpenter of Exmoor by 6 up and 4 to go.

Miss Emma Kirk of Onwentsia won from Miss Brown of Edgewater by 3 up and 2 to play, in the semi-finals of the Solace Cup. Mrs. A. A. Guilbert of Racine won from Miss Edyth Hoyt of Onwentsia by 3 up and 1 to play in the semi-finals contest for the Tyro Cup.

Golf Championship.

The Commercial Advertiser to-day will contain a complete, detailed description of final match between Walter J. Travis and Walter E. Egan at Atlantic City, with diagrams, plainly indicating every play made. With Pictorial Review (3 cents.)—Adv.

PENNANT FOR PITTSBURG

Baseball Championship Now Secure to Western Team.

LAST VICTORY OVER BROOKLYN

Game Seemed Won by the Champions of Last Year When Pittsburg Rallied and Earned Triumph.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—The baseball championship of the National League of baseball clubs was decided to-day when the Pittsburg nine, with a victory earned over the Brooklyn club, clinched the claim of Pittsburg to the pennant, that team now having won a sufficient number of games to hold the championship emblem safe, even should it not win another of the games remaining on the schedule for the close of the season. Until the victory of this afternoon was won, there was the chance that the triumph might be wrested from the home club in the very end of the pennant series, and that chance, slight as it seemed, was sufficient to draw a record crowd for the season to the local grounds.

With the result that was attained, however, Pittsburg holds the pennant as surely as if the last game of the season had been played already, and the only interest in the championship series from now on will be as to the respective places that the other clubs will fill. Pittsburg, with the game won to-day, now has played 132 games in all, of which the team has won 87 and lost 45, making an average of 659, which figure it will be impossible for any of the clubs closest to the leaders to equal, even with an unbroken run of victories for the remainder of the year. The programme for the champions for the finish of the baseball season has not yet been decided on. Five more games are scheduled for Pittsburg, but how these will be played remains to be arranged.

No arrangements have been made for a post series of games between the champions and their next closest rivals in the league race. Such a final competition is usual among the leaders in the National League championship contest, but custom will hardly be followed this Fall.

The last game needed to place Pittsburg secure in the place of champion was fully worthy of the occasion, for the victory was a sensational one, wrested from the visitors after the Brooklyn team seemed sure of winning. Wagner enjoyed the honor of scoring the first of the runs for Pittsburg, and was an important factor in making the result, as he batted in the last two runs that tied the score, which, at the beginning of the eighth inning, was Brooklyn 4 and Pittsburg 2.

With Wagner on second base, Bransfield hit to right field, Wagner scoring on the hit, and with his run winning the pennant for his team. Straight through the game there was a splendid exhibition of clever and scientific baseball, the errors and misplays being only enough in evidence to make the good work of the players show to the best advantage through the contrast. The crowd, numbering about 4,000, was the most enthusiastic of the season here. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Davis, rf	0	1	3	1	0
Clarke, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Beaumont, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Wagner, ss	2	2	3	3	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	2	9	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
Leach, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Burke, 3b	0	1	4	3	2
Zimmer, c	0	1	4	1	0
Phillippi, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	10	27	15	4

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	2	2	0	1
Corbett, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	5	6	1
Irwin, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Farrell, c	0	1	8	2	0
Kitson, p	1	1	2	0	1
Total	4	10	24	16	2

Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	..	5
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Dolan, Daly. Three-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Phillipi, Irwin. Double plays—Burke and Bransfield; Dahlen and Kelley; Daly, Dahlen and Kelly. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 2. Struck out—By Phillipi, 2; by Kitson, 2. Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	3	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Padden, 2b	1	0	5	7	1
Wallace, ss	2	2	2	3	0
Donovan, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Rich,son, 1b	0	1	13	1	0
Kruger, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Heydon, c	0	1	3	1	0
Joyce, p	1	2	1	0	0
Total	9	13	27	14	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Barry, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Flick, rf	0	0	3	1	0
Deleh'ty, lf	0	1	3	0	1
M'Far'd, c	0	1	1	0	1
Jennings, 1b	0	0	7	0	1
Hallman, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Cross, ss	0	0	4	2	1
Townsend, p	0	0	0	1	0
Duggleby, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	2	24	10	5

St. Louis	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	2	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5. Two-base hit—Kruger. Double plays—Wallace, Padden, and Richardson; Richardson and Wallace. Hit by pitcher—By Joyce, 2; by Townsend, 1. Bases on balls—Off Joyce, 1; off Townsend, 2. Struck out—By Duggleshy, 1. Stolen bases—Donovan, 2; Heydon, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 3. Time—1:52. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bay, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Harley, lf	1	1	5	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Dobbs, cf	1	1	3	0	1
Magoon, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	1	2	1	2	2
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Hurley, c	0	0	8	0	0
Philips, p	0	1	0	2	1
Crawford*	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5	9	30	9	5

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Rickert, lf	0	2	1	3	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Demont, 2b	1	1	2	4	1
Lush, cf	0	1	3	0	1
Carney, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	1	0	0	1
Long, ss	0	0	3	5	1
Kittridge, c	0	0	5	1	0
Nichols, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	4	24	13	4

*Batted for Magoon in the tenth inning.
†Two out when winning run scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Dobbs. Home run—Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hits—Long, Hurley, Tenney, and Demont. Struck out—By Philips, 6; by Pittinger, 6. Bases on balls—Off Philips, 1; off Pittinger, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Pittinger, 1. Umpires—Brown and Nash. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Rickert, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Demont, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Lush, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Carney, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Long, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	5	0	0
Nichols, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	1	21	4	0

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bay, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	0	0	1
Beckley, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	3	4	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	5	3	0
Bergen, c	0	0	6	1	0
Stimmel, c	0	0	0	0	0
*Crawford	0	0	0	0	0
†Peitz	0	0	0	0	0
Hurley, c	0	0	0	0	0
Swomst't, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	24	10	1

*Crawford batted for Bergen.
†Peitz batted for Stimmel.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Tenney. Struck out—By Stimmel, 4; by Nichols, 4. First base on balls—Off Stimmel, 3; off Nichols, 1. Double play—Demont, Long, and Tenney. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	87	45	.659	Boston	67	67	.500
Philadelphia	76	55	.583	New York	52	73	.400
Brooklyn	76	57	.571	Cincinnati	49	76	.380
St. Louis	70	63	.526	Chicago	51	84	.378

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Boston in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Washington—Chicago, 6; Washington, 4.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 14; Cleveland, 6.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Detroit, 4.
At Boston—Boston, 7; Milwaukee, 2.

Baseball at Jaspar Oval.

The Cuban Giant baseball nine and the Madison Field Club team will meet to-morrow at Jaspar Oval in what promises to be one of the best games of the end of the season. All the stars of the Cuban nine will play, with Green of Baltimore to pitch, while the Madison team will be the strongest that can be put into the field, the players including Willie" Deegan, late of the New Yorks, who will pitch.

On Local Bowling Alleys.

The Excelsior team won two games, the Mutual bowlers won one game and lost one, and the Bushwick Wheelmen five lost two games in the Greater New York bowling tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Excelsior Bowling Club—Cordes, 180; Hueter, 191; Rue, 170; Evans, 145; Totten, 172. Total, 858.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Butler, 151; Lotteries, 191; Maxwell, 166; Schrieber, 140; Landmann, 174. Total, 831.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Bowling Club—Seyd, 178; Bisbee, 169; Lunt, 169; Murphy, 162; Ruddy, 129. Total, 807.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Butler, 157; Lotteries, 150; Maxwell, 142; Schrieber, 133; Landmann, 156. Total, 738.

THIRD GAME.—Excelsior Bowling Club—Cordes, 217; Hueter, 163; Rue, 194; Evans, 163; Totten, 168. Total, 885.

Mutual Bowling Club—Seyd, 170; Bisbee, 162; Lunt, 157; Murphy, 179; Ruddy, 173. Total, 841.

FOOTLBALL SEASON OPENS

Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Teams Have Matches To-day.

WEEKES DECLARED INELIGIBLE

Blue and White Crack Half Back Prevented by Faculty from Playing—Local Team's Misfortunes.

Columbia's football squad left here for Buffalo last night, discouraged at the loss of Harold Weekes, whom the university Faculty Committee on Athletics has declared ineligible to represent the university in athletics until he makes good certain conditions in his studies. It is not alone Weekes who is under the ban, but several other members of the team, whose names have not yet been announced.

The disbarment of Weekes has been threatened for some time, ever since he was reported disqualified last Spring and consequently unable to represent Columbia in the dual meet with Pennsylvania. The Faculty reconsidered, however, and permitted him to compete.

How long his disqualification will continue depends entirely on his ability to repair the conditions. If he works hard the team members believe that he is not out of the game for the whole season.

Weekes's loss is the most serious that could come to the eleven, as in two successive years he has been the means of bringing victory to Columbia over Yale and Princeton. As an end runner

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of East Third and Fourth Street Properties — Operators Buy 114th Street Plot—Other Dealings.

Samuel E. Jacobs has sold to Jacob Levy the property running through from 15 to 17 East Third Street to 66 and 68 East Fourth Street, 50 by 192. The building is now known as the Manhattan Lyceum, and was formerly the home of the New York Turn Verein.

D. Nauheim has sold for the Tisch estate to Janpole & Werner the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 135.6 feet east of Riverside Drive, 100 by 100.11.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for John F. Plummer the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 39 West Forty-ninth Street, 23 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold. The purchaser will occupy the house.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for August Marschall the three-story dwelling 154 East Sixty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

James Armstrong is the buyer of the dwelling 74 East Fifty-fifth Street, the sale of which through Collins & Collins was reported Thursday.

The Bradley & Currier Company, which recently sold the seven-story apartment house at 910 Seventh Avenue, took in part payment from Francis Scallon the four-story brick buildings 705 and 707 Third Avenue.

Charles E. Picken reports the sale of another of his new three-story dwellings on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to a Mr. Guild. Only two houses remain unsold out of the row recently completed at that point.

Celia Lazinsk has bought through A. Lazinsk from Jacques Krakauer the brick building 243 Division Street.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Louis Eickwort to Mrs. Maria Kiefer the frame dwelling 2,152 Vaughes Avenue, 16.8 by 100.

The Mela Realty Company has mortgaged its property at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street to William H. Burgess for $300,000, due Sept. 1, 1902, and bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

151 Gouverneur Street, Morrisania, north side, 125.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 117.5, three-story frame flat, with two-story frame building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to William H. Harden. $3,369

131 William Street, northwest side, 203.3 feet northeast of John Street, 26.6 by 99.10 by 24.4 by 97.6, leasehold, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to John Merritt Forrestor 5,000

[HT By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

203 and 205 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 22.8 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ella M. Southwick 20,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,051 Ryer Avenue, west side, 320.10 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 159.5 by 25.3 by 154.11, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to Charles Bjorkegren 5,650

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 40 feet east of Watson Lane, for a one and a half story frame barn, 20 by 16; Adeline Grossman, St. Lawrence Avenue, owner; Richard Rohl of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $200.

Amethyst Street, north side, 130 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 21 by 32; Lizzie Scott, premises, owner; Andrew Anderson, Taylor Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fifty-sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue, northeast corner, for a three-story brick repair shop, 441 by 55.11; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $200,000.

Clay Avenue, north side, 264.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 20 by 37; Charles H. Thornton of 2,011 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, north side, 122 feet west of Honeywell Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 48; J. W. Cooper of 3,006 Hunting and Eighty-second Street and Prospect Avenue, owner and contractor; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 6 East Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Charles J. Coulter of 1,123 Broadway, owner; Charles I. Berg of 571 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 8 West Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Miss F. O'Rourke, Park Row Building, owner; N. C. Mellen of 77 West Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, southeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; H. McAleenan of 18 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Louis C. Maurer of 63 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,480 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Samuel Green of 23 East Eighty-third Street, owner; William H. Rohman of 9 Grand Circle, architect; cost, $1,200.

Briggs Avenue and Garfield Street, northeast corner, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; James J. Raisbeck of 24 Vandewater Street, owner; W. L. Folin of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage, and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage, plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Sept. 27.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 167th St, 80 x95; Audubon Av, e s, 20 ft s of 171st St, 75x95; Thaddeus Moriarty to Wilfinand Forsch, (R S $14.25, mtg $16,000) $1

BATHGATE AV, 1,688, e s, 25x115.7; Ami C. Carton to Matilda C. Robertson, (mtg $2,300) 1

COTTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x125; Michael McInerney to Peter Reilly and wife, (mtg $1,700, R S $75) 1

DIVISION ST, 243, s s, 23x48.6x23x48.7; Jacques Krakauer to Celia Lazinsk, (mtg $14,000, R S $2.75) 22,000

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of road from King's Bridge, west to station of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington Point, 25x100; Margaret Dreyer to Anna M. Hyams, (R S $1.25, mtg $11,500) 100

HENRY ST, 82 and 84, s w corner of Birmingham St, 37.6x90; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Herman Goldman, (R S $3.85, mtg $30,000) 100

JACKSON AV, w s, 180.6 ft n of 158th St, 18x75; James G. Patton to Oscar F. Hopfer, (mtg $3,750) 1

KING ST, 22 to 30, s s, 133.9x100; Henry Kelius to Max Gold and another, (mtg $67,000) 100

LOT 304, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Marie Kugelman, (mtg $2,250, R S 59 cents) .. 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 149.2 ft s of Fremont Av, 50x150; Delia McShane to Cornelius J. Behan, (mtg $3,400,) rerecorded 1

SHERIFF ST, 98, e s, 25x100; Herrman Graff Bleich, ⅜ part, (mtg $20,250, R S $1.25) 1

3D AV, 1,875 and 1,877, w s, 50x75; Marie Steindler and another to Theresa Michaels and another, (mtg $20,000, R S $12,) rerecorded 1

3D AV, n w corner of 151st St, 61.5x 115x37.1x91.9; Eliza M. Smith to Louisa Davies, (mtg $40,000, R S $16.25) 100

3D AV, e s, 92 ft s of 172d St, 27x125; 3d Av, e s, 111 ft s of 172d St, 27x125; Salvatore Nardiello to David Lippmann, (all liens, R S $26) 1

3D AV, w s, 56.6 ft n of 181st St, 75x102.11; John J. O'Brien to Uriah McClinchie, (mtg $11,500) 1

3D ST, 47 and 49 East, 40x77.2x irregular; Barnet Miller and others to Herman Segal and others, (mtg $40,000, R S $4.75) 1

3D ST, s s, Lot 391, map of Hagonia Park, 25x109; John J. Sheridan to George F. Beck, (mtg $340) 700

4TH ST, 66 and 68 East; 3d St, 15 and 17 East; Samuel E. Jacobs and wife to Jacob Levy, (mtg $65,000, R S $10.75) 1

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Lane, 20x100; 5th St, n s, 373.11 ft e of Green Lane, 265x100; 5th St, n s, 423.11 ft e of Green Lane, 265x100; Samuel Green to Thekla Glockner, (mtg $37,500) 1

7TH AV, 316 and 318, w s, 39x56.6x irregular; Oscar Smith to Edward Wilkens, ½ part, (mtg $10,000, R S $2) 100

8TH AV, s w corner of 163d St, 99.11x 125; Louis Herzog to Davis Karp, all liens, (R S $3) 1

8TH ST, 331 and 333 East, 49.6x93.11; Feige Melker to Max Kurzrok, ½ part, all liens 1

8TH ST, n s, 139.6 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x93.11; Feige Melker to Rafal Kurzrok and another, ¼ part, all liens 1

9TH ST, 621 East, 25x92.3; Barnett Levy and another to Augustus Prentice, (R S $1.90, mtg $33,000) 100

12TH ST, 417 and 419 East, 48.8x103.3; Feige Melker to Rafal Kurzrok, ⅜ part, all liens 1

14TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 206.8 to 15th St; Hugh O'Reilly and another, executors, to James S. Herrman .. 1

81ST ST, 310 East, 20x100.5x irregular; Frieda H. Rich to Harris Rich, (mtg $3,000, R S $2.50) 1

85TH ST, 305 and 307 West, 60.8x75.5 irregular; John Gray to Jennie Marshall, (mtg $22,500) 1

62D ST, 147 West, 25x100.5; Maria Bruning to Carrie M. Ryder, (mtg $17,000) .. Gift

73D ST, s s, 175.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x102.2; W. Usher Parsons, referee, to E. Clyde Sherwood, (mtg $14,000) 21,100

88TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; Thomas Donnelly to Theresa C. Donnelly, (mtg $21,000, R S $1.25) 1

109TH ST, 56 West, 19.10x100.11; A. Walter Durand to Edwin A. McAlpin and others, (mtg $13,500) 500

100TH ST, 54 West, 19.4x100.11; A. Walter Durand to Edwin A. McAlpin and others, executors, (mtg $10,000) 1

105TH ST, 107 and 109 West, 50x100; Ferdinand Forsch to Thaddeus Moriarty, (R S $9.75, mtg $42,000) 100

112TH ST, 236 East, 20 x ½ block; Kate L. Watkins to the South Orange Heights Company, (mtg $7,490) 1

113TH ST, 227 West, 16.8x100.11; John S. Sampson and another to Pauline Katz, quitclaim, all liens 1

113TH ST, 227 West, 16.8x100.11; Pauline Katz to Jennie Shalek, (R S 50c, mtg $13,000) ..... Omitted

121ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Max Tuchman and another to Annie Tuchman, (mtg $19,750, R S $3.75) 1

123D ST, 207 West, 15.7x100; Helma G. Hoey, widow, to Charles W. Phipps and another, trust deed 1

129TH ST, s s, 200.2 ft e of Park Av, 19.11x99.11x20x99.11, Samuel Levy to Frederick M. White, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25) 1

134TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Albert Ehrlich and others, executors, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, quitclaim 150

134TH ST, 120 West, 28.6x99.11; Thomas Donnelly to Theresa C. Donnelly, (mtg $24,000, R S $1.25) 1

156TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Cortlandt Av, 75x100; Wilhelmina F. Hauser to John W. Hauser 10,500

Recorded Leases.

CENTRE ST, 90; S. H. Stone to John Vicario, 10 years $1,800 $2,000

HUDSON ST, 107 and 179, and 27 and 29 Vesey St; William C. Dewey to Ferdinand Frankel and another, 5 years 4,000

MANGIN ST, 24; Jonas Weil and another to Max Bielberg, 5 years 2,500

SULLIVAN ST, 72; Louis Nieberg and another to Francesco Arnoni, 5 7-12 years 5,160

WILLIS AV, 226; Heinrich Brunning to William Knippenberg, 5 years $1,200 1,260

1ST AV, 2,011 and 2,013; Simon Adler and another to Michele Arena and another, 5 years 4,400

3D AV, 709 and 711; William Law to Adolph Stern, 7 years $2,700 2,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BERLIN, Zax K., to Pincus Lowenfeld and others; 17th St, 349 and 351 East, demand, 6 per cent 500

CHURCH, Albert G., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Leroy St, 24, 5 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

DAVIES, Louisa, to City Trust Company; 3d Av, 2,917 to 2,921, 1 year, 4 per cent. 40,000

FISCHER, Barbara, and another to the West Side Savings Bank; 39th St, 305 West, due Nov. 1, 1902 1,000

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to Max M. Stern; 105th St, n s, 125 ft w of Columbia Av, prior mtg, 2 years 1,000

FRIESS, Louise S., to Peter Friess; Woody Crest Av, e s, 87.6 ft s of 164th St, 1 year 3,000

GOLD, Max, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; King St, 22 to 30, 1 year, 6 per cent, building loan 20,000

GOLDMAN, Herman, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Henry St, 82 and 84, s w corner of Birmingham St, 1, (prior mtg $30,000, installment $500 per annum) 3,000

HOPFER, Oscar F., to James G. Patton; Jackson Av, w s, 180.5 ft n of 158th St, prior mortgage $3,750, installments $220 per annum 1,250

HYAMS, Anna M., to Margaret Dreyer; Fort Washington Av, e s, 125 ft n of new road, 60 ft wide, prior mtg $11,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

KARP, Bravis, to William Jackson; 8th Av, s w corner of 149th St, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent 99,500

KUGELMAN, Marie, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 304, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, prior mortgage $2,250, due Oct. 1, 1906 500

KUNTZ, Henry, to George Wyner; 100th St, 65 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

KUNTZ, Henry, to Charles H. Reed; 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 2 years 15,000

KUNTZ, Henry, to George Wyner; 100th St, 54 and 56 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

KURZROK, Rafal, and another to Feige Melker; 8th St, n s, 139.6 ft w of Avenue C, prior mortgage $28,750, installments, due March 1, 1902, without interest 1,200

LAPPIN, Mary, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 80th St, 328 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 5,500

LEAVY, Richard J., to Municipal Realty Corporation; 10th St, 4 West; also Gore building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 56,500

LEVY, Jacob, to Leon S. Mendel; 4th St, 66 and 68 East, s s, 50x192.5 to 15 and 17 East 3d St, n s, installments, 6 per cent 16,000

LLOYD, Belle C., to Edward A. Walton, trustee; 76th St, 249 West, due Oct. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold 16,500

LUTZ, Albert J., to Lucy E. McCord; Samuel St, East, corner of Johnson Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 700

MACY, Michael O., to David Swits; Eastchester Landing Road, n s, adjoining land of Codling, contains 3½ acres; also, Eastchester Landing Road, adjoining lands of Leroy and another, contains 87-100 acre; also Landing Road, adjoining land of Leroy and another, contains 1 11-100 acres, Eastchester, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

McCLIDE, James P., to William A. Spencer and others, trustees; 5th Av, e s, 50 ft n of 86th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 60,000

MELA REALTY COMPANY to William H. Burgess; 6th Av, n e corner of 58th St, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 300,000

MURPHY, William H., to Sadie B. Clocke; Lincoln St, w s, 198.6 ft n of road from West Farms to Westchester, prior mortgage $2,300, installments $20 monthly, 6 per cent, gold 500

REILLY, Peter, to Michael McInerney; Crotona Av, w s, 100 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years 2,250

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to John Stanc; 8th Av, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St, (prior mtg $13,500,) due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William Meyn; 8th Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 154th St, (prior mtg $13,500,) due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Hugo Cohn; 8th Av, e s, 99.11 ft n of 154th St, due Dec. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Hugo Cohn; 8th Av, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St; 8th Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 154th St, prior mortgage $33,000, demand, 6 per cent .. 1,600

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Hugo Cohn; 8th Av, e s, 124.11 ft n of 154th St, due Dec. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Janet Rudd and another, trustees; 8th Av, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St, 2 mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 13,500

SCHULER, Adele S., and another to the Knickerbocker Building Loan Company; 107th St, 303 West, installments, 6 per cent 25,500

SILVERSON, Nathan, and another to Emanuel Arnstein and another; 7th St, s s, 278.4 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $25,750, 3 months, 6 per cent 1,500

SMITH, Mary, to Sarah H. Lewis; Lots 419 and 420, Block N, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years, gold 2,500

TRUNICK, George W., to the St. Christopher Home; 12th St, 307 West, installments, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

TUCHMAN, Annie, to Mary J. Lasala; 121st St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years .. 22,000

WALDO, Rhinelander, to the American Deposit and Loan Company; 91st St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av.; 1st Av, n w corner of 89th St; 1st Av, w s, 25 ft s of 90th St; Barclay St, n s, 57.1 ft w of Washington St; Greenwich St, w s, 53.3 ft n of Park Place, and ½ part of 72d St, n e corner of Madison Av, subject to all liens, due May 20, 1907, 6 per cent., gold 37,500

WATSON, Johanna W., to Italian Savings Bank; 113th St, 311 East, 1 year, gold .. 6,000

WHITE, Frederick M., to Samuel Levy; 129th St, s s, 200.2 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 1,200

WIESENFELDER, Jacob, to German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 192, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to Lily W. Churchill and others, as trustees ..... Nominal

COSTELLO, Mary A., to August Krefft .. $1,100

COSTELLO, Mary A., to August Krefft .. 1,100

KEMPER, Peter, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 40,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, two assignments, each 17,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Samuel Well, three assignments 19,250

SCHNEIDER, Fanny, to Charles M. Home, assigns two mtgs ..... Nominal

SCHWARZ, Caroline, to New York Savings Bank 30,000

ST. VINCENT CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING and Loan Association to the Twelfth Ward Bank, assigns four mtgs 5,000

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Corn Exchange Bank 15,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Lizzie Van Riper 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, s s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; David Duffie, Jr., against John A. Richmond, owner; Martin J. Barrow, contractor 23

58TH ST, 234 to 238 East; Mattie Liguori against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor; Nathan Hutkoff, owner .. 4,550

79TH ST, 531 East; Joseph Jarenits against S. Newman, owner; — Janko, contractor 30

109TH ST, 327 East, and 336 East 110th St; Samuel D. Lomback against Leon Rosenblatt and Mary Prensky, owner and contractors 275

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 40x 100; Bergquist Jacobson & Co. against J. B. Smith & Son, owners and contractors 79

115TH ST, 15 West; Patrick Reddy against Henry D. Baker, owner and contractor .. 1,596

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

KING ST, 22 to 30; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Max Gold and Max Lipman $30,000

16TH ST, 4 West; Municipal Realty Corporation with Richard J. Leavy 56,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

KING ST, 22 to 30; William H. Schmohl against Leon Rosenblatt and another, Aug. 30, 1901 2,411

LENOX AV and 127th St, n w corner; A. Pradella & Co. against — Griffenhagen, July 30, 1901 134

100TH ST, 65 East; Ravitch Brothers against Henry Kaufman and another, Sept. 11, 1901 200

132D ST, 43 West; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Ernest Califano and another, Sept. 6, 1901 156

Lis Pendens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 115th St, n e corner, 103.7x110.6x irregular; Elisabeth Rankin against Charles Blauvelt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, runs n 102 to 180th St x e — to Bronx River x891; Albert Von Den Driesch against Bronx Consumers' Ice Company and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Sultan.

39TH ST, 415 West; Frank A. Koch against Edwin B. Stanton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

59TH ST, 43 East; Edward C. Goodwin and another against William S. R. Ogilby, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stimson & Williams.

58TH ST, s s, 390 ft e of 3d Av, 60x100.5; Mattie Liguori against Morris Jacobson and others, (action to declare deed, bond, &c.;) attorney, G. A. Rogers.

112TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Peter Donald against Esther A. Wheaton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pryor, Miller & Harris.

160TH ST, s s, 165.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x 100; Emilie Huber against Martin F. Schrenkeisen and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. F. Clarke.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

will accompany the Yachts all through the contests and to the finish. The safety and comfort of passengers the first consideration, and each Iron Steamboat will be restricted to one-half the number of its licensed carrying capacity.

Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

EACH RACE DAY A SPECIAL IRON STEAMBOAT will also leave

Foot of 22d St., N. R., 12:30 P. M.
Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The Maine Steamship Company's

FAST NEW STEAMSHIP

NORTH STAR

LEAVES PIER (NEW) 32 EAST RIVER, FOOT OF PIKE ST.

To-day at 9:15 A. M. Sharp,

and will follow the yachts over the course. The upper decks of this steamer, being unobstructed by deck houses, offer the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

Music by Lander.

Refreshments by Stevens.

FARE $5.00.

Tickets for sale at office or Pier, 290 Broadway, corner of Reade St., Telephone No. 3,196 Franklin, and all agencies.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster's catch from steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Edward H. Mullen, auctioneer, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on or before 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1 ..... $1,000
For Parcel No. 2 1,000
For Parcel No. 3 200
For Parcel No. 4 1,000
For Parcel No. 5 2,500
For Parcel No. 6 100
For Parcel No. 7 100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

ALMY, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, County of New York, made at a Special Term by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 9th day of September, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on September 10th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors of George W. Almy, lately doing business as H. S. Almy and Company, at No. 46 Murray Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of George W. Almy, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before December 3rd, 1901.—Dated New York, September 20th, 1901.

HARRY W. SLATER, Assignee.

BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Assignee, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s21-1aw6wSa

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the Conveyance and Transportation of Persons and Property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated; Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, having, by an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above-entitled matter on the 10th day of September, 1901, and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1901, been appointed Commissioners, under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 as amended, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the railways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the City of New York, determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the City day of July, 1901 and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as the time and the office for their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1901.

THERON G. STRONG.
THOS. C. T. CRAIN.
H. W. GRAY.
Commissioners.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City;
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,
Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The Maine Steamship Company's

FAST NEW STEAMSHIP

NORTH STAR

LEAVES PIER (NEW) 32 EAST RIVER, FOOT OF PIKE ST.

To-day at 9:15 A. M. Sharp,

and will follow the yachts over the course. The upper decks of this steamer, being unobstructed by deck houses, offer the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

Music by Lander.

Refreshments by Stevens.

FARE $5.00.

Tickets for sale at office or Pier, 290 Broadway, corner of Reade St., Telephone No. 3,196 Franklin, and all agencies.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster's catch from steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH**
OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,
Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., and
The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL**
OF THE NORWICH LINE,
Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, each steamer; number limited.

The PLYMOUTH and LOWELL are ideal ocean-going steamboats and are most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departures; earliest arrivals in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.

Tickets and Staterooms at Piers. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.); and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

YACHT RACES.
FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 ——FARE—— $3.00

STATEROOMS ..... $2.00 AND $3.00.

Passengers allowed by law 1,800
LIMITED to 600

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer. WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; Pier 13 E. R., tel. 6363 Cort.; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn. McBride's, 71 B'way.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE, THREE-DECK OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET,

will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day. This steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room, and has spacious saloons and staterooms. Meals and refreshments of first quality and at regular rates. Music by Lapitino's Band. Everything of high order, except the price, and every ticket sold will be honored with a trip.

Tickets $2. Three Trip Tickets $5.00
Staterooms $3 and $5.

Sale limited to one-half licensed sea-going capacity. Tickets now on sale at Pier, Ticket Selling Agencies, and 219 Greenwich St.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. **SHARP.**

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on pier.

Tickets, $6.00 for each day.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Telephone 1580—Franklin.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SHORT AUTUMN TRIPS.

A few days can be pleasantly spent in a trip via the

OLD DOMINION LINE

to

Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Va., or Washington, D. C.

Fine modern steamships sail daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M., from Pier 20, North River, New York, where tickets and staterooms can be obtained.

Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Ports

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
35 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.

GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Asst Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.

W. B. Dickerman,	C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey,	Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven,	Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery,	J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan,	Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman,	John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck,	John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons,	W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons,	J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank R. Platt,	Homer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert H. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Rahl, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Wardield,
William B. Grace,	Riverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Fornes,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.	

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 15, 82, 84, 47, 62, 89, 94, 96, 101, 106, 107, 108, 110, 112, 114, 130, 173, 197.
These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held on the twenty-first day of September, 1901, it was determined, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage made by said Club to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated April Thirtieth, 1897, that all the now outstanding Bonds secured by the said mortgage be paid on the first day of November, 1901, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in the City of New York, after which time interest on such Bonds shall cease.
Dated September 23, 1901.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Treasurer.

International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The 35th semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on 24th October next, 1901, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after January 1st, 1902, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
Mexico, September 13th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

Copartnership Notices.
JULIUS DREYFUSS & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between JULIUS DREYFUSS and DAVID AARON, under the firm name of JULIUS DREYFUSS & CO., manufacturers of bonnaz trimmings and embroideries, with offices at Nos. 22-26 East 14th St., New York City, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. DAVID AARON will assume all assets and liabilities of said firm, and continue the business under the firm name of D. AARON, successor to Julius Dreyfuss & Co.—New York, September 27, 1901.
JULIUS DREYFUSS.
DAVID AARON.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.
To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:
Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.
To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
11 shs. Cincinnati Street R'way Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$1,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bond, 1936.
$1,000 Mexican National R. R. 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1917.
$1,000 Southern R'way 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bond, 1994.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtg. R. R. & L. G. 4 p. c. Bond, 1947.
$500 St. Louis & Southwestern Ry. 2d Mtg. 4 p. c. Income Bond Ctf., 1989.
1 sh. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. common.
1 sh. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
1 sh. Union Pacific R. R. pf.
1 sh. Southern Ry. pf.
1 sh. St. Louis Southwestern Ry. pf.
1 sh. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
70 shs. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
$25,000 Jacques Cartier Water Power Co. 1st Mtg. Skg. Fund 6 p. c. Bds., 1928.
21 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. A Bds.
$300 Texas & Pacific Ry. 2d Mtg. Bond Scrip.
60 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
25 shs. Nati. City Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
51 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bank Statements.

GEORGIA RAILROAD BANK,
Augusta, Ga., Sept. 12, 1901.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$1,844,047.70
From other banks...	198,544.39	
Clearing House exchanges	51,282.41	
Cash and reserve...	68,376.97	$2,162,201.47
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$200,000.00	
Surplus and profits.	185,495.00	
Deposits	1,776,706.38	$2,162,201.47

Jacob Phinizy, Pres. H. H. Hickman, Vice Pres.
C. G. Goodrich, Cashier.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., September 25, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., October 25, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required during six months beginning January 1, 1902: Forts Preble and Williams, Me.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Forts Banks, Rodman, Strong, and Warren, Mass.; Forts Adams and Greble, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Tottena Wadsworth, and Wood, N. Y.; Forts Hancock and Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Forts Howard, McHenry, and Washington, Md.; Forts Hunt, Monroe, and Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Fremont and Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, Forts McPherson and Screven, Ga.; Forts Barrancas and Dade, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Forts Banks and McHenry, cabbage. Also proposals for fresh beef and vegetables will be received and opened by commissaries at Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, P. R., required for delivery thereat; also at Office Chief Commissary, District Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan, Ponce, Fresh stables and REFRIGERATED beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for fresh beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Beef, (or Vegetables,) to be opened October 25, 1901," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDW. E. DRAVO, Lieut. Col., D. C. G., Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR ENLARGING THE CADET Mess Hall.—West Point, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 28, 1901, for enlarging the Cadet Mess Hall as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Two hundred dollars reward will be paid by me for the delivery to me of the following lost certificates of stock: Certificate No. 207, for 100 shares Preferred Stock Wisconsin Central Railway Company, and Certificate No. A 3,631, for 54 shares of Common Stock of the Distilling Company of America.
HENRY WOLLMAN,
20 Broad Street.

Lost—A certificate of deposit issued by the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company to the undersigned, as Trustees of the estate of Jos. M. Farrell, dated April 1st, 1901, numbered A 17295, for $16,500, having been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby required to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. George A. Meyer and Wm. P. Chambers, Trustees, 59 Maiden Lane, New York. s21-lawSwSa.

U. S. Assay Office Receipt Lost.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay office, N. Y., No. 160, dated July 22, 1901, for 103 70-100 ounces silver bullion, payable to R. L. & M. Friedlander or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate same, as its payment has been stopped at the U. S. Assay office, N. Y. R. L. & M. Friedlander.

Lost.—Certificate No. 744 for 25 shares of the capital stock of The Book Lovers' Library in the name of Mrs. Rena W. Griffen. Transfer of same has been stopped, and application made for new certificate; finder will please return said certificate to the undersigned. Benjamin Griffen, 40 Vestry St., New York.

Lost.—Certificate No. A27,877 for six shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred stock in name of Adela F. Smith; transfer stopped. Geo. S. Hendrickson, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Dividends.

Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD ST. (MILLS BUILDING,)
NEW YORK CITY.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paidon and after that date at this office, viz:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of California, 1st Mortgage.
Southern Pacific Branch R'way Co., 1st Mortgage.
Northern Railway Company, 1st Mortgage.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co., 1st Mortgage.
New York, Texas & Mexican R'way Co., 1st Mtge.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New York, viz.:
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., Cons. Mtge.
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., General Mtge.
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 7, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, September 26th, 1901, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and its Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, September 21st, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 23rd, 1901.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due September 30, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

New York & Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, September 20, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of September, 1901.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of The Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th St.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 26th. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from September 27th to October 1st, inclusive.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York,
September 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901.
LEIGH BEST,
Secretary.

Office of the American Ice Company,
NO. 133 EAST 23D STREET,
New York, September 26, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable October 15th, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business October 1st, 1901.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. October 1st, 1901, until October 16th, 1901.
E. D. HALEY, Treasurer.

The Union Bag and Paper Company.
1 Broadway, New York City, Sept. 10th, 1901.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Union Bag and Paper Company has this day been declared, payable October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14th, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 M. on September 14th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 1st, 1901.
FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Three Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons No. 3, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
LAWRENCE GREER, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, Sept. 25, 1901.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. J. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 27th, 1901.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after October 1, 1901, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable October 15th, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from October 6th to October 15th, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Buffalo Railway Company.
Coupons No. 9, due October 1st, 1901, from the Debenture Bonds of Buffalo Railway Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Mercantile Trust Co., New York City.
R. F. RANKINE, Treasurer.
September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901.
FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE,
Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

The Washington Water Power Company.
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 10, 1901.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held in the office of the company, Spokane, Wash., this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the holders of Franklin Trust Company's Trust Certificates for stock of the Company, and the stockholders of record September 20, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. September 20, 1901, and reopened October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Telegraph Block, corner of Congress and Griswold Streets, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
BENJAMIN S. WARREN, Secretary.
September 27th, 1901.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 27	520,880
To date this year	215,751,114
Corresponding date last year	81,249,288

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 27	$2,241,500
To date this year	$765,569,020
Corresponding date last year	$352,119,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Sugar	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Woolen	½	M. & St. L. pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1	National Biscuit	¾
B'klyn R. T.	¾	National Lead	½
Buff., R. & P.	2	N. Y. Central	2¾
Canada South.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Norfolk & West	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	North American	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2¾	Penn. R. R.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	People's Gas	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	Peoria & East	2⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Del. & Hudson	2½	Pressed S. Car pf.	2
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Quicksilver	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	1⅝	Quicksilver pf.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1⅝	Reading	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	2⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
General Electric	3	St. Law. & Ad.	⅞
Glucose Sugar	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Great North. pf.	3½	St. L. S. W.	2⅝
Hocking Valley	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Illinois Central	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Int. Pump	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Int. Pump pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	1½
Iowa Central	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅝
Kan. & Mich.	1¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Keok. & Des M.	4⅝	U. S. Steel	1¼
Keok. & D. M. pf.	7½	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Lake Erie & W.	3½	Wabash pf.	¾
L. E. & W. pf.	4⅝	West. Un. Tel.	⅜
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Wis. Central	¾
Manhattan	½	Wis. Central pf.	⅞
Met. Street Railway	1		

Stocks Declined.

Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Del., L. & W.	½	St. J. & G. I.	1
Diamond Match	2	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾
Pacific Coast	3		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	1	C., St. P. & M. 1st	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1¼	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. conv. 4s	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Rio Gr. South. 1st	1⅞
		Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The one conspicuous feature of the stock market yesterday was its professionalism. It may conservatively be said that fully two-thirds of the 520,000 shares dealt in during the day were for the professional account. Only in the Vanderbilt securities and the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation did there appear what could be termed a legitimate demand, some of its speculative, but the larger part of it apparently investment. The purchases of the Vanderbilts were frankly stated to be in connection with the Vanderbilt readjustment plan, known to be pending and likely to be rounded out in short order with the return from abroad of W. K. Vanderbilt; while in the Steel stocks syndicate buying appeared. Elsewhere the buying was pronounced to be clearly "for a turn" or for market effect, one of the best evidences of this appearing in the fact that there was not a little trading in the securities of inconspicuous companies which are seldom heard of and in the Street are facetiously designated in the category of "A. O. T."—which, being translated, signifies "Any old thing."

However, though the nature of the buying was as set out, it had one very noticeable effect, in that, strengthening the entire list, it compelled to not a little short covering, this in its turn professional, by traders who had sold short on the day previous. This short covering was especially noticeable in the copper stocks, the reports of internal dissensions in the Amalgamated board and of probable resignations from the Directory not being heard till after the close of business.

Other stocks in which this short covering manifested itself were Union Pacific, Atchison—which was persistently bought for London account—St. Paul, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan, the Eries, and Southern Pacific.

During the day a number of new high records were made. Among the stocks touching the highest figures ever recorded for them were the Nickel Plate issues, the Lake Erie and Western shares, Canada Southern, Peoria and Eastern, St. Lawrence and Adirondack, and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg—significantly enough all Vanderbilt stocks.

London was little of a factor in the market, not trading in more than 20,000 shares, the sales exceeding the purchases by about 5,000 shares. The heaviest buying was in Atchison common, presumably for the account of the pool in the stock, the leading member of this pool now being abroad.

An increase in the offerings of bills drawn against cotton bills depressed the exchange market ¼ cent, and, inasmuch as it was declared that further offerings of bills are likely to-day and next week, led to a revival of the talk that, after all, further gold imports may not be as far away as had been predicted.

The bank statement to be issued to-day is expected to make a very favorable showing. The known movements of money indicate a gain to the banks of over $2,000,000, while it is believed that the loan account is likely to be appreciably reduced.

COPPER TRUST DISSENSIONS.

Current reports getting Wall Street attention are representing troubles on the inside of the Copper Trust growing out of disagreements over the policy of secrecy which the majority of the Board of Directors insists upon maintaining. In the vote to reduce the dividend payment last week there was unanimity, all the Trustees agreeing that the reduction was necessary, some of them even arguing that it might be wise to suspend dividends altogether in view of the dullness and threatening weakness in the market for copper. The disagreement reported grows out of the proposal supported by two Trustees to submit a detailed financial exhibit of the company's affairs for the information of shareholders. So spirited has been the resulting controversy, as the reports represent it, that resignations have been offered.

At the banking house of Flower & Co. yesterday the answer to inquiries was as follows:

"Mr. Anson R. Flower has resigned the Presidency of the Amalgamated Copper Company. We are not informed that he has resigned as a Director. He himself is now out of the city."

At the offices of the Copper Trust no information whatever could be obtained. From that office, however, yesterday was issued a bulletin denying that the trust had so far cut the price of copper or was preparing to cut it. Renewed talk is heard, however, of substantial "rebates."

On the Stock Exchange short covering rallied both Amalgamated and Anaconda to prices touched on the day previous.

THE VANDERBILT PLAN.

No official details of the Vanderbilt reorganization plan are forthcoming in Wall Street, but of reports, some of them quite definite, there are many. The plan seems to be to organize a parent company, much as is the United States Steel Corporation in its field, to take over all the Vanderbilt properties on some basis of exchange, determined upon, but not yet announced.

It is said to be probable that the preferred stocks of the junior issues will be retired, while in respect to Nickel Plate and Lake Erie and Western the talk is that Nickel Plate common will go in on a valuation of $75 per share and Erie and Western of $85.

STEEL TRUST'S EARNINGS.

Semi-official statements in the Street yesterday were to the effect that the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the first six months of its existence exceed $54,000,000—the equivalent not only of all fixed charges, interest on bonds, and the dividend on the preferred stock for that time, but also of at the rate of between 11 and 12 per cent. on the common stock.

No official confirmation could be gotten on the subject, but it is intimated that a statement will be forthcoming at the meeting next week, when action on the dividends will be taken. There seems to be no doubt that 1¾ per cent. will be declared on the preferred and 1 per cent. on the common.

After the Copper Trust fiasco the demand becomes more insistent that all the trusts shall publish some detailed statements regularly of their earnings and their position.

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

For some time past Wall Street has been fairly deluged with reports that a "big pool" is operating in the Chicago Terminal stocks and purposed to put them very much higher. On the strength of this report, not a little buying was induced last week, whereupon, it is said, the members of the pool took advantage to get rid of their holdings.

Be this as it may, it is a fact that there was no pool manipulation in the stocks yesterday, the issues failing to respond to the general upward movement. What little buying there was seemed to be of an investment nature.

TIPS THAT ARE DOUBTED.

The Street is inclined to look with some suspicion on the gratuitous information, diligently circulated, that the weakness of Missouri Pacific stock and its failure to rally are due to Standard Oil selling, following the discovery that a member of the manipulating pool in the security had secretly and in violation of agreement unloaded his holdings above 120 some weeks ago.

This information, in short, is generally discredited, and sentiment is divided as to whether the real reason for the selling is the injury to the corn crop or a desire to induce short sales in order to bring about a squeeze.

UNION PACIFIC.

One of the reasons given for the advance in Union Pacific yesterday was that the Standard Oil interests have so increased their holdings of the security that they are assured of additional representation in the board.

A meeting of the Directors of the company is to be held next week, when it is reported these changes will be made.

WEEK'S CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the present week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. in their regular review say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $2,068,100. The banks received from the interior $4,100,400, and shipped to the interior $6,575,300, which include $1,150,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury, viz.: To Chicago, $200,000; to Baltimore, $30,000; to New Orleans, $626,000; to St. Louis, $300,000. The loss to the interior was $2,384,900. The banks received $1,954,000 new gold, of which $1,756,800 was on New York Assay Office checks, $5,000 on San Francisco Mint checks, and $162,800 on Seattle Assay Office checks. Payments for bonds purchased by the Sub-Treasury for the week were $4,160,200. The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $16,986,200, of which $1,809,000 was for pensions. The banks paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $18,818,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $1,831,800. The total gains from bond purchases and new gold was $6,274,800. The loss to the interior and on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $4,216,700. So the net gain was $2,058,100. If there had been no bond purchases this week the banks would have lost $2,262,100 instead of gaining $2,058,100.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports, telling of conditions during the week now ending, continue to show favorably. Bradstreet's says:

The current of trade is still running full in nearly all lines, and in some the tide is still rising, as shown by

looked like the liquidation of a line of long stock, was principally by Townsend and some floor brokers representing Board of Trade houses. The general market eased off slightly in sympathy with the decline in Tin Can. Diamond Match sold at 140, Metropolitan Elevated common at 39¾, and Union Traction common at 15½. Biscuit common was dull, but steady around 43¾.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,510	American Can	24⅝	23¾	23⅞
1,431	American Can pf.	74⅞	73¼	74
100	American Strawboard	25	25	25
200	Central Union Telephone	44½	44	44
2	Chicago City Railway	205	205	205
10	Chicago Edison	168	168	168
125	Chicago Union Traction	18¼	18½	18¼
290	Diamond Match	140	140	140
10	Lake Street Elev.	12	12	12
410	Metropolitan Elevated	41	39¾	39¾
570	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	92¼	92½	92¼
416	National Biscuit	44½	43¾	44⅞
20	National Biscuit pf.	101¾	101⅞	101⅞
50	National Carbon	18	18	18
25	National Carbon pf.	84½	84½	84½
96	Northwestern Elevated	38¾	38	38¾
46	Northwest. Elev. pf.	88	88	88
190	Shelby Steel Tube	10¾	10¼	10¾
100	Street's Stable Car	22¾	22¾	23
200	West Chicago	101	100½	101

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The stock market was rather dull, but firmer, to-day. There were only 1,514 shares of stock and $118,000 worth of bonds sold. The trend, however, was upward. Seaboards improved, the common and preferred both gaining ⅛, while the 4s lifted ¼. United Railways common was also ⅛ higher, but the income bonds fell back ¼ from yesterday's figure. Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta 6s advanced 1¼ points, Carolina Central ¾, and Atlanta Street Railway 5s a full point.

Money on call was at 5 per cent.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Cotton Duck	17	17	17
15	Home Fire Insurance	14	14	14
400	Seaboard common	27½	27⅜	27½
250	Seaboard pf.	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞
400	United Railways com.	15⅞	15½	15⅝
$5,000	Atlanta Railway 5s	104½	104½	104½
2,000	City & Suburban 6s	115¼	111⅝	115½
1,000	North. Central 6s, 1904	116¼	116¼	116¼
30,000	Seaboard 4s	84	83¾	84
21,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3,000	United Rys. 4s	95	95	95
30,000	United Rys. incomes	71	71	71
2,000	Wil., Col. & Aug. 6s	116½	116½	116½
1,000	Wil. & Weldon 6s	121½	121½	121½
3,000	Carolina Central 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
15,000	Georgia & Ala. Con. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5,000	Virginia new 3s	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The stock market was dull. Prices generally closed slightly higher, profiting by the late strength in Wall Street. The chief activity was in the trolley group. Philadelphia Company and Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg were buoyant, the first-named rising 4⅞ in the forenoon, shading off later. After a long spell of inactivity Welsbach Light appeared, and was marked up a full point. Reading was dealt in largely. The company's August statement is due to-morrow or Monday.

Call money is firm at 5 per cent., with little demand or liquidation. Time loans are quoted from 5 per cent. up. Commercial paper is firm at 5 per cent. and upward. Considerable paper is going to the interior, but it cannot be disposed of at a figure below 5 per cent.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Alkali	¾	¾	¾
5	American Railways	41	41	41
100	Camden Land	1	1	1
1,025	Cambria Steel	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
268	Choctaw tr. ctfs.	72½	72	72
610	Cons. Lake Superior	27	26½	26¾
745	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	69	68½	68¾
8,200	Cons. Trac. of Pitts.	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
200	Danville Bessemer	7	7	7
250	Diamond State Steel pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
30	Elec. Co. of America	7	7	7
278	Fourth St. Nat. B'k rts.	14½	14½	14½
2	Girard Trust	625	625	625
78	Hunt & B. Top pf.	72½	72½	72½
18	Insurance of N. A.	24	24	24
201	Lehigh Valley	35	34¾	34¾
15	Little Schuylkill	59	59	59
20	Marsden Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	Norristown	162	162	162
10	Penn. Steel	46	46	46
100	Palmetto Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Phila. Elec.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
232	Pennsylvania	72¼	72	72¼
40	Philadelphia Traction	96	95¾	95¾
5,513	Phila. Co.	52¼	51	51⅞
700	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	1	1	1
6,435	Read. tr. ctfs.	20 15-16	20 7-16	20⅝
250	Read. 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	37⅞	37 15-16	37⅞
1,320	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	26¼	25¾	26⅛
300	Southern Railway	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
10	United Gas Imp.	116	116	116
724	Union Traction	28½	28¼	28½
10	United Power & Trans.	42	42	42
2,810	U. S. Steel corp.	34¾	33	34¼
550	U. S. Steel pf.	94	93⅞	94
100	Welsbach Co.	49	49	49
75	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.17	.16
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.32	.32
Challenge Con.	.15	.14
Chollar	.07	.06
Confidence	.73	.69
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.18	.17
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.18	.17
Occidental Con.	.05	.05
Ophir	.77	.75
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.08	.08
Savage	.02	.03
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.03	.02
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.07	.06
Union	.06	.06
Union Con.	.07	.06
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.09	.07
Silver bars	.58¼	.58¼
Mexican dollars	.47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15	16½	16	16½
Alice	11½	11¾	13½	14¼
Argentum	11¾	12	11	12
Anaconda	29½	31⅜	30½	34½
Battle Mountain	17	20	17	17½
Blue Bell	16	16¼	15⅞	16¼
Butterfly	30	35	30	35
C. C. Consolidated	8½	8¾	8	8¾
Coriolanus	9½	10¼	9¾	10¼
C. C. & M.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	7¾	8	7	8
Dante	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Doctor Jackpot	55½	56	55½	56
Elkton	172½	174	172¼	172¾
El Paso	59½	59¾	60	60⅜
Fanny Rawlings	14½	18	14½	19
Findlay	8½	9¼	8¾	8¾
Gold Dollar	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Golden Cycle	66	66¼	66½	66¾
Golden Fleece	36	40	37	40
Gold Knob	5¾	6	5½	6
Gold King	92	96	90	96
Gold Sovereign	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
Gould	15½	17	15	17
Hart	8	8½	8	9¼
Isabella	12	14	12¾	14
Isabella	55¾	55½	55	55½
Jackpot	37	39	37½	39
Keystone	8	8½	9	8¾
Last Dollar	61	90	60	65
Lexington	6	6½	5½	6½
Little Puck	6¾	7¼	7¼	7½
Mint	18	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	28	30	28	29
Mollie Gibson pf.	7	7¼	7	7⅛
Mary Cashen	10	13½	8	12
Moon Anchor	27⅝	27⅞	28⅞	28⅞
National	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Nugget	15	16½	16	17
New Haven	6	6¼	6	6¼
Orphan	18¼	20	19	20
Pharmacist	8	8¼	7¾	7¾
Pinnacle	8½	9	8½	9
Pointer	7	7¼	7	7½
Portland	301	306	300	305
Rose Maud	5½	5¾	5½	6
Rose Nicol	6¼	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
Republic	3½	3¾	3¾	4¼
Rocky Mountain	3½	3⅝	3⅝	4
Solar	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Vindicator	115	115½	116	118
Work	13	14	13¼	13½
Zoe	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,237,783, against $2,199,323 last week and $1,902,033 last year. The value marketed was $2,234,619, against $2,380,076 last week and $1,968,836 last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The report of the Georgia Railroad Bank of Augusta, Ga., will be found in another column.

Dividends have been declared by the Chatham National Bank and the National Biscuit Company. Coupon notices have been issued by the Southern Pacific Company, the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company, the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Buffalo Railway Company. Details may be found in another column.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was somewhat more active than on Thursday, and the downward movement of prices which had been in progress for two or three days was arrested by advances in some parts of the list. Some further declines were recorded, but here and there in the market, especially in the copper stocks, a stronger tone appeared. The most prominent stock of the day was Standard Oil, which was unusually active at prices much below those prevailing at the beginning of the week.

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AMERICAN CAN common, after the extreme dullness of Thursday, became active again, and at the end of the day had been traded in to the extent of about 3,000 shares. These sales were made between 24½ and 23¾, the stock closing at the latter figure with a net loss of three-eighths of a point. Transactions in the preferred stock amounted to about 800 shares, the sale of which forced the price from 74½ down to 73¼. This issue closed at about the lowest price of the day.

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STANDARD OIL, which sold on Thursday at 741, yesterday sold down to 721. Nearly 300 shares changed hands during the day, a much larger amount than usual in this stock. As is nearly always the case when Standard Oil drops suddenly, there was talk of a probable reduction in the next dividend, but the absurdity of advancing this as the cause for the decline was made apparent when it was recalled that the regular quarterly dividend has just been paid on the stock and another dividend is not due for three months to come. The decline seemed due merely to the forced selling of a certain amount of the stock, possibly for the purpose of covering losses in the general market. Before the close the price recovered to 730.

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TENNESSEE COPPER was traded in to the extent of 500 shares or more, between 14½ and 15¼. It closed at 14½ bid, showing a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Improvement also showed in some of the other copper stocks, none of which, however, was traded in to any considerable extent.

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DIAMOND STATE STEEL was traded in for the first time, 2,500 shares changing hands at 3½ and 3. The preferred stock sold at 7.

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NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA stock was active between 115 and 120. It closed at 120 bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, was as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	23¾	24	24½	24⅝
American Can pf.	73⅜	73⅝	74	75
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	7	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33½	35	33½	35
American Malt	94	95	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	27	31
*British Columbia Copper	10	11	10	10½
*British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	..	⅝	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	..	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	12	14	12	14
Con. Refrigerating	5	5½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	26½	..	26¾
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	15¾	16	15	15½
Detroit South., pf., w. i.	40	41	40½	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	73¾	78½	78	78½
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf.	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4¼	5½	4¼	5½
Electric Vehicle pf.	6	8	6	8
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	..	1¼	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	.101	101¾	101	101¾
Hall Signal	..	38	..	38
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77	77½	77½	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	86¼
Lorillard pf.	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	..	7½	8	7½ 8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & S. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	10½	10¼	11
Otis Elevator pf.	31	33	31	33
Otis Elevator pf. scrip	94½	96½	94½	96½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	101	100	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	101	100¼	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84
Seaboard Air Line 4s	27¼	28	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	50½	52	50¼	50¾
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	26	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	730	735	725	735
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	14½	15¼	13¾	14½
Tidewater Co.	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4⅜	4⅝	4¼	4⅜
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89¾	90	89¼	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82	82¾	82	82¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¼	28	31¼
U. S. Cotton Duck pf.	87	89½	88½	89½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	63¼	64½	63½	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C.	8	8	8	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	16	15	16
Worthington Pump pf.	114	116	115	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242½	245	242½	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¼	109½	108¾	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112½	114½	112¾	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey, H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97¼	98¾
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	110¼	111	110¼	111
United Traction	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	90	93	89½	93
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) Gas	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s. gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Essex & Hudson Gas	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53½	53	54½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	90½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112¾	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97¼	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 27, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
92⅝	92¾	63,145	Amal. Copper, ex div.	91¼	93½	90	92⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	25	700	American Bicycle	2	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
29	29½	860	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29¼	29¾	29	29½	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	200	American Cotton Oil.	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	28¼	200	American Ice Co.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
86¾	87¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
45⅛	45⅝	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
96¾	97	600	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	....
123½	123⅝	2,950	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124	124	122¾	123½	+ ⅛
..	..	2,300	Am. S. R. Co., rts.	4⅜	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Am. S. R. Co. pf., rts.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
15	17½	100	American Woolen	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	12,150	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	37¼	38⅛	35½	37⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	23	800	Ann Arbor	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
52	52½	400	Ann Arbor pf.	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ 2⅛
75⅞	76	35,000	At., T. & S. F. pf.	75	76	74⅝	75⅝	+ 1⅛
95⅞	96	3,968	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96	96	95⅞	96	+ ⅛
101¼	102	2,300	Baltimore & Ohio	101	102⅜	101	102	+ 1
66¾	67	2,190	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66¼	67¼	66½	67	+ ⅛
112	113	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	96	96	96	96	+ 2
125	127	200	Buff., R. & P. pf.	125	125	125	125	....
86½	87	6,025	Canada Southern	84½	88	84	86⅝	+ 2¼
110¼	110½	3,700	Canadian Pacific	109½	110⅞	109½	110¼	+ 1
162	163	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162	162	162	....
45⅞	46	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	46	45	46	+ ⅜
37⅞	37¾	950	Chicago & Alton	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½	....
23	23¼	2,750	Chicago Great West.	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	42	1,520	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	42	42¼	41¾	42	+ ⅛
74½	75	1,320	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	75½	75½	75	75	....
160⅜	160⅞	20,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	160⅜	161	159	160⅜	+ 1
188½	189¼	420	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188½	189	188¼	189	+ 2
142⅞	143	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141	142⅞	141	142⅝	+ 2⅛
22¾	22⅞	800	Chi. Term. Trans	23	23	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	42	2,060	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41½	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
96⅝	96¾	7,500	Chi., G. W. & I.	97⅜	98⅛	97⅛	96⅞	+ ⅜
97⅜	97½	2,560	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95	97⅝	94	97⅝	+ 2½
14⅞	14⅞	200	Colorado Southern	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
23	25¼	400	Col. Southern 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	....
17½	18	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	17	17½	17	17½	— ½
218½	219½	800	Consolidated Gas	218½	219¼	218½	219½	+ 1½
115¼	116	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116	116¼	116	116¼	+ 1¼
165	165½	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	163¼	165½	163½	165	+ 2½
224	225	1,800	Del., Lack. & West.	222	223¼	222	223¼	+ ⅞
92⅝	92⅞	1,172	Denver & R. G. pf.	92⅞	92⅞	92¼	92⅝	....
43¼	43½	7,900	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	40¼	43½	40¼	43¼	+ 1½
138	141	215	Diamond Match	140½	140¾	140	140	— 2
..	..	100	Detroit United Ry.	77	77	77	77	....
12¼	12⅜	1,510	Dul., S. S. & At.	11¾	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ 1⅜
20⅜	21	3,125	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	19½	21	19½	20⅝	+ 1⅝
26	27¼	100	Dist. of America pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ 1
41⅛	41⅝	14,760	Erie	41⅛	42	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅜
69½	70	3,700	Erie 1st pf.	69¼	70	69¼	69⅞	+ ⅛
55⅞	56¼	1,900	Erie 2d pf.	55⅞	56	55	55½	+ ⅛
61	61¼	1,200	Evans. & T. H.	59	61	59	60⅝	+ 2⅜
259½	260	200	General Electric	260	260	260	260	+ 3
55	55¾	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
187½	188	3,300	Great Northern pf.	185½	187¾	185½	187¾	+ 3¼
54⅜	54½	1,000	Hocking Valley	53½	55¼	54⅜	55¼	+ 1½
145	145½	400	Illinois Central

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Prospect Park South

A leading real estate man of Flatbush made this remark the other day: "We take off our hat when Prospect Park South is mentioned and frankly admit that nothing will bear comparison with it in the history of real estate development in Brooklyn."

This is the reluctant tribute of a competitor. Such expressions are of daily occurrence on the part of those who visit the property for the first time. Here is one from Mr. Wm. C. Redfield to the owner of Prospect Park South: "Mr. A.—You are a public benefactor." The entire section has profited by the reflected light of this magnificent improvement.

The Autumn flowers of the parkways and borders are now in their glory. The Kings Co. L., Brighton Beach Division, takes you there in 18 minutes from the bridge; the Smith St. or Franklin Av. trolley also.

Handsome illustrated booklet of

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,

257 Broadway, New York.

NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO ALL PARKS,

In the large cities of the United States, will be found the best residential sections.

My 32 homes just completed, four of which are sold, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

SOUTH MIDWOOD,

THE FINEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH.

With every street improvement; containing houses representing the highest type of architecture and design. 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y.

A New Residence; rich, artistically designed; plot 50x100, (or more ground if desired.) Wide plazzas, 12 large rooms, centre hall, parquet floors; hardwood trim; handsome decorations; basins, with hot and cold water between chambers; **charming new arrangement of rooms;** price $9,800, (worth $11,000;) easy terms.

A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., **South Midwood office, 1,304 Flatbush Ave.,** (cor. Foster Ave.)

Six-family apartment house; all improvements; Greenpoint; $5,350, worth $7,000; rents $672.00. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

STOP

Long enough to hear how easy to get one of our honest detached houses and fifty-foot frontage.

LOOK

into plan of payments.

LISTEN

and we'll tell you how we make our land increase in value. T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO., 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, 297 East 15th St., near Beverly Road, **FLATBUSH,** Beverly Square East and West.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED

PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.

2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

MONEY TO LOAN

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES.
BOND AND MORTGAGE BROKERAGE CO.,
177 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.

Small and Large **LOANS** First and Second Mortgages.

HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.—230-foot corner, light, near proposed underground; new bridge station, and Flatbush Av. junction, for sale cheap to close estate; unequaled chance; profit by coming boom. Box 23, Red Bank, N. J.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Dean, cor St. between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Immediate possession given, 1,835 Dean St., near Buffalo Av.; two sets improvements; 2-story high-stoop, cellar, private dwelling; price, $2,100; $500 cash; house open.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

AN AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING,

39 West 86th Street,

32½ Feet Wide,

Five Stories High, With Extension Including Fourth Story.

Automatic electric elevator and every modern improvement. Just completed and open for inspection,

C. W. LUYSTER,

Telephone connections. 35 Nassau St.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th Street and Monroe Avenue, 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

A Bargain.—For sale or to let, 7-story factory building or warehouse; fine order; little cash; monthly payments; positively a sacrifice; West Houston St.; must be sold. O. B. Mc., 161 Sullivan St.

8TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain.
HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

Attractive location, Cypress Av. and 137th St.—Block front, suitable for apartments, under new building law; price reasonable; terms easy. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

A Bargain.—3 houses for sale; Bedford St.; little cash; monthly payments; free and clear; positively a sacrifice; must be sold. O. B. Mc., 161 Sullivan St.

EASY TERMS will buy 1 and 2 family brick houses; all the latest improvements. Inquire J. Leitner, 3d and Wendover Avs. Open Sundays.

$4,250.—3-family house on leading avenue, near 156th St. elevated station, 25x75. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Detached frame house, Bronx, nine rooms; all improvements; large yard; assessments paid; reasonable. 4,388 Park Av.

Choice building lots, $375; $5 monthly; houses order, $1,500; $15 monthly. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Looking for bargain houses, lots, Bronx or Harlem? Call on Case, 42 West 128th, or 979 East 169.

Easy Terms.—Detached houses, Westchester, Bronx, Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES to rent and for sale. Send particulars to FIRM OF J. E. KETCHAM, 58 WEST 125TH ST.

WANTED PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT. Have great demand for same. M. H. MEYERS, 2,321 8TH AV.

Want a farm in the neighborhood of Norwalk, Conn Address Cash Buyer, P 139 Times Office.

Surrogate Notices.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BIGGEST BARGAINS BRONX

$7,750, $1,000 cash, balance to suit, 3-family houses, 7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; best locations, Jerome Av. O'RORKE or NORMOYLE, Boston Av., corner 164th St.

Trade or Cash.—Elegant private house, 68th St., near Central Park West; 4-story, basement; free and clear. Stone & Co., 971 Columbus Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF

ON

HUDSON.

SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS

at prices that will make you regret ever having paid rent in New York.

SMALL CASH PAYMENTS AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH

will purchase a Beautiful Home on the

TOP OF THE PALISADES,

OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.

In a most Healthy Locality. Convenient to Schools and Churches. Well Sewered. Good Water from High Service. Restricted Property, Fully Improved, with Stone Sidewalks Gas and Electric Light.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

Ten minutes from West Shore, 42d or Franklin St. ferries by trolley. Round trip tickets 15 cents. Write at once for SPECIAL LIST of new houses and choice lots. Photographs, Map, Prices, etc.

WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO.,
Weehawken P. O., N. J.
AGENT ON PROPERTY.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Fine house in East Orange: built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue station; $5,000; $900 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Hackensack, N. J.—Plots 50x150, all improvements; close to depot, school, churches, &c.; $760. Will take $150 cash and $10 per month. F. B. Ross, 150 Broadway, New York.

Attractive residence; hour on Penn, R. R.; 7 rooms, barn, outbuildings; 40 acres; healthy location; near New Brunswick; price $2,500. Address 131 East 31st St.

Roseville, N. J.—Two modern houses for sale; all improvements; fine location; near trolleys and station. Address Choice, No. 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

$5 pays for building lot; 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$2,500.—Clear of incumbrance, 62-acre South Jersey farm; 8-room frame house, barn, &c.; apple orchard and cranberry bog; 50 acres clear; balance in timber; will exchange for equity same value in New York or Brooklyn residence. Address, with particulars, I. R., Box 161 Lambertville, N. J.

Farm wanted in Virginia in exchange for property near station at Asbury Park; send full particulars, location, value. Address Byran, Asbury Park, N. J.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 102 West 116th St.

Real Estate.

IF YOU CAN

Save money in rent every month and eventually own your own home, WOULD YOU?

Then write the NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO. for catalogue. Office 167 Jackson ave. and 85 Borden ave., Borough of Queens.

To Let for Business Purposes.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS.

The Slater Buildings
42d St. West at 5th Ave.

Rents include steam heat, light, electric elevator, and Janitor's services.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

STORES TO LET in following streets: Ann, Barclay, Beekman, Bleecker, Bowery, Centre, Chambers, Cortland, Fulton, Front, Greenwich, Hudson, John, Liberty, Maiden Lane, Nassau, Pearl, Prince, Reade, Rose, Spruce, (3d Av.,) Vesey, Warren, West, White, and William. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Stable to lease, 406 East 48th St.; 3 stories, 28x100; will alter to suit. Apply to Philip Goerlitz, 242 East 51st St.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L. B'way, 6th Av., all cars. F. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 246, 247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse; 440 Water St., near Market Slip; size, 25x90. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

GREAT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE AT WHITE PLAINS, A BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDLY GROWING SECTION. 200 VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS IN ATTRACTIVE AND ARISTOCRATIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY, IN THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOW OFFERED ON TERMS OF $10 DOWN AND $10 A MONTH AND UPWARD, ACCORDING TO LOCATION. WHITE PLAINS, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, HAS DOUBLED IN POPULATION IN TEN YEARS, HAVING 8,000, SHOWING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF ANY TOWN IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; HAS EVERY IMPROVEMENT, HANDSOME MACADAMIZED STREETS, FINE DRIVES, WATER, SEWER, ELECTRICITY, OFFERING THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A HOME. VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

WHITE PLAINS
HARLEM RAILROAD
35 MINUTES
FROM 42d STREET

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM 42D STREET, THE VERY CENTRE OF MANHATTAN. THIS PROPERTY IS MORE ACCESSIBLE THAN MUCH OF NEW YORK CITY. EVERY ADVANTAGE WILL BE OFFERED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD AT ONCE.

MAPS, PASSES AND DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE FURNISHED BY APPLYING AT OUR OFFICE.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY, 503 5TH AVENUE, CORNER 42D ST., N. Y.

Yonkers.

PARK HILL.

For Sale—New stone and frame houses; steam heat, gas, and electric light; sanitary plumbing; beautiful river view; near station; terms easy; NO TUNNEL.

For Rent—Two stone and frame houses; 10 and 18 rooms; steam heat; West Side elevated R. R., connecting with Yonkers rapid transit R. R.

T. R. VARICK, Agent,
Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Two new houses for sale, 120 and 124 Morris St.; beautiful location; river view; three minutes to Ludlow Station; 9 and 10 rooms; all improvements; lots 33.4x100; price, $6,500 and $7,500. Apply to local agents or Roderick Ross, 124 Morris St.

Katonah.

FOR SALE.—Westchester Co.—A stock farm of 600 acres, near station on Harlem Road; large house; all improvements; tenant houses, barns, &c.; sold to close an estate. Address, Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Lots, plots, village residences, and farms in Northern Westchester; advise your wants. Lewis H. Miller, Real Estate, Katonah, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments

High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—8-room house, $40 month; bargain; six minutes from station; all improvements; lot 50x100. Would sell for $2,000 down. Other choice property. Walter King Cooley, Mount Vernon, 611 Park Row Building, New York City.

Mount Vernon.—Beautiful home; sale, $30,000; let $125. C. A. Breck, 411 Pearl St., city.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WE SELL Country Real Estate!

Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Must Be Sold.—95-acre farm near Winsted, trolley and lake, on main road, 14-room house; nice shade; painted barns; quantity fruit and wood; stock, crops, and tools; keeps 15 head; easy terms. Box 8, Sta. B, Winsted, Conn.

New Queen Anne Cottage.—Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price $550. Owner, 358 West 42d St., parlor floor.

Horsemen!—A fine stock farm for sale at fraction of cost; over 150 acres; three houses; extensive barns; half-mile track; near station; convenient to New York. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Orlando, Florida, for health, comfort, and business; delightful Winter climate, orange groves, cottages, hotels, stores, beautiful lake fronts. J. W. Atwater, 55 Liberty St.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings, hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—60 acres; magnificent views; pure spring water, shade, pond, woodland; fine place for country home. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Shore Hotel for Sale—Fifty rooms; excellent surroundings; fine bathing beach; 7 acres; Connecticut shore Long Island Sound. Archibald C. Foss, 66 Broadway.

Nyack-on-Hudson.—Factory, 42x125; four floors; equipped power, elevator, shafting; heated; extra land; convenient shipping, boat and rail. Morrow, 44 Wall St.; Room 47.

Florida Illustrated; describes many estates for sale; post free. Geo. H. Chapin, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

A FARM CATALOGUE FREE; dairy farms, stock farms, fruit farms, poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Water front, stone house, 14 rooms; modern improvements; fine location; 1¼ acres. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Island for Sale—20 acres, woodland, meadow; splendid sandy beach; deep water. Archibald Foss, 66 Broadway.

Deserted Farms, $250 up, below value buildings; catalogue free. Box 1,344, Boston Mass.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—We have only to rent in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., 202 and 204 East 69th St., rent $1,000 each; 232 East 69th St., rent $900.

All are three-story high-stoop Dwellings, handsomely decorated; modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

No. 31 East 77th St., at a most reasonable rent; only $2,000; will decorate to suit tenant, and all needed repairs will be made.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
6th Av., cor. 52d St.

Only $800.00 per annum; 140th St., Nos. 542 to 558 West; beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker, in 538, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Henderson Place, East 86th St., Near East End Av.—3-story Queen Anne dwelling; 9 rooms; $35 per month.
F. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

For Rent—177 E. 95th St., brownstone, 3-story-and-basement house, newly decorated; new open work plumbing; reasonable rent. For keys and particulars apply at 175 E. 95th St.

For the Winter, 130 West 80th St., four-story, 20-foot, butler's pantry, bath, extension; elegant street; finest on West Side; $200 per month. Premises.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Ducking shore and large old brick mansion on water front at Susquehanna Flats; house within half mile of Perryville station, on P., W. & B. R. R.; two miles off shore front on Susquehanna River, Chesapeake Bay, and Mill Creek; exclusive game privileges on 550 acres; at mouth of Susquehanna River, opposite Havre-de-Grace and extending from Stump's Point to Perryville, Md. H. Arthur Stump, 224 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE ASTOR ESTATE'S NEW APARTMENTS.

No. 235 West 75th St.

At the Northwest Corner of Broadway.

A Large Fireproof Structure with 42 Large Airy Apartments in

SUITES of 7, 8 and 9 ROOMS

Arranged so as to give each room an exposure upon the street by means of a huge court, 32x102 feet deep, which faces Broadway.

The appointments of the house comprise every known device for comfort and convenience.

Rents, $1,320 to $2,000.

Apply at Office of Superintendent.
On Sundays by Appointment Only.

Illustrated Booklet Mailed on Application.

GRAHAM COURT

At the Meeting of

St. Nicholas and 7th Aves., 116th and 117th Sts.

The largest and most unique Apartment House in New York.

Suites of from 6 to 10 Rooms $1,000 to $2,000 a Year.

Apply at office of Superintendent on premises.

Illustrated Booklet Mailed on Application.

What the N. Y. Sun Said:

Perhaps the most conspicuous example of the highest achievement in apartment house construction is to be found in the Graham Court, belonging to W. W. Astor, on Seventh Avenue, between 116th and 117th Streets. The simplicity of design in the Graham Court, expressing frankly the uses of the building, has been much admired by writers on architecture. The building is in the form of a quadrangle of eight stories, surrounding a court of 79 feet wide and 108 feet deep. Every room in every apartment is lighted either from the street or the court. The apartments are arranged in suites of eight to eleven rooms, including a foyer hall, the smallest of which is 120 feet square. Entrance is through a Romanesque arch in the middle of the avenue front to the interior court and thence to elevators in each angle. There are six independent tradesmen's and servants' stairs and elevators giving direct access to the kitchens.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

THE BINGHAM.

New Family and Bachelor Apartment House,
Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)

The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.

THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.

CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 96th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St. and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.

Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.

RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.

Application can be made at the office in the building, or to
A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM, Owners, on premises. Tel. 3426 Riverside.

THE TUILERIES,

BROADWAY, NORTHWEST CORNER 95TH ST.

New Fireproof Apartment House.

7 & 8 SPACIOUS LIGHT ROOMS.

Day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephones, steam heat, gas, and electric light.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT TO OUTRIVAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

RESIDENT MANAGER.
Rents, $1,100 and $1,350.
Apply on premises or to

GEORGE E. HOPPIE,

Telephone, 4526 Broad. 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Harold Court, Brittany,

Northwest Cor. 102d St. and Broadway.

Ideal accommodations for those wishing to locate in a modern house, luxuriously equipped.

Apartments consist of 6, 7, and 8 large, light rooms and bath, with every known modern improvement, from long-distance telephone to mail chutes and electric elevator. Apply on premises.

VERY MODERATE RENTS.

THE DESHLER,

124 West 114th St., S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Near 7th Ave. Drive. High-class apartment, all modern improvements, consisting of six rooms and bath; corner apartments; all rooms facing street; electric lights; all-night elevator service; one elegant parlor floor especially suitable for physician; rents, $600 to $720 per year.
HALL J. HOW & CO.,
240 West 116th St.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents, 240 West 116th Street.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST, cor. 107th Street,

and two unusually desirable fifth apartments, 8 large light rooms, tiled bath, well located, intelligently planned. Rent, $720 and $900. Would be $1,200 and $1,400 in elevator building. Also a fine front apartment, duplex, 8 large light rooms and bath at 472 Central Park West; rent, $850. Apply on premises or at the office of E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

Queens Property to Let.

To Let—Borough of Queens. Flat, 4 large rooms, bath, steam heat; 7 minutes' walk from 34th Street or James Slip Ferries. Rent, $12.50 and $14.00. Real Estate Office, 167 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

New Jersey Property to Let.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 Minutes, Chambers & 23d St. Ferries

Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $450 to $700; shaded grounds, stables, golf links.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

Furnished residences in the Oranges to lease; $70 month up; reference required. W. D. Hunter, 96 5th Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

A few choice apartments still for rent.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths. Perfect in every detail.

Permanent light on all sides is insured, owing to restrictions existing against the erection of buildings on adjoining property.

Situated in the most healthful and also the most desirable and sought after section of the city.

Send for booklet.

David Rothschild,

Owner and Builder.

114th St., 244 West

Elegant Flats of four rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; it will pay you to examine these Flats before hiring elsewhere; they are the best in the city for the money.

RENT $17 TO $20.

For further particulars apply to J. S. PENDERY, Agent, on Premises.

106th St., 21 West

One of the leading streets in Harlem; seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.

RENT $33 TO $37.

Janitor on premises.

GRACEMORE,

VERY CHOICE APARTMENT.

Facing Morningside Park,

N. E. Cor. 129th St., Morningside Av.,

5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.

NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED.

Best Condition and Improvements.

The situation of GRACEMORE is well worth mention. Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, foliage, and walks; very quiet, secluded, and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and crosstown lines.

Elevated station and elevator at 116th St.

RENTALS FROM $35.00 UPWARD.

Superintendent on premises, day and evening.

The Plaza,

St. Nicholas av., cor. 150th st.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Crest of Washington Heights.

THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem rivers, nicely situated and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.

Convenient to 6th, 9th Av. "L."

Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs. Superintendent on premises day and evening.

EVELYN

101 WEST 78TH ST.,

OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQ.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Choice housekeeping apartments, 7 and 9 extra large light rooms; high ceilings, fine light and ventilation, passenger and servants' elevators.

Also non-housekeeping apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bath; room attendance.

Restaurant on premises.

Electric light included in rent.

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE WHARFEDALE,

604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.

New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $900 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.

WILLIAM BROADBELT.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Three and four rooms and scullery in the FRANKLIN COURT BUILDINGS.
Hot and cold water, range, shower baths; rents, $2.10 to $2.80 weekly. Office, 885 Kent Av.

EUCLID HALL, Broadway, 85th to 86th Sts.

APARTMENTS OF

9, 10, and 12 rooms, with two bathrooms to each suite.

Each apartment covers a space larger than the ordinary city lot.

Rents from $1,800 to $3,600.

A handsome illustrated booklet, with detailed information, supplied on request to the builder,

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EUCLID HALL

has the largest rooms and broadest private halls of any apartment house in the city, affording facilities for the entertainment of guests that are not equalled in many modern private residences.

Separate passenger, servant and freight elevators.

Heating, plumbing and sanitary arrangements after the latest models.

Special quarters for men servants.

Restaurant and café a prospective feature.

No. 216 West 102d Street,

SOUTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.

Electric Elevator.

8 and 9 Room Apartments from $62.50 to $110 per Month.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED HALL BOYS

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. TELEPHONE SERVICE.

New Apartment House,

Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 90th St.,

Directly opposite Mr. Carnegie's improved property and Central Park entrance.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Most beautiful exterior, all cut stone, with superb entrance, 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms in each apartment, two elevators running day and night, steel safes and telephone connection with each apartment.

Rents $1,600 to $2,200

Books and information on application.

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Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

SINGLE APARTMENT

8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS

141 West 82d Street

Elevated Station at 81st Street

FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agents,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

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Magnificent Apartment Houses,
JUST COMPLETED.
MORNINGSIDE AV.,
122d, 123d. sts., opposite Park.

FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $35 to $80 per month; builder and owner on premises.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

2189 BROADWAY 2193
77th St. $600.
8 Rooms, bath.
Steam. Hot Water.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.

WEST 138TH ST.,	6 rooms and bath; all	
WEST 139TH ST.,	modern improvements;	
NEAR 7TH AV.,	rents $24 to $27.	

APPLICATION CAN BE MADE TO JANITORS, ON PREMISES, OR
F. ALDHOUS & CO.,
2,339 7th Av., Corner 137th St.

BARGAIN!

Broadway, below 80th St.; 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply; only two left; $40 month desirable tenants; positively cheapest; apply quick; unexceptionable opportunity. Hughes, agent, 229 West 42d St.

123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms, steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents $27.50 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

THE CENTRAL WASHINGTON SQUARE.

No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

New up-to-date flats, 105-117 West 138th St.; six rooms and bath; rent, $24; special inducements to those hiring before Oct. 1st. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $32.00; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Six large rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17; small families; inducements. Lowell, 107 West 98th St.

5 elegant extra-wide, light rooms; bath; hall heated; choice location; rent, $17. 327 Lenox Av.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50—$14.

6 elegant large, light rooms and bath; hot water; heated hall; rent, $22. 138 W. 133d St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.
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To Rent—Elegant house, 632 West 39th St., near Riverside Drive; in perfect order.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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"HANOVER,"

N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent, on premises.

A—From October 1.

LORING,
Entrance, 202 West 74th St.

fronting Broadway, West 74th & Amsterdam Av. SIX AND SEVEN large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcade; FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.

Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near W. 74th St.

A. PLYMOUTH,

587 TO 541 WEST 149TH ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of six rooms and bath; all conveniences;
Rents only $42 to $52.
CAN'T BE EQUALED.
Superintendent on premises.

TUXEDO,

Northeast cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents, $35 to $40 monthly. Superintendent, on premises.

Picturesque, salubrious location, overlooking park and flower-decorated statue; attractive buildings for superior adult families, containing five handsome rooms; liberally conducted by owner, on premises; $30 and $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.

Fairfax, s. w. corner 94th St. and Madison Av.—Three vacancies only to be filled; liberal concessions to desirable tenants; 7 rooms and bath; all parquet floors; hall service; high class. Ernest Tribelhorn, on premises, or 1,273 Madison Av.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
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T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

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151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-4 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 116 West 59th Street, New York.

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NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
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435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BERKELEY

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

The Loyola School,

65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
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Invites Personal Inspection of her
Suburban School for Girls at Beautiful
Irvington-on-Hudson.
45 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

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The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
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147 to 151 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

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OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

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45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOLS for all grades, under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University, will reopen MONDAY, SEPT. 23D. New and superbly equipped building, Boulevard and 120th St.
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, A. M., Superintendent.

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117 AND 119 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

The Misses Rayson

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
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711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N. Y.

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18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

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thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

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257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students.
Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

Misses McFee's School.

306 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation, Art Studio, Boys' Primary.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

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Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Ave.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 3 West 23d St.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Friends' Seminary. 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

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Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av. (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

New York University Law School

Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

Hudson River Military Academy

Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.
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New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1850. Year book on request.
Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students Prepared for all Colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.
Individual attention combined with class discipline.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

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241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

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71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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57TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST.
BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY.
AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

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243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

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(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

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Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

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Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts.
New York.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,

417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Non-Military.
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

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West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

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every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 Madison Ave., New York City, near 64th St.

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BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day School for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

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MISS DAY, Principal. Miss ROYD, Asso. Principal.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

LITERATURE, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, grammar, penmanship, pronunciation, history; private lessons; day and evening; moderate. Miss S., 46 West 99th St.

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533 West End Av.

ALLEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
509 Fifth Avenue.
Primary and college preparatory. Opens Sept. 30.

College Preparatory School for Girls,
MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.
Primary classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 58th St.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Fall Term Begins September 23d.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY

[CO-EDUCATIONAL.]
Pennington, N. J. Bound Brook R. R.
A location chosen for the healthfulness of country life and easy access of the greater Eastern cities. Liberally equipped for training young women for the duties of home life, social life, business life. "Nobility of character our constant aim"—by precept, example and association—college and home combined. Finely equipped department for Natural Sciences and Chemistry; business college course for Bookkeeping and Technical Education. Sanitary arrangements; pure mountain spring water; electric lights; two gymnasiums; new buildings and furniture. Terms reasonable. Catalogue free.
THOMAS O'HANLON, D.D., LL.D., President.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM and N. Y. Normal School of PHYSICAL EDUCATION

NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

The speaking voice thoroughly and practically trained and developed. All defects of speech arising from inadequate breathing, wrong production of sound, or defective utterance corrected. Oratorical instruction for the lawyer, minister, and public speaker in general. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, 106 West 42d St.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d Street, New York City.
Boys' Kindergarten opens Sept. 26th.
High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics.
Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

160 W. 79th Street.

MISS JACOBI'S SCHOOL.

SIXTH YEAR.—Will reopen on October 2. Boys and Girls. A Kindergarten, under experienced management, is connected with the School. Circulars on application.

CENTRE OF NEW YORK. } STENOGRAPHY.
MERCANTILE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
55 Nassau and 58 Liberty St.
QUICKEST! BEST! INDIVIDUAL!
(GREATEST SUCCESS.) Day or evening classes.

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HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS,
Nyack-on-Hudson,
New York.
Mrs. Salisbury,
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BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
School House, 310 West 88th St.
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6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

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Boarding and day school. Regular and special studies. HELEN M. SCOVILLE.

Bookkeeping, Munson shorthand, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar taught privately at appointed hours; 18 years' experience. Chas. H. Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av., near 57th St.

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College and Normal graduate; experienced tutor; at pupils' homes; best references. E., Box 21, 263 West 125th St.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 816 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges; eighteen years' experience.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Adelaide C. Okell.—Certificated pupil of Teresa Carreno, announces a class for individual piano instruction and ensemble playing. 12th year. Fee, $100 from October 1st to June 1st, two lessons weekly. Studio, 57 West 84th Street.

Violin.—Prof. Benjamin B. Isaacs, the eminent violinist; artistic solo playing specially taught; highest recommendations; terms on application. The Astor Flats, 28 and 30 West 128th, and Metropolitan Hall, North St., New Rochelle.

ITALO-AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO; zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

L. Frank Dettinger, Violinist—Thorough tuition in French and German methods; pupils taught at home or in studio, 301 East 87th St.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 318A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall. Write for terms.

Louise R., care of Schirmer, Union Square; accompanist for teachers, singers, and violinists.

Mrs. Anna Byrne and daughter; piano and vocal culture; a few vacancies. 445 West 57th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

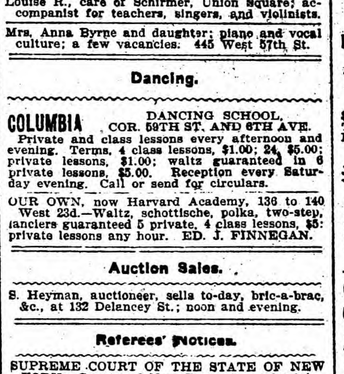
OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lancers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Auction Sales.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St.; noon and evening.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—County of New York place of trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the ninth day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.
ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,000, with interest on $20,000 from February 27th, 1901, to August 3rd, 1901, on $15,000 from August 3rd, 1901, to August 16th, 1901, and on $10,000 from August 16th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes and water rates is $2,201.76, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.
The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $35,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1901, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 501.—Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.
ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.
S18-24w3wW&S&o9

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEBER PIANOS

We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one*. To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos

in perfect order and most of them little used, at about

One-Half Real Value.

Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms*.

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
5th Avenue, corner 16th Street, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS $155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machines sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c; needles, 20c, dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 9 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES. MILLINERY. WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly EASY PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave. Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

TANDEMS. SINGLES. CYCLES.
SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE.
1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30.
$5 Cameras, $1.25.
Gas Lamps, 50c.; Pumps, 20c.; Bells, 8c.
JANDORF, COR. CHURCH AND BARCLAY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Cemetery Lot for Sale in Greenwood.—Full-sized, vacant; inclosed lot, on one of the highest points in cemetery, facing south; bargain. Address J. W. Hamilton, Real Estate Office, 302 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Fine "Wooton" writing desk; double doors; perfect order; very suitable for lawyer, physician, clergyman, or library use. Paur, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

LACE CURTAINS All kinds at wholesale prices. 396 Broadway, corner Walker St., Room No. 1,006. New York Curtain Co.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5956 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 205 Broadway.

DIAMOND POLISH MFG. CO.,
Buffalo, N. Y., manufactures the best furniture and piano polish in market; order it.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

New, elegant furniture, suitable for four-room flat, or furnished flat. O. W., 327 East 16th.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Butcher's Shop for Sale.—Good cash trade; cheap rent; new fixtures. 425 West 16th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c yard.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

NEEDHAM.

Some very good bargains in slightly used and second-hand uprights. Also a number of odd styles at a great sacrifice. Most liberal terms. New catalogue and bargain list now ready. 5th Avenue and 15th Street.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 93 5th Av., cor. 18th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward.
STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

$190, Elegant Steinway upright; new pianos, $150 up; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuerts, 1,516 3d Av., near 86th.

$75 —BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rents $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitz-Suss, 60 Fulton St.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTERMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

$20,000 to $50,000 wanted for business paying enormous profits; the right party can secure valuable interest. Address U Box 109 Times.

Capitalist seeks business proposition, patent or mine, showing large, quick returns. Address Fullest Particulars, Z Box 177 Times.

Business for Sale.—Moneymaking patent in successful operation; take farm part payment. Bookhout, 35 Liberty St.

Expressman would like few firms to do delivering or trucking for. H. Hubner, 78 Webster Av., Jersey City.

Restaurant and furnished apartments for sale, clearing $1,800 yearly; price $1,500; cash $1,000. 401 West St.

Have you money to invest in a good safe business? Big returns. Address Eureka, X Box 137 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

$200 takes half interest in farce comedy; now booked. Address Russell, 538 East 13th St.

A man with $7,500 can make $500,000 in 4 months. A. R. Mets, 22 Platt St.

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Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 85 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 206 East 125th St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Dresscutting, making, finishing of millinery and corsets; big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Machinery.

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KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1856. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Expression of mouth restored; the highest award for artificial teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th; continuous gum, gold, and rubber plates; bridge work.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

American Yacht, New Commercial Code, with special ball, &c.; flags only; established 1834. The S. McFadden Co., 196 Hudson St.

Wanted to Purchase.

Wanted at once, double drum engine, with boiler fifteen to twenty horse-power; second hand preferred. L. M. Ludington, contractor, Greenwich, N. Y.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year.

ARMED GUARDS FOR MAIDEN LANE TENANTS

Their Dispute with the Broadway Building Company.

Erection of a Skyscraper Involves Trouble for Several Firms—Shops Exposed to the Elements.

Armed guards and injunctions are playing a conspicuous part in the erection of the eighteen-story office building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane. They are the means tenants of 4 Maiden Lane are using to maintain their rights to the premises until the leases expire. At present these tenants are having everything but a comfortable time. Nearly every part of each of the five stories of the building at 4 Maiden Lane is open to the elements, yet two firms are still doing business there, and declare that they will not move out until the expiration of their leases two years hence.

The Broadway Building Company owns the property and is receiving rent from each tenant. The company commenced work on its new building early in the Summer, the construction being in the hands of the George A. Fuller Company. When work was started it was not intended to use the site of 4 Maiden Lane for a part of the new structure at present. But after the buildings at Broadway and Maiden Lane had been torn down the trouble for 4 Maiden Lane began. The Building Department declared that its westerly wall was unsafe and ordered it removed.

Edmund and Leo Kohn, doing business as Alois Kohn & Co., occupied the second, part of the third, and fourth floors for a jewelry manufacturing business. Their troubles and the annoyances of the other tenants are best told in the affidavits which were filed yesterday by Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, their counsel, with Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court, asking that a temporary injunction be made permanent.

The affidavits set forth that up to Aug. 23 the Broadway Building Company and the George A. Fuller Construction Company had carefully shored up the walls of the building to the south of the new structure on Broadway, but had neglected to shore up the westerly wall of 4 Maiden Lane. This resulted in making the wall unsafe. The affidavit of Leo Kohn says:

"The making of said wall unsafe was intentional and was for the purpose of having the building condemned so that possession of the lot could be obtained by the defendants for building purposes, notwithstanding the plaintiffs' lease."

The defendant companies on Aug. 23 so obstructed the stairway leading to Kohn & Co.'s place of business that they were compelled to go into court and obtain an injunction. This injunction was made permanent. At this time all the west side of the building was open, and it was then roughly covered over with canvas by the tenants. It was about the middle of September when hostilities began again. Then the construction company began to tear down the southerly wall, declaring that it was unsafe. The tenants appealed to the Building Department, which said that it was safe.

The climax came on the morning of Sept. 21, when at an early hour the construction company began to tear down the front wall. They had torn it away entirely from the fifth story when the tenants arrived. Leo Kohn sent for his counsel, who came with a certified copy of the first injunction and ordered the workmen to stop. They refused. The policeman on the post was appealed to, and he declined to interfere, saying that it was a matter for the civil courts. With his lawyer, Mr. Kohn went to the Old Slip Police Station, and the Captain sent men to guard the building and prevent further interference.

At this point lawyer and client hurried to the Supreme Court and obtained a temporary injunction, which stopped further proceedings for the time.

At present two heavy beams support the building on the west side, and the bases of these rest inside the line where work on the new structure is now under way. The tenants fear that these may be moved and perched in the third story of the old building is a watchman who has received orders which say in effect: "If any man attempts to saw off the beams shoot him on the spot."

Besides the firm of Kohn & Co., the jewelry firm of Dattelbaum & Friedman still hold the fort in the building. They occupy the front of the third story and the entire fifth. The latter story, which has three sides open with only supporting beams as a protection from the elements, contains a quantity of machinery, part of which was in operation yesterday.

Julius King & Co. occupied the ground floor, but they moved out. Like the other tenants they are paying rent and carrying on legal proceedings with the view of trying to compel the Broadway Company to restore the building to its original condition.

Mr. Kohn said yesterday:

"We do not understand the situation. The owners of the building are willing to take our rents and receipt for them. In fact, my firm has just paid its rent until November. We are paying for two floors, which are absolutely worthless for business use, as they are all open. The Building Department has told us the building was safe. An inspector was here only yesterday, and said everything was all right as long as the braces are left up. We employ watchmen and they are ordered to stop any further interference even if they have to shoot."

The line of defense to the present injunction action will not be disclosed until the hearing on Wednesday next.

BURIED UNDER TONS OF COAL.

One Man Killed and Several Hurt in Brooklyn by the Collapse of Coal Pockets.

By the collapse of three coal pockets, each holding from 75 to 100 tons, in the big brewery of Welz & Zerwick, at Wyckoff and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Theodore York, address unknown, who was shoveling coal beneath, was buried and killed instantly, and about a dozen other workmen more or less seriously injured.

Of these Henry Schneider, thirty years old, of 131 Irving Avenue, and Thomas White, twenty-three years old, of 33 Ellery Street, who were taken to the German Hospital unconscious, are expected to die. Frank O'Donnell, twenty-five years old, of 177 Classon Avenue, was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital seriously hurt, and William Zimmerman, eighteen years old, of Woodward Avenue and Bleecker Street, was also among those hurt. The damage to the property amounted to about $10,000.

The pockets which fell were of sheet iron, and rested on beams at a height of about thirty-five feet. The beams which carried them extended from the ground to the top of a wall of an old boiler house. The coal fell from the pockets into small scoops operated by an endless chain, which carried it to the upper part of the building, and it was there that York was at work when the pockets fell upon him.

The accident happened without warning, and was caused by the falling of the wall supporting the beams. About twenty men were working near York, and at first it was thought that many of them had been killed, and hurry calls for ambulances were sent to the Eastern District, St. Catharine's, German, and General Hospitals. The surgeons who came with them found plenty to do in dressing minor cuts and bruises.

Associated Press Advisory Boards.

At the annual meeting of The Associated Press the following Advisory Boards were elected:

Western Division—Harrison Gray Otis, Los Angeles Times, Chairman; J. J. Lambert, Pueblo Chieftain; P. H. Lannan, Salt Lake Tribune; A. J. Blethen, Seattle Times; M. M. Miller, Butte Miner; S. A. Perkins, Tacoma Ledger, Secretary.

Central Division—Thomas Rees, Springfield (Ill.) Register, Chairman; Lafayette Young, Des Moines Capital; D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth Times; Edgar W. Coleman, Milwaukee Herold; W. D. Brickell, Columbus Dispatch.

Southern Division—E. B. Stahlman, Nashville Banner, Chairman; W. J. Crawford, Memphis Commercial Appeal; Josephus Daniels, Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer; R. G. Lowe, Galveston News; Frank P. Glass, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser; H. H. Cabaniss, Atlanta Journal, Secretary.

Eastern Division—W. C. Reick, New York Herald, Chairman; J. W. Bailey, Philadelphia Record; W. H. Mathews, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle; Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Boston Evening Globe; P. C. Boyle, Oil City Derrick.

Melville E. Stone, General Manager.

NO DELAY FOR MR. MURPHY.

Merchants' Association to Insist on Prompt Action on Its Charges Against Mr. Devery.

The Merchants' Association does not intend to have its charges of unseemly conduct against Deputy Commissioner Devery ignored. It will give Commissioner Murphy until next Tuesday to take some official notice of the charges. A member of the association yesterday said:

"We will give Commissioner Murphy until next Tuesday to give us an answer to the complaint that we had drawn up against Devery as the result of his intolerable conduct in the police trial room. The man is convicted out of his own mouth. Our charge is not a matter for quibbling over nor one to be dismissed with contempt. The Commissioner knows what Mr. Devery said at these trials, and he must recognize that such talk, much of which was even unprintable, cannot be borne by the people of New York.

"Col. Murphy sent the complaint to Corporation Counsel Whalen. This means that the matter undoubtedly will be turned over to an assistant, and the case then will be see-sawed along. Presently we may get a courteous letter from Mr. Murphy saying that he will concur in anything suggested by the Corporation Counsel.

"Now, the fact of this matter is that Devery simply can't be endured. If Col. Murphy will not give us a satisfactory answer within a reasonable time, by Tuesday, which is a week from the date we sent a copy of the charges to him, we shall take further action. At this time we are not prepared to say what that action will be, but I can say that we do not intend to be hindered by schemes for delay."

Justice Jerome said yesterday that John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland, had volunteered his services as his counsel in the argument that will take place next Monday before Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman on the alternative writ of prohibition restraining Justice Jerome from taking any further action in the case of the People vs. William S. Devery on charges of misdemeanor preferred by the dismissed policeman, Edward O'Neill.

Dismissed Policeman to Get a Hearing.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted a writ of certiorari, returnable in twenty days, to have the dismissal of Martin J. Perkinson from the police force reviewed by the Appellate Division. Perkinson was tried before Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery on June 20 on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer. He complains that without hearing his witnesses or himself, Devery said he would recommend his dismissal and that Commissioner Murphy did dismiss him on July 8. Perkinson also alleges that the power to try policemen for infractions of the department rules is vested only in Commissioner Murphy, who has no right to delegate it to an inferior official.

POWERS OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

Court to Determine Whether She Had Right to Sell Property to Herself.

Through a motion made yesterday before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court a curious mix up over the business of the late Arthur Parrett was disclosed. Mr. Parrett, one of the largest manufacturers of shoe lasts in the United States, died in 1892. His factory was on Roosevelt Street, and from it he drew an income of about $12,000 a year. He left no will, and his widow was appointed administratrix of the estate.

As administratrix Mrs. Parrett's duty, it is claimed, was to sell out the business at once for the benefit of herself and her six children, but instead she sold it to herself personally. She engaged Charles Black, who had been a selling agent for the Catholic Protectory, to act as manager. A year later Black organized a corporation of which Mrs. Parrett was the principal stockholder, although part of her stock was so tied up that she could not control the business. Black was to receive 42½ per cent. of the profits from the corporation. Later he formed a partnership with Mrs. Parrett and had the stock company turn the last factory over to them. According to the papers in court he was to receive the greater portion of the profits of this company as well as a good salary.

Finally the partnership contracted a number of debts and then it was that Arthur Parrett, Jr., a son of the founder of the factory, employed Arthur English as his counsel and had the factory put into the hands of a receiver, alleging that it was really part of the assets of the estate in which he had an interest. The receiver sold the factory for $16,500 and it is over this money the fight in court is being waged.

Creditors of the corporation and the partnership ask that part of the money be paid them at once on some $10,000 worth of debts. As there will be a trial next month of the question whether Mrs. Parrett had a right to sell the factory to herself all other proceedings were put over until after that was decided.

THE REV. DR. MACKAY RETURNS.

His Visit to Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle—Scotland's Sympathy for America's Loss.

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, who has been at Skibo Castle, Scotland, visiting Andrew Carnegie, arrived home on the White Star liner Germanic yesterday morning. Dr. Mackay said that Mr. Carnegie was in excellent health, and that he expected to return to America in November.

"Mr. Carnegie is delighted," said Dr. Mackay, "with the way his plans have been received by the Scottish universities, and many young men are taking advantage of the opportunities that have been made possible for them. I was present at Skibo Castle when Lords Balfour and Elgin met Mr. Carnegie and discussed the matter with him. The plan makes education free to any young man in Scotland who is unable to pay his way through the university."

Of the death of President McKinley Dr. Mackay said:

"The expressions of sorrow in Scotland over the death of the President were most profound and sincere. One Glasgow newspaper man told me that his paper had received more inquiries as to the condition of the President than they had as to the condition of Queen Victoria during her last illness."

The Rev. Campbell Morgan also arrived on the Germanic. He went to England some weeks ago on a vacation.

NAVY YARD DRY DOCK LEAKING.

It Is the One Recently Reconstructed at a Cost of $200,000—Water Flows In, in a Sheet.

A serious leak was discovered in Dry Dock No. 2 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning. The dock, which was reconstructed some months ago, has from time to time shown small leaks here and there, but the one discovered yesterday is of such proportions as to cause considerable concern among the officials of the yard. At the office of the Yards and Dock Department, however, it was stated yesterday afternoon that no fears were entertained that the leak would cause the dock to collapse.

Dry Dock No. 2 was originally a timber structure. The old structure partially collapsed about two years ago. Within the last year it was reconstructed of concrete at an expense of about $200,000. The small leaks which have appeared in the sides of the dock from time to time have been caused by the water filtering in from the channel through the sand back of the walls of the dock and disintegrating the concrete. The cause of the big leak discovered yesterday is similarly explained.

The leak is about twenty-five feet inside of the caisson. The water comes in through cracks in the concrete and flows down into the dock in a thin sheet. The flow of water is stronger at high tide, indicating that the water filters in from the channel. A pump was put at work yesterday to relieve the dock of the water as it flowed in. An examination of the dock was made yesterday afternoon and to-day men will be put at work to repair it.

Board of Education's Free Lectures.

Schedules of free lectures to be given under the auspices of the Board of Education in fifty public schools and halls throughout the city during the coming Winter, were announced yesterday. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, who has had charge of this work since its inception, will continue his supervision. Among the lecturers, all of whom give their services without charge, are Everett L. Tomlinson, who will speak on historical topics; Peer McQueen and Dr. John D. Devins, on foreign lands and cities; Alfred J. Tarley on the Passion Play, Dr. Frederick H. Sykes on the poets, and Stephen Jenkins on "Broadway, Old and New, from New York to Albany."

Whether tears and tribulation, or fun and frolic, spell dancing school to your boy, the lesson should be learned in a Tuxedo suit.

They're here ready, together with little dress shirts, lawn ties and bows, white gloves, patent leather shoes and pumps—everything to turn him out right.

Everything he wears anywhere.

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Treat yourself.
Go shopping in our handwear, neckwear, underwear department.
There's $100,000 of new furnishing goods just received.

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The Logic of the Chair.

Did you ever think just what a chair should be? Support is its first requisite. If it looks strong enough to hold a weary elephant, or spider-legged enough to strain beneath a child's weight, it is not beautiful—it must conform to its special uses.

Our dining-chairs are from $2.00; parlor chairs, $3.00; hall chairs, $4.25; bedroom chairs, $1.00; desk chairs, $3.50.

Each shows a character of its own—grace and power of line and fine material make our chairs essentially artistic, and when you see the factory prices you will

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LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF GOOD FAITH.—William C. Rodger, while guardian of certain children, intermingled his wards' fund with his own and with partnership funds. He died in 1898, and it soon developed that he was insolvent at the time of his death. Robert E. Greene, the decedent's partner in a banking business, then made an assignment of the partnership assets to D. Monro Hill for the benefit of creditors. The assignee, it appeared, was surety on the guardian's bond. The latter's administrators brought suit against Hill, as assignee, to segregate the wards' funds, and obtained a judgment which the creditors of the guardian sought to set aside as collusive as being for the benefit of the assignee in his capacity as surety. The Fourth Appellate Division, in reversing a judgment for James Markell and others, the creditors, holds that, though the judgment against the assignee was virtually by consent and both parties thereto were practically represented by the same attorney, the trial court, having found that the action was in good faith and not instituted to enable the assignee to avoid payment as surety, it was error to set the judgment aside as constructively fraudulent. Justice Spring, for the court, says: "The effect of the certificate given by the trial Justice clearing the defendants from the imputation of fraud is to establish that the administrator commenced the action in good faith; that the assignee honestly believed the facts contained in the complaint to be true, and so admitted in his answer; that he was not swerved or influenced in doing this, or in anything pertaining to the conduct of the litigation, by reason of his liability upon the bonds given by Rodger as general guardian of the infants. * * * We do not wish to be understood as departing in the least degree from the salutary rule which prevents an assignee or trustee from administering the trust committed to him for his own personal advantage. A slight deflection from that path will justify the charge of fraud and collusion. Had the court found as a fact that the motive prompting the action was to enable the defendant Hill to avoid payment as surety on the guardian's bonds, an entirely different question would be presented for our consideration. But the barrier in this case exists because we are reviewing an honest transaction. In view of the finding that the parties acted in good faith, I cannot assent to the proposition that what is termed 'constructive fraud' is imputable to them and make that the basis of the cancellation of the judgment. The fraud which warrants the Court in setting aside a judgment is actual, not constructive."

MANUFACTURE OF SELTZER WATER.—An action brought by Caroline Glaser against William E. Seitz and others to recover damages for injuries which she sustained by the explosion of a siphon of seltzer water, not manufactured by but filled by the defendants, has been dismissed by Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court. He holds that the plaintiff cannot recover because she did not prove affirmatively the existence of some defect in construction or condition of the bottle, of which the defendants were cognizant, or which they ought to have known by the exercise of proper care. "There is no evidence in this case," says Justice McAdam, "that the bottle, which was not manufactured, but filled, by the defendant, was not properly constructed, or that it was constructed differently from bottles in which seltzer water is usually sold. Nor is there any evidence that the manner of putting the water in was different from the method in common use, or that the character of the liquid was different from that usually put into such bottles. Gunpowder, dynamite, turpentine, gas, fire-works, and many other explosives are used in the community as mere merchandise necessary in proper places; and no one can contend that the sale of these commodities constitutes negligence on the part of the vendor when the articles are sold by their proper name, indicating their character. There are cases in the books where articles have been sold as apparently harmless, and have turned out to be dangerous and inflicted damage, and the vendor has in consequence been held liable. For example, where naphtha, which is of an explosive character, was sold for oil, and injuries resulted. There the defendant was held liable for the deceit. There is no pretense in this case that the siphon of seltzer water sold was misnamed, or that any deceit was practiced on the plaintiff. Indeed, it was an ordinary, well-known article of merchandise sold in large quantities every day. It is common knowledge that bottles containing seltzer or vichy water or champagne or ginger ale or cider will sometimes explode, and that barrels containing cider may explode. But it does not necessarily follow that the vendor of these commodities in such bottles or barrels is liable for the explosion, in the absence of misconduct on his part. Such misconduct must be affirmatively proved."

If you have a poor appetite, and what you do eat doesn't digest, take Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It rids the system of disturbing bodies, and by healing and stimulating its natural forces, it makes the sick well.

A HACKING COUGH can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

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Merino and All Wool. Both Unshrinkable.

Cortwright & Warner's name is a synonym for the finest and best Underwear. One hundred and four years' experience stand behind every garment they make. Their latest improvement (treating the wool by a new, secret process) makes the finished garment absolutely unshrinkable, no matter how washed, or by whom. Their guarantee of unshrinkableness, backed by our own, is absolute and free from reservation. Strictly non-irritating.

For Men.
Natural all wool, 5 grades.
Natural wool and silk white merino, part wool, 3 grades.
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Long and short Drawers in every grade for men.

For Women.
Natural all wool, 2 grades.
White merino, part wool, 3 grades.

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Natural all wool, 3 grades.
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WOMEN'S 2-clasp Imported Glace Kid Gloves, Paris points, black, tans, reds, brown, beaver and pearl; made for high-class trade; ideal Autumn gloves 95c

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The Starting Gun

will be heard by thousands down at Sandy Hook this morning.

Another shot heard 'round New York has called in summer clothes, hats, &c.

Seasonable replacement is easy at our three stores—as easy for the fastidious man who courts exclusiveness in style, as for the man who looks for wear and economic prices.

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1.00 White Dress Shirts at 59c.

A great purchase from an overstocked manufacturer.
Pleated Colored Shirts (French Percale), 1.49; worth 2.50.
Pure wool (white) Shirts and Drawers, 1.19 each; worth 2.50.
Camel's hair Undershirts, 49c.; worth 75c.

New shades in Fall Gloves, 98c. to 1.49.
Linen Collars 10c., worth 20c.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS.
AUTUMN COLOR HARMONIES.
Axminster Rugs, $19.50.
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PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "The Jilt." Popular prices, 15, 25, 50c. Great Vaudeville, Jaques Inaudi. "Forbidden Fruit"—Florenz Troupe. The Hanlons, Continuous, Vaudeville. "Incog." 60 Laughs an Hour. Curtain Raiser, "Meadow Sweet." Vaudeville. Great Military Drama, "A Fair Rebel." 100 in cast. Aft. 15, 25.; Eve. 15, 25, 50.

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MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

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KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee To-day at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. To-day. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in The New Play. RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

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BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO., English Opera. To-day, 2:15, last time Martha. To-night, 8:15, Last Time Il Trovatore. Prices, 25, 1.00. N'x't Wk., Carmen—Lohengrin.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. "PARISIAN WIDOWS." To-morrow Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

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"Housewife" or seamless button shoes; "Sisters'," or nurses' shoes (broad toes, flat heels, noiseless soles); walking shoes, travelling shoes, dress shoes—each with its own peculiarity of toe, heel or sole—button and lace—every size from the "out size" for stout ladies who require a roomy, wide ankle shoe, down to the most fairylike boot—Patent Leather, Calfskin or Dongola—Lace and Button.

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32 styles——Sizes 1 to 9——Widths A to EE

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Styles to suit boys from 3 to 18 years.

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Telescopes, Alpines and wide brim Panama shapes—Steel, Pearl, Maple, Black and Brown—dollar-fifty quality..... .98

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New French Scarfs and Barbes—Liberty Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and Louisine—plain and stripes—fringed ends, silk and emb'd or Applique. Renaissance or Duchess Lace ends, also hemstitch border all round. .98 to 2.98
SPECIAL....White Crepe de Chine Ties, real Duchesse ends, also wide Crepe de Chine Scarfs, hemstitched all round, 1.69.

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Fancy Soaps—3 cakes—value .18..... .12
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The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review,

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

JUST now that part of the British literary press which has pronounced Anglican or even Nonconformist proclivities is seeking to demolish the literary reputation of Cardinal Newman by overpraising the beauties of his style and emphasizing his lack of breadth of vision and by attacking the religious or theological premises which were often the bases from which he wrote. Of course the controversy has been raised apropos of the architectural monument which it is proposed to erect to his memory at Birmingham. But few of those who may not agree with Cardinal Newman's vagaries of religious belief would probably care to go on record as saying that he does not deserve a fitting memorial as a teacher of rhetoric, if not as a guide in theology. Books like "Apologia pro Vita Sua," the "Grammar of Assent," the "Lectures on the Idea of a University," are second to none in the elegance of their phraseology and the classical dignity of expression, and few English and American college courses, we believe, which pretend to cover the essayists of the nineteenth century are without them, either for bases of lectures or for collateral reading.

John Fiske's "Life Everlasting," which is published to-day, is another evidence of the wonderful versatility of this writer, who was to himself a man of letters, while the general public simply knew him as a historian and lecturer. To this subject Mr. Fiske brought a wide and varied reading, a breadth of thought and a force of conviction which enabled him to eschew all but the essentials of his theme. His argument is on the line of evolution, inferring from what man has already become by the play of the infinite force in whose hand he is that the logical sequence to the natural life is that of the spiritual.

We are likely to have plenty of serious literature, both biographical and critical, on the writers of the past this Autumn. There is much need of such a book as Mr. W. C. Brownell will shortly give us on the Masters of the Victorian Era, for in the excitement of contemplating the "books most in demand," and admiring the authors who turn out their three successful novels a year, there is danger of losing sight of those writers who have added to but not augmented the

Century Magazine will present in 1902 a number of papers containing new and hitherto unprinted information regarding famous authors, including Tennyson, Emerson, Browning, Bulwer, Holmes, Whittier, Stevenson, and Bryant, while the early numbers of the magazine will contain new material regarding the visit of Thackeray to the United States, contributed by James Grant Wilson, and including a number of new letters and drawings by Thackeray.

We have before referred to the subject of plagiarism in these columns and have found it both convenient and charitable to divide it according to the intent of the perpetrator, and to call the parts conscious and unconscious cerebration. Apropos of the fact that Gabriele d'Annunzio is writing a play based upon the tragic story of Francesca and Paolo, a story recently treated by Mr. Stephen Phillips, The London Daily News has an article entitled "Plagiarism and Coincidence," which prominently bears the evidence of having been penned by Mr. Herbert Paul. After citing a ponderous sentence from Dr. Johnson—"As not every instance of similitude can be considered as a proof of imitation so not every imitation ought to be stigmatized as plagiarism"—the writer proceeds to pile up similitudes which were not plagiarisms, ranging from modern comedy to Milton's line, "That last infirmity of noble minds," which is to be found in a little known play written fifteen years before "Lycidas." Mr. Paul is inclined to believe that Milton is guiltless in this instance—a case of unconscious cerebration. We wonder, however, what he would call the remarkable resemblance between the prologue to Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" and "Il Penseroso," the former having been written at least twenty years before the latter?

In the light of the deplorable national event of three weeks ago it was quite natural that Gen. Alger's "The Spanish-American War" should have its day of publication postponed from Sept. 19. We now learn that it will see light next Thursday. The fragments which have already appeared in the North American Review show that the former Secretary of War ardently believes that he has a case which is worth defending. According to his own description of his book, while he has not written "The Spanish-American War" with the expectation of any controversy arising from its contents, it has, nevertheless, been his desire to forestall any such provocation while the heart of the Nation is still suffering under the blow which has been struck at it through the late President.

There is frequent occasion to observe that not all German scholars are omniscient. One of the most recent opportunities for doing so was afforded by the German novelist Eduard Aly of Dresden, who has included in his latest collection of short stories, "Geschichten aus Sachsen-Sieben-Indien," a sketch entitled "Dame oder Tiger." He introduced it with the honorable admission that he did not know where he had read it, and that he did not know the name of the author. He seemingly was not aware that Stockton's story had been published in a German version as long ago as 1898. That was bad enough, but "Das litterarisches Echo," a fortnightly literary journal published in Berlin, and edited by Prof. Dr. Josef Ettlinger, thought the introduction by Aly was a mere literary touch, and reprinted the sketch entire in order to give readers a specimen of Aly's style, not knowing that Stockton was its author, that it had been translated into German before, or that Aly had simply adapted the German translation. In a few weeks after the reprint The Echo learned all about its ignorance, and made ample apologies.

We are glad to see that a new edition of Mrs. Anne Grant's "Memoirs of an American Lady," which has long been out of print, is about to be produced, with a memoir of the author, together with numerous notes by James Grant Wilson. The book first appeared in London in 1808 and was republished in this country in the following year. It contains charming pictures of New York colonial life, the style of which, notwithstanding the prevailing tendency of the times, is remarkably free from pedantry and moralizing. Both as a human document and as a piece of entertaining literature it should have no trouble in finding hosts of readers in these days, when the pseudo-historical romance is occupying so much attention, possibly because of a deplorable lack of the genuine article.

Books of the Autumn and Holidays—Classified Lists.

One week from to-day (on Oct. 5) will appear the special Autumn Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It will comprise at least forty pages, or more than twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the list of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. The mass of other material pertaining to books, it is confidently believed, will be of considerably greater interest than the amount printed in an ordinary 16 page number. On Oct. 5 THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY

THE WHITMAN LEGEND.

Another Revival of a Curious Myth Concerning the Early Days of Oregon.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by RIPLEY HITCHCOCK.

IN HIS preface Dr. Mowry tells us that "this book is a history," and that he has spent many years in its preparation. In another sentence he states that "the longer I studied the subject, the clearer grew the light pointing directly to Dr. Whitman as the man who saved 'the Oregon' to the United States." Those who are familiar with the recent critical investigations of this subject will find these statements incompatible.

The elementary facts with which we have to deal are these. In 1835 Dr. Marcus Whitman and the Rev. Samuel Parker were sent by the American Board of Foreign Missions to visit the Oregon country and report upon the practicability of establishing a mission, with the result that in the course of the following year Dr. Whitman and his wife founded a station at Waiilatpu, near Walla Walla, Washington, among the Cayuse Indians, and the Rev. H. H. Spalding, another at Lapwai among the Nez Perces. Their companion, W. H. Gray, presently returned to the States to ask the board for reinforcements, and in 1838 the Rev. Cushing Eells, the Rev. Elkanah Walker, the Rev. A. B. Smith, and their wives arrived at Waiilatpu, and a new station was opened further north among the Flatheads. The results left much to be desired. The Indians were scattered, and there were serious defections among the proselytes. The hold which Roman Catholic missionaries had obtained was a strong one, and unfortunately there were dissensions among the Protestant missionaries themselves. In February, 1842, the American Board resolved that certain of the missionaries should be recalled and the Southern mission discontinued. At a meeting of the Oregon mission the following September this action was discussed and it was resolved that Dr. Whitman should journey East to confer with the board regarding the interests of the mission. In October he started, and after a most arduous journey through the mountains southward to New Mexico he arrived at St. Louis and finally at Boston on March 30, 1843. The records of his conference with the board show that the requests of the missionaries were granted in large part. In May Dr. Whitman was again in St. Louis and he finally returned to Oregon with the main party of the Summer's immigrants under the leadership of Jesse Applegate and Peter H. Burnett. In 1847 an Indian outbreak resulted in the massacre of Dr. Whitman and his wife and several others.

Side by side with this colorless summary of historical facts we may place the so-called Whitman legend, which was developed after Whitman's death primarily by H. H. Spalding, whose fanaticism and unreliability, due partly to the shock of the massacre, have been described by Gray, Mrs. Victor, Bancroft, The Oregon Statesman of Aug. 11, 1855, and other commentators. As the legend runs, Whitman in 1842 heard that the Hudson Bay Company was bringing a colony from the Red River and that the Oregon country was to be secured by the English. Thereupon he started for Washington, explained the importance of Oregon to President Tyler and Daniel Webster, and persuaded them not to surrender Oregon before he could demonstrate the practicability of taking immigrants to that country, which he accomplished triumphantly the following Summer. This, put in the most concise form, is the legend which was created by Spalding, bolstered up by the uncertain and easily excited memories of a few contemporaries, and decorated by local pride, and by the psychological influences which render concrete hero worship so necessary to the popular imagination. Nearly twenty years ago this picturesque myth was popularized in Barrow's Oregon, and since then it has found place in several otherwise reliable histories and books of reference. The success of Spalding has been second only to that of Weems with his tale of Washington and his hatchet.

In its essential features Dr. Mowry's book simply adds another to the curious list of the Whitman myth literature which already bears the names of Barrows, Nixon, and Dye. His book presents some fifty preliminary pages of general history and a very considerable amount of discursive and excursive matter, and his arrangement does not aid the reader in disentangling the facts. On the other hand, while Dr. Mowry reached practically the same conclusions which have been evolved by other champions of the Whitman legend, he assures us that he has endeavored to be impartial and he does not go to the absurd lengths of Barrows and certain others. He acknowledges that the meeting of the missionaries called by Dr. Whitman in September, 1842, was to consider the affairs of the mission, but he adds that there was "another purpose known only to Whitman himself." It may be sub-

*MARCUS WHITMAN AND THE EARLY DAYS OF OREGON. By William A. Mowry, A. M., D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price, $1.50 net.

SEPT 1901

mitted that this is not historical evidence, and the collateral testimony which is adduced will not commend itself to trained students of history. On page 129 Dr. Mowry attributes to Father Bells a letter in regard to the purpose of Whitman's journey East. This letter was written by Elkanah Walker. The subsequent development of the legend in Mr. Eells's statements of 1886 and 1882 do not coincide with contemporary evidence. A comparison of Walker's contemporary letter with Eells's statement of 1882 will illustrate Dr. Mowry's lack of critical insight.

As a matter of fact Mrs. Whitman's letters in 1842, to say nothing of the records of the board and of the mission demonstrates the purpose of Whitman's journey. Dr. Mowry argues in favor of a visit to Washington, but acknowledges that "it is difficult to determine what happened." The date on the minutes of the board, which would show that Whitman could not have arrived in Washington as early as March 3, is claimed to be an erroneous interpolation. It may simply be said that of the visit to Washington there remains no contemporary account. Of greater consequence is the fact that such a visit could not have "saved Oregon," for the very good reason, to cite no others, that it was not proposed to abandon the Oregon country. This country was not unknown. State Legislatures had demanded the extension of the laws of the United States over this territory, and in February, 1843, while Whitman was journeying eastward, the Senate of the United States passed the Linn bill providing for such extension, the granting of land to settlers, and the encouragement of immigration, or, in other words, all that the Whitman of the legend could have asked. It should be remembered also that wagons had already been taken across the mountains, and that Oregon had been extensively advertised by the books of Farnham and others, by lectures, and by newspaper articles. Yet Dr. Mowry would have us accept this unknown missionary as the deus ex machina who made Oregon known to Webster and Tyler, and persuaded them not to surrender it to the British Government.

Two points remain to be noted. Marcus Whitman was not the savior of Orgeon, but he was a brave and devoted pioneer missionary who gave up his life for his cause. He himself was not responsible for the Whitman legend. In the latter part of his life he was disposed to magnify somewhat the importance of his journey East, but the extravagant claims put forth in his behalf originated with others long after his death. Secondly, in view of the circulation which this legend has obtained through reputable historians and reference books, credit should be given to Mrs. F. F. Victor and others who have laboriously examined the evidence. Finally, it is fortunate for American students that a historian trained in modern scientific methods, an expert in the examination of evidence, and a scholar of the highest standing like Prof. Edward G. Bourne of Yale University has taken up this curious story, sifted it dispassionately, and recorded a verdict which must be accepted by historians. Prof. Bourne's exposure of the Whitman legend entitles him to the gratitude of American students. No one who was present at the last meeting of the American Historical Association will forget the impression caused by Prof. Bourne's judicial and convincing demonstration, which was followed by a crushing weight of testimony collected by Principal W. I. Marshall of Chicago, who has done yeoman's service in exposing the true character of the Whitman myth.

RIPLEY HITCHCOCK.

Carl Lumholtz and His Mexican Discoveries.

"Unknown Mexico," being a record of five years' exploration among the tribes of the Western Sierra Madre in the Terra Caliente of Tepic and Tallaco and among the Tarascos of Midroacan, by Dr. Carl Lumholtz, will be issued some time in November by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is an important book. Dr. Lumholtz discovered the undoubted descendants of the ancient cave dwellers, and, after his first important exploration, for the sake of studying these interesting people, he gradually disbanded the entire company of his expedition and remained and lived alone among them. He learned their ways and to some extent their languages, and in 1893 exhibited valuable Tarahumare and Tepehuana collections at the World's Fair in Chicago. From 1894 to 1897 he was again in Mexico pursuing his method of living alone among the Indians and observing them strictly at first hand. Numerous striking portions of his story record and describe their marriage customs, their worship, their curious cult of the hirculi and other plants, their legends and their songs, many of which he was able to bring back to civilization in the graphophone. He procured also many instructive photographs and specimens of potteries and implements, from which his two volumes are fully illustrated. In 1894 and again at intervals till 1898 Mr. Lumholtz made other pilgrimages in the same way, roughing it with the Indians. Now and then he picked up a native friend or attendant, but for the most part he subsisted on what he could obtain from the Indians, and for a large part of the time on honey and water.

"KIM."

Rudyard Kipling's Fascinating Story of India.*

RUDYARD KIPLING is what Mr. Stockton might term a Discourager of Prophesy. Easily within the memory of the youngest of them the critics were inclined to apply to him Prof. Wilson's luckless prediction concerning Macaulay, and to declare that, while evidently "a clever lad," a clever lad Kipling "would remain, depend ye upon that, a' the days of his life." And lo, the clever lad proceeded to grow apace into an intellectual manhood as remarkable for its strength and ripeness as it had been for its precocity. Then was hasarded and reiterated the prophecy that Mr. Kipling could never write any save a short story. (Though why this fact should be employed to discount ability of a high order we could never see). "Mr. Kipling's wing is arrowy in brief flights," everybody said, "but it will surely falter and fail if it tries to sustain him through a long novel."

And just as he disappointed the early prophets by work of steadily maturing quality, so he utterly demolishes the later prediction by "Kim." Clearly it is safer to reckon with what Mr. Kipling has done than to venture to assert what he may or may not do; and, verily, he is such a unique force in literature, he has enriched it in so many ways, he has opened so many new worlds for our exploration that we have our hands full enough with the shining track behind him without bringing upon ourselves confusion of face by trying to forecast the sweep of his orbit.

Without doubt Mr. Kipling has his limitations. He does not love a lover; the atmosphere of romantic emotion is foreign to him. He tells us that "there are but two sorts of women in the world—those who take the strength out of a man and those who put it back," but his pen recognizes the former class only. Except "William the Conqueror," that charming girl as boyish as her name, we cannot recall that Mr. Kipling has drawn a thoroughly admirable woman. He lacks, too, the spiritual sense, the "over-soul." The influence of that "something not ourselves that makes for righteousness" has scant recognition from him. With a cold attitude toward love and religion it is obvious that there must be a certain hardness in his work, a lack of "sweetness and light."

Within these limitations, and sometimes overleaping them, "Kim" is a great book, the masterpiece of its author. As always, Mr. Kipling dares to be himself; he discards traditions, he listens only to the moving voice within. "Kim" is written with his characteristic freedom from self-consciousness, despite the fierce light that has beaten upon him during these later years. George Eliot was wont to aver that she never read a criticism of her books, but the very consciousness of the public eye upon her destroyed her spontaneity, hampered and burdened "Daniel Deronda," and extinguished her genius in "Theophrastus Such." But Mr. Kipling, while gaining immensely in grasp and in polish, has lost no whit of the delightful abandon of his earlier tales. His story tells itself without a trace of effort or of pose.

From Odysseus on, errant feet, whether of knight, explorer, or pilgrim, have possessed magnetic charm. A goodly company has walked up and down in the earth, and gone to and fro in it, leading fascinated imaginations after them. Among the most alluring of these, Kim and the lama will henceforth have a place. The story is almost without a plot, altogether without the universal passion, and yet it holds the reader under a spell from the first page to the last. We cannot guess the secret of the author's power; it is so simple that it defies analysis. He just says, like the Christmas Spirit, "Touch my robe," and we float with him out of our own world into the mysterious, poisonous, fascinating East. We become a part of the complex and multitudinous life that quivers through the heated air of the plains of India; we climb with Kim and the lama into the hill country, and fill our lungs with the rare, snow-chilled breath of the upper altitudes. For a fleeting, elusive moment, we even wrap ourselves in the brown skins of these inscrutable Orientals; we see life through their eyes, we think their thoughts.

This is more than art; it is magic.

The illustrations heighten the illusion. Never were pictures—not du Maurier's own—in such accord with the text. They put visibly before us Kim and the lama, the fat, the woman of Shamlegh, the "big, burly Afghan," that wonderfully fearless "fearful man," Hurru Babee. They provide for the imagination molds of truth, and must possess an ethnological value not less than their artistic merit. There is a peculiar attractiveness, too, in the unusualness of their form. Like the story itself, they embody the very spirit of India.

Kim, or Kimball O'Hara, is a lad of pure white blood, the son of an Irish Color-Sergeant. His parents dying in his babyhood, he is reared, if reared it can be called, by a half caste native woman, and in all his habits and tastes is Hindu, not European. "He had known all evil since he could speak"; he had executed unlawful commissions for all sorts of people, and had gained the nickname of "Little Friend of all the World." He is a conspicuous example of the mental acumen attainable through the knowledge of men alone. When about thirteen or fourteen years of age, impelled by curiosity, restlessness, love of country, the spirit of adventure, perhaps, but by a dim search of the beauty of holiness, he attaches himself to a lama of Tibet, a "Holy One" seeking "the River of the Arrow," that "washes away all taint and speckle of sin," and gives "freedom from the Wheel of Things." Together they wander upon "the Great Search," Kim ministering to the bodily needs of his lama, and himself taking a hand in "the Great Game that never ceases day and night throughout India," the Secret Service of the British Government. Never were such oddly assorted comrades as the aged lama on the one hand, simple as a child, guileless, transparent, purged of every earthly desire, filled with but one purpose; and Kim, on the other, with whom a lie is only an intellectual way of meeting a difficulty; to whom intrigue and suspicion are as native air.

The wanderings of this pair give Mr. Kipling the opportunity of unfolding the panorama of India, of revealing departmental methods and difficulties, of giving an insight into the mysterious contradictions and complexities of the Hindu character, at once intrepid and timid, gentle and murderous, superstitious and agnostic, false and faithful, steeped in vice and worshipping sanctity. Verily the Oriental mind slips out of our clumsy Anglo-Saxon grasp. We become aware of the futility of trying to force upon it our own point of view; we perceive that there is no elusiveness like the elusiveness of race. As we read we lose something of our glib confidence in our mission to these strange peoples; in our ability to carry them "a cartridge belt full of civilization," or a shipload of Occidental culture.

Kim himself is an example of the reflex action of the East upon the West. His Hindu proclivities and his European atavisms are depicted with great skill. His attitude toward life is that of his adoptive country, but he has the brain, the staying power, of his ancestors. His character is touched with a tender grace by his unselfish devotion to his "Holy One." To "love the highest when we see it" is a saving salt. In a sense that he knew not of, the old lama truly "won salvation for himself and his beloved," the Irish vagrant, whose "worth he did see, and to whom his heart was drawn."

As in Kim is illustrated the influence of Asia upon Europe, so in Hurree Babu is illustrated the very curious result of European culture upon the Oriental mind. We remember in the story "On the City Wall" how Wall Dad "suffered acutely from education of the English variety, and knew it." So did Hurree Babu, although, by reason of his stronger character, the results of the "hybridism of East and West" are less disastrous.

Into the mouth of Mahbub Ali, the Mohammedan horse trader, Mr. Kipling puts what we fancy is his own opinion as regards faith:

> The matter of creeds is like horseflesh. The wise man knows horses are good—that there is a profit to be made from all. * * * I could believe the same of all the faiths. How manifestly a Kattiawar mare taken from the sands of her birthplace and removed to the west of Bengal becomes lame. * * * Therefore I say in my heart the faiths are like the horses. Each has merit in its own country.

We gather from this and from "The Judgment of Dungara" that Mr. Kipling does not look upon Christian missions in India as capable of taking root in the national life. It is probable that he does less than justice to the impact already made by Christianity, but he will have done an incalculable service to its missionaries if his writings teach them the importance of studying sympathetically and intelligently the subtleties of the Hindu mind before undertaking its conversion.

It is always pleasant to catch Jove nodding, so we pounce upon "in articulo mortem," perhaps a slip of the pen, and Mr. Kipling's lapse into the common error of using "in petto" to mean "in little," "in miniature" instead of giving it its correct significance of "in the breast—i. e., secretly."

Mr. Kipling once very unjustly characterized his own style as "jerky jargon." His worst enemies could not now catch up the phrase. While losing nothing of its force, it has gained all that can be asked of cohesiveness and smoothness. A recent article in an English magazine wisely deprecates the modern "hunt for the word." Mr. Kipling never impresses one as engaging in that chase; his concern is for the thing; hence the word is what it should be—transparent to the thought behind it. "Kim" should overturn Mr. George Moore's fantastic theory that English is a dead language.

It is, in truth, a great book in many of its aspects. When an author gives his readers his own eyes, visualization can go no further, and this Mr. Kipling does. When without any asides to his audience, his characters live, breathe, reveal themselves in word and deed, he has attained creative perfection, and this Mr. Kipling does. When without a didactic hint, he sets his readers thinking of the great problems of life, and makes them shy of the easy verdict of ignorance, he fulfills an ethical mission—and this Mr. Kipling does. And when he shows the loveliness, the aseptic quality of simple goodness, the power that comes from faithfulness to high ideals, he has done much toward teaching the lesson of Christ, that the world can be saved only through holy lives lived in it—and this Mr. Kipling does.

According to Mr. Howells "Kim" should be strictly forbidden to the public libraries. It is a book to be owned, not borrowed, to "linger over and delay, to return to again and yet again," for it is one of the few novels of these latter days that have enriched both literature and life.

*KIM. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

KATE FIELD.

Her Character Accurately Drawn by Heron Allen from a Study of Her Hand.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

LEADING the interesting exposition of palmistry by A. L. Leubuscher, in your issue of Sept. 14, in review of Mr. William G. Benham's "The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading," reminds me of a rather curious illustration of palmistry as given by Mr. Heron Allen in a reading of the hand of Kate Field, in January, 1887. According to Mr. Allen, Miss Field's type of hand was square, "indicating order, symmetry, and arrangement"; the round nails "affection," the smooth fingers "art," the thumb "pliability, common sense, and individuality."

The entire reading was as follows:

To Miss K. Field:

Yours is a hand which is short and square. It shows that everything you do, you do instantly, on the spur of the moment; that you jump to a conclusion the moment a subject presents itself to you, and you prefer the mass of subjects to their details.

You prefer that a thing should be large rather than small, and exquisitely finished rather than massive. Yours is an instinct highly developed, of order, of symmetry, of arrangement, and of the acceptation and appreciation of things understood and received, as customary and conventional. This instinct of order, however, which is in your hand, is theoretic, not being supported by the first joint, which would give you all the instincts of practicality and reason, and the reason of this contradiction is to be found in your extraordinary intuition. You always know more or less beforehand what is going to happen to you, or when any misfortune is going to occur, and the result of this in a hand so highly sensitive as yours must be that you are subject to fits of depression, which must be very severe, but which you have the power of controlling by means of this indomitable will of yours, which has in a high degree helped you to develop your capacity for making the best of things.

Then the mount under your little finger gives you science, oratory, and commercial capacity, and all these things you put into practice, and make to come out in the best possible manner for yourself. Your self-reliance is immense, and your power of domination and control is very strongly developed. You have a strong phalanx of common sense, which gives you a reasonable tendency that is very useful to you, while the depth of your line of heart shows that you must attach yourself very strongly to people, and then the sensitiveness of your fingertips makes it hurt you very much when they turn out to be quite different from what you expected them to be.

Your good fortune is extraordinary, and it arises from two sources, one from the circumstances of your life—the circumstances under which you were born, and then from some sudden caprice of your own. Then, under your first finger we find two enormous lines of success, arising from your own work, rather than success arising from a sudden caprice of anybody else.

It is strange that you should be here to have your hand told at all, for you have very narrowly escaped death from some accident, and then you have had two illnesses in your life, both of which were quite sufficiently serious to kill you. You have a tremendous protection from a most unfortunate marriage in your hand, which is most remarkably visible, and you are to be congratulated upon it. You have a tremendously traveling hand, a very restive hand. Two at least of your journeys have had an immense influence upon your life, and whatever that personal influence was, which came into your life upon your second great journey, it most enormously influenced your views of men and things, and must, to a very great extent, have formed your life. Yours is what would be in a man a military hand. You have an immense capacity for fighting people when you come to the conclusion that they are to be fought.

The principal thing to be noticed in regard to your temperament and characteristics is the irritability and the criticism which come into your character, which give you a teasing, sarcastic tendency, which is only relieved from pugnacity by the affectionate general charcter of your hand. This peculiarity of yours has once in your life, apparently at about twenty-seven, been attended with very great results as regards your fortune and general ways of life. These, together with an infinite capacity for making yourself miserable, are the principal things which are to be seen in your hand. Of course the length of your hand gives evidence of a spirit of details. The roundness of your nails emphasizes the affection which is in your character; beyond that you have a great deal of material order. Your thumb gives you an intense amount of individuality, which, were it not for the strength of your line of heart, would approach eccentricity, and the general aspect of your hand endows you with that excess of sympathy which is known to the vulgar as curiosity.

ED. HERON ALLEN.

This analysis is certainly a very true interpretation of her character, though by no means including or comprehending its entire range and subtle delicacy and capacity for sudden and unexpected achievement.

LILIAN WHITING.

The Brunswick, Boston, Sept. 19, 1901.

"King Midas" is the title of a novel by Upton Sinclair, which the Funk & Wagnalls Company will publish in October. It is an American story, the scene of which is laid first in a suburb of New York and later in the Adirondacks. Love plays a prominent part throughout the story, and there are many stirring situations and passages of dramatic as well as of poetic feeling. The text is illustrated with drawings by C. M. Relyea.

1901

LINCOLN.

A Collection of Interesting and Authentic Anecdotes About Him.*

WE associate in some way the memory of Abraham Lincoln with his stories. By means of them we approach perhaps nearer to the man who was the embodiment of purity, unselfishness, and honesty. There is no printed volume devoted to Abraham Lincoln where anecdotes do not give us glimpses of the man himself. In "Lincoln in Story," edited by Mr. Silas G. Pratt, there are to be found many stories gleaned from various sources, and the editor adds that "no anecdote is given which has not been fully verified." A complete life history of Lincoln is not attempted. The stories are, however, arranged in chronological order, and as the salient points of Lincoln's life are mentioned, the warp is formed on "which the various anecdotes are woven."

How did Lincoln acquire his education? When, in 1819, his father had settled at Pigeon Creek, in Indiana, and had built a rough log cabin, Abraham Lincoln went to the village school for a few weeks. During his whole life he never was altogether more than four months at school. At Gentryville Abraham's father ran up another log house, and in it there was a big fireplace, and here the lad would light a fire. He would "lie down flat on the floor, with his book in front of him, before the hearth, and thus resting on his stomach his head upon his hand, he would read and study. "There was no writing paper. Fortunately there was a large wooden shovel. On this he would write, using a bit of charcoal. When the shovel was covered over with this copy, Lincoln would scape it clean with his knife and begin over again. John Hanks, who worked with Lincoln in splitting rails, said:

When Abe and I returned from work, he would get a piece of corn bread, take a book, and sit down to read while eating; when he had the chance, in the field or at home, he would stop and read, always having some useful book with him.

One remarkable autograph of Lincoln has been preserved. It was written by him when he was fourteen on the leaf of his school book:

Abraham Lincoln, his hand and pen,
he will be good but god knows when.

The first dollar Lincoln ever earned he remembered and told Mr. Seward about it. He had built a boat, and two strangers wanted their baggage carried on board of a steamboat. It was for this service that the strangers flung him two half dollars. Lincoln added:

I could scarcely believe my eyes when I picked up the money. You may think this a little thing in these days, and it seems to me now like a trifle, but it was an important incident in my life. * * * The world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a hopeful boy from that time.

Lincoln was the soul of honesty. When he was keeping store, a poor woman made some small purchase. Making up his sales book he found that he had in error taken 6 cents from her. That same night the young clerk walked three miles so as to return the money to the woman. When he was twenty-three, men were wanted to fight the Indians. Lincoln was elected Captain of a company. Years afterward the President told this story of his military experiences:

One day he was drilling his men, and they were marching with twenty men fronting in line across a field when he wished to pass through a gate into the next field. "I could not for the life of me," said Lincoln, "remember the proper word of command for getting my company 'endwise,' so that it could get through the gate, so, as we came near the gate, I shouted: "This company is dismissed for two minutes, when it will fall in again on the other side of the gate."

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is the authority for this story of Lincoln. Lincoln was trying a case and was for the defense, the charge being one of assault and battery. The witness for the prosecution Lincoln at once made out to be a bumptious fellow. He described the fight. Lincoln asked, "Well, my friend, how much ground did you and my client fight over?" The man quickly answered, "About six acres." "Well," said Lincoln, with a twinkle in his eyes and a smile playing about his mouth, "don't you think that this is an almighty small crop of fight to gather from such a big piece of ground?"

Lincoln's humanity, his love of God's creatures is charmingly told by Mr. Speed. There was a party riding together, when Mr. Lincoln was missed:

We had passed through a thicket of wild plum and crab trees, and stopped to water our horses, when Hardin came up alone. "Where is Lincoln?" we all inquired. "Oh," replied he, "when I saw him last he had just flushed two young birds which the wind had blown out of their nest, and he has been hunting for the nest so as to put them back." In a short time Lincoln came up, having found the nest and placed the young birds in it. The party laughed at him, but he said: "I could not have slept if I had not restored those little birds to their mother."

During the civil war there was much fault found with the army Chaplains. On one occasion a delegation of clerics of various denominations called on the President, urging on him more discretion in the choice of Chaplains. Then the President told the reverend body a neat little story which was as follows:

Once in Springfield, Ill., I was going off on a short journey, and reached the depot a little ahead of time. Leaning against the fence outside the station was a little darky boy whom I knew, named Dick, busily digging with his toe in a mud puddle. As I came up, I said: "Dick, what are you about?"

"Making a church," said he.

"A church?" said I. "What do you mean?"

"Why yes," said Dick, pointing with his toe. "Don't you see? There's the steps and there's the door, here's the pews where the folks sit, and there's the pulpit."

"Yes, I see," said I, "but why don't you make a minister?"

"Laws," answered Dick, with a grin, "'cause I hain't got mud enough."

The canteen cranks were possibly born long ago. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing, "a self-constituted committee of Prohibitionists" annoyed the President with urgent requests for the removal of Gen. Grant.

The President, greatly surprised, inquired for what reason. "Why," replied the spokesman, "he drinks whisky."

"Ah!" rejoined Lincoln, dropping his lower jaw; "by the way, gentlemen, can any one of you tell me where Gen. Grant procures his peculiar whisky, because if I can find out I will send every General in the field a barrel of it."

At the conclusion of this interesting volume there is to be found an appendix, which presents all the leading events of the civil war arranged in chronological order.

*LINCOLN IN HISTORY. The Life of the Martyr President. Told in Authenticated Anecdotes. Edited by Silas G. Pratt. 8vo. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 224. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A Bibliography of Kipling.*

Mr. Luther S. Livingston, the well-known New York bibliographer, has lately issued "Works of Rudyard Kipling," a description of a fine set of the first editions of his books in the library of a prominent New York collector. This volume is beautifully made, its typography and mechanical arrangements being the work of the Gilliss Press. The edition is limited to seventy-seven copies, twelve of which are on Japan paper, only eight of the latter being for sale.

Too much can hardly be said for the manner in which Mr. Livingston's work has been accomplished. No series of the first editions of the books of living authors surpass in interest or rarity those of Rudyard Kipling. Of the early issues Mr. Livingston says:

Printed in India, as were all of his early books, and issued, generally at least, in small numbers and in paper covers, although printed but a few years ago, they have suffered from the ravages, if not of time, then of climate, of travel, and of the proverbially careless novel reader. Besides the numerous natural agencies which combine to make a book scarce, Mr. Kipling has, in the case of more than one of his works, made efforts to suppress volumes after their completion. Hence such a collection as the one described on the succeeding pages is difficult to bring together. The manuscripts, of course, are unique.

The first notable feature of Mr. Livingston's book is a fine frontispiece portrait of Kipling—a signed proof, engraved by J. Johnson. This is particularly striking in the Japan copies. The book also contains a good title page, its typography and presswork throughout being admirable. The cover in gray boards with a paper label is also most effective, as are all its other mechanical details.

Good as is the volume's format, its text is far better. Mr. Livingston takes up and describes one by one all of Kipling's works, beginning with his earliest issue, "Schoolboy Lyrics," Lahore, 1881. His plan throughout has been to give in fac simile the covers and title pages of all the rarer issues, the reproductions, with but few exceptions all noted, being of the size of the originals. Effort has been made to secure the same paper for reproductions of the covers as was used for the original issues, but wherever impossible paper as near as could be found to such original has been substituted. Where title pages have not been reproduced "lined titles" of the commoner books have been substituted.

The reproductions of the covers of the Indian Railway editions, with their attractive pictures—so thoroughly a part of the volume—are particularly valuable for the identification of copies. The present writer is in possession of a copy of one of these issues, once thought to have been a first edition. But a simple test of the genuineness of the first editions of these six railway library issues is that they must bear on the reverse of the cover, "Reprinted in chief from the Week's News." Most of the second Indian editions of these scarce little books bear additions or show changes, making identification easy; so that the copy in question answered to descriptions of neither edition. It was only after careful comparison with Mr. Livingston's reproduction of the cover of the genuine first edition that the cover of the copy in question showed many small differences, too minute to be easily recognizable. Such examination proved this cover to have been re-engraved. This was probably done with no thought of deception, but entirely with intent to fill a sudden demand for copies. Hence it will be seen how valuable such reproductions of title pages and covers for the use and education of Kipling collectors and lovers really will be found, such accurate information being only possible to those long familiar with the subject.

The first edition of "Departmental Ditties" is particularly interesting in its facsimile cover. Two copies are described. One of these is perfect, the other being the copy used by Mr. Kipling for revision of the book. The wire stitching has been removed from this copy and the pages left loose. Manuscript additions have been made; as, for instance, the insertion of six new poems on the leaf of "contents," as well as notes to the printer. This interesting page is also given in fac simile.

Throughout the entire book of about ninety pages will be found all sorts of valuable bibliographical details as to the various issues; so plainly and accurately put as to render identification particularly easy. An interesting feature of Mr. Livingston's volume is the portion devoted to reproductions of rare drawings by Kipling and of autograph verses believed to be by him. Besides the purely bibliographical details, the volume will be found to contain much interesting matter of a biographical and general nature. So fascinating will it be found that it is to be regretted that the volume's very limited issue will confine its possession to the favored few.

*THE WORKS OF RUDYARD KIPLING: The Description of a Set of First Editions of His Books in the Library of a New York Collector. Fac similes. Portrait. Pp. viii.-91. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1901. Paper copies, $10. Japan, $20.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

After a long silence Mr. Cable will reappear before the reading public next Saturday in the

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

CHAMPLAIN.

Interesting Facts in His Life Stated by the Author of the History of Canada.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I happen to be a subscriber to your SATURDAY REVIEW for the current year, and have become quite an admirer of its excellent weekly bill of literary fare. The paper by Mr. AYRES on Samuel Champlain in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 10 interested me a good deal, as I am a Canadian who has been a fairly careful student of the history of this country. It contains, however, a few errors, which perhaps you would permit me to correct, for the better information of your numerous readers and in the interests of historical accuracy.

To begin at the beginning, I may say that Champlain published several volumes of his life and work, instead of one volume, as stated by Mr. Ayres. In 1603 his "Des Sauvages" appeared; in 1613 and 1619 he published his voyages, with valuable maps, and in 1632 an abridgment of the first two voyages, with a continuation bringing down the narrative of his stay in Canada to 1629, together with an appendix on seamanship and examples of the Huron and Montaignes language. In 1859 the Hakluyt Society of England published an excellent translation of his voyage to Mexico and the West Indies, and in 1870 all his other works were again given to the public. * * *

In the seventy-three intervening years which elapsed prior to 1698, when Champlain, on the 3d of July, laid the foundation of the present City of Quebec, a great change had taken place in the condition of the Algonquin and Huron Indians. The five Iroquois tribes, whose territory extended from Albany to Lake Erie, had risen to great power and authority among the native races. They had subdued and disarmed the Pennsylvania Indians, and held them in a condition of complete vassalage, and when William Penn afterward paid the aboriginal owners of the soil for their land he had to pay for it a second time to their masters, the Iroquois. Toward the north the Iroquois had possessed themselves of the western shore of Lake Champlain, had made repeated forays along the borders of the Algonquin tribes of New England, and had solidly established themselves about Lake George. They had also penetrated to Montreal and utterly destroyed the flourishing Huron town there which Cartier describes. They had crossed the Niagara frontier to fish in the beautiful waters of Lake Simcoe, well within the borders of the Huron country, and had securely established themselves on Lake St. Clair and built a strong fort on its Canadian side, with the view of ultimately subduing the Eries and other Huron tribes who dwelt on the fertile peninsula lying along the western shore of Lake Erie. The numerous lakes and rivers of the present Province of Ontario formed a vast and magnificent hunting ground which the Iroquois specially coveted and had determined to appropriate to their own uses.

The Algonquins, with what aid they could get from their less warlike Huron brethren, fought gallantly for over a century to retain possession of their country. But while equally as brave as their foes, they lacked their unity of purpose and political sagacity, and when Champlain appeared among them they were being gradually driven back from their first line of defense, extending from Lake Champlain to Detroit

The scattered remnants of the Algonquins fled to the fastnesses of the Northwest to shelter themselves from their implacable foes, and were there known as the Ontawas; and nearly the whole of the present great Province of Ontario was made desolate and became one vast hunting ground for the Iroquois. When the settlement of this province commenced, in 1784, after the close of the War of Independence, there were no Indian titles to extinguish. The few small roving bands of Indians which were found here and there at wide intervals could make no valid claim to any ownership of the soil, and the lieutenants of George III. surveyed and parceled out the country, without let or hindrance, as they saw fit. When it is remembered that the Iroquois could never at any time put more than 2,500 warriors in the field, their successes against the surrounding Indian nations in every direction were most amazing. The power of the Iroquois was at its zenith when Frontenac became Governor of Canada, in 1671. He gradually won their confidence and established the supremacy of France among the western Indians, curbed the authority of the Iroquois by establishing a strong military and trading post at Cataragui, at the head of the St. Lawrence River and by invasions of their territory. From this period may be dated the gradual decline of Iroquois power. * * *

When Champlain established himself at Quebec, in 1608, the Algonquins and the Hurons gladly hailed his arrival among them, in the hope that he would assist them against the Iroquois, who were now vigorously assailing them at various points. Champlain consented to be their ally, and thus gave mortal offense to the Iroquois, who at once became the bitter foes of the French. On the 28th of May, 1609, he formed a war party of the Algonquins, who were on their way to attack the Iroquois. The Richelieu River was ascended, and Champlain presently found himself on the waters of the beautiful lake which still bears his name. The enemy was eventually encountered on the shore of Lake George, and a battle ensued, which, with the aid of Champlain, resulted in favor of the Algonquins. The Iroquois, however, were not disheartened. In the following year they established themselves in a strongly intrenched position at the head of the Richelieu River, but, owing to French assistance, were again badly defeated. The loss of two battles satisfied the Iroquois that they were unable to cope with the firearms of the palefaces, and for several years they abstained from further expeditions toward the Lower St. Lawrence. Champlain went to France in the Fall of 1618, to promote the interests of his infant colony, and when he returned in the following Spring brought four fathers of the Recollet Order with him. These were the first priests to settle in Canada. In 1625 the Duke de Ventadour became Viceroy of Canada. He held the Jesuit order in high esteem. It supplied him with a father confessor and readily entered into his views. Accordingly, in 1625 three Jesuit fathers and two lay brothers, charged with the conversion of the Indians, were sent out to Champlain, who, although not favorable to their order, was too zealous a Roman Catholic not to receive them with all due consideration. They were hospitably entertained by the Recollet fathers, and afterward rewarded their hosts by taking possession of their property and driving them back to France.

In 1615 Champlain engaged in his third and final expedition against the Iroquois. Shortly after his arrival from France he ascended the St. Lawrence to Montreal, then, as afterward, the great Indian rendezvous, where he found his Algonquin and Huron allies full of projects of war against the Iroquois, whom they now purposed to assail among the lakes to the westward with a force of 2,500 warriors. Being exceedingly anxious to explore these regions, Champlain agreed to accompany the expedition. * * *

The combined force of the allied finally advanced against the Iroquois fort at Lake St. Clair, to be badly defeated and compelled to retreat, with Champlain among the wounded. He had received a severe injury in the knee, and feelingly describes the tortures he experienced during the overland journey back to Lake Simcoe in a basket, in which he was tied with cords, like the other wounded. The expedition retreated along the same route by which it had advanced until Lake Nipissing was reached. Heriot, whose history of Canada, published in 1804, was chiefly based upon all the best French authorities, states at Page 29, Volume I., that Champlain soon recovered from his wound, and asked for a guide and canoes to return to Quebec. But the Hurons were anxious to keep him with them, and declined to redeem their promises, formerly given, to convey him back to Montreal, so Champlain was forced to winter at Lake Nipissing. Upon finding in the Spring that he was expected to join a new expedition against the Iroquois, he secretly departed, on the 20th of May, 1616, with Pierre Joseph, a Recollet father, and some friendly Hurons. He reached Quebec on the 11th of July, and shortly afterward sailed for France, where he remained for four years. I may add that I can find no evidence whatever to show that Champlain ever even saw Lake Ontario, or that he ever ascended the St. Lawrence beyond Lake St. Louis. With regard to Champlain's map, to which Mr. Ayres alludes, I feel confident that if the country around Lake St. Clair, in Essex and Kent Counties, Ontario, is carefully examined, that map will be verified by local geographical conditions. J. MERCIER McMULLEN.

Brockula, Ontario, Sept. 17, 1901.

French Discovery and Occupancy

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

For a century and a half France virtually claimed and maintained supremacy not only of the great lakes, but of the vast domain stretching north and west. In 1609, as mentioned in my communication last week, Samuel de Champlain, Acting Governor of New France, set out on a tour of exploration, discovery, and conquest. Penetrating the beautiful lake which has rendered his name immortal, he defeated the Iroquois and took possession of the country in the name of Henry IV., King of France—Henry of Navarre.

He was delighted with the newly discovered land; writing of the "fine trees similar to those we have in France, and vines handsomer than any I ever saw." * * * "Continuing our route along the west side of the lake, contemplating the country, I saw on the east side very high mountains, capped with snow." [This is manifestly an error of translation or entry; he clearly refers to White Face, a conspicuous Adirondack mountain; there are none on the east side nearer than the Green Mountains.] "I asked the Indians if these parts were inhabited; they answered me yes, and that they were the Iroquois, and that there were in these parts beautiful valleys, and fields fertile in corn."

Champlain pursued his explorations into distant regions, even extending to the New England coast; he introduced the Recollet Fathers in 1615; and subsequently the Jesuits came over to assist in christianizing the Indians. He was indefatigable in extending the power and domain of his King. He died in 1636 greatly lamented.

The valley of Champlain does not appear from records to have attracted settlers until the close of the seventeenth century. The Jesuit "Relations" refer to the work of the missionaries among the Iroquois. Forts were built at some points on the lower end of the lake; one at the mouth of the Richelieu, 1642; another, by M. de Chamby, 1665; a third, St. Therese, &c. Fort St. Anne was built 1666. In 1731 Fort St. Frederic was built on the extreme rocky promontory of Crown Point, where the lake was supposed to terminate, and Wood Creek, to join close to the eastern shore. This fort was subsequently enlarged, and constituted an important outpost in the Iroquois country. It has been shamelessly destroyed. Opposite at Chimney Point, was a small fort, and down on the beautiful slope of the terrace was the thrifty village of Panton. Remains of the houses, cellars, &c., can still be seen. I have found in these long disused cellars various domestic relics. Panton was occupied until the French abandoned Ticonderoga, Crown Point, &c., in 1759, when the white flag was lowered, not to float again in that locality. Judge Strong, (Vermont Gazetteer,) mentions this village, and Major Rogers (Journal, May 16, 1756,) refers to a village on the east side of the lake, near Chimney Point.

From 1609 to 1759 the authority of France reigned supreme over the entire northwest. In 1758 the Earl of London planned new campaigns in America to thwart the advance of the French. One was against Fort Du Quesne, near which Braddock had been defeated and killed. Another against Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Abercrombie was assigned to this latter command, with Lord Howe, second. Abercrombie moved against the fort where Montcalm was entrenched with 4,000 men. After a fierce and bloody battle of four hours the English withdrew, leaving 2,000 dead and wounded. In the following year Lord Amherst, who had been assigned to the new army, advanced against Ticonderoga, only to find it dismantled and abandoned. Montcalm, distrusting the Indians, that they might attempt to intercept his return to Canada, decided to abandon both Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Amherst did not attempt to pursue, but rested at Crown Point, where he built the most formidable military work in North America, next to Quebec. The cost has been stated at $10,000,000.

I visited these great old ruins a few days since. The walls of blue limestone are as conspicuous and desolate as a burned-out building in Broadway. They are inclosed by a fosse cut out of the hard lime rock, presenting a most formidable work. They cover about seven acres. These interesting historical ruins, including Fort Frederick, should be preserved from further vandalism. It is discreditable to our Government and people that they have been this long neglected and despoiled. A small appropriation could secure the property, as I understand Col. Cannon is willing to convey titles to either the State or United States for small consideration. It is hoped some speedy action will be taken to this end.

W. De H.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., Sept. 10.

Classics in Limbo.

Apparently no series of English classics, however limited, is considered distinctive or representative unless it includes a copy of "Frankenstein," why, we are unable to say. It is purely a work of the imagination, written in a Teutonic style that leaves little for speculation and plenty for discovery in the field of anachronisms and the natural sciences. Still, the intermittent republication of this book is not without excuse. The popular fallacies that have been augmented around it can only be laid low by its perusal. The number of writers who should have read "Frankenstein," and yet have not read it, is appalling. Rarely is any reference made to the book but we hear about "that monster Frankenstein." Now, poor Frankenstein was not the monster at all, yet for years he has done rhetorical service as such. It can only be fervently hoped that the successive editions of Mrs. Shelley's fantastic and tiresome tale may at last stamp out the fallacy.

With the copy of "Frankenstein" comes, in the same series, the Gem Classics, a beautiful little copy of Rochefoucauld's reflections and maxims, translated from the editions of 1678 and 1827, with notes and a biographical sketch by Messrs. Bund and Friswell. This edition of the maxims is most useful, for collateral readings are given showing the same ideas expressed by Rochefoucauld's famous predecessors or successors. The following example will show how thoroughly the editors have done their work:

408.—The most dangerous folly of old persons who have been lovable is to forget that they are no longer so.

("Every woman who is not absolutely ugly thinks herself handsome. The suspicion of age no woman, let her be ever so old, forgives."—Lord Chesterfield, Letter 129.)

Thus it will be seen that ideas even remotely related are placed together. Both "Frankenstein" and "Reflections" in their pliable Venetian morocco covers and gold mountings leave nothing to be desired as pieces of bookmaking.

"Andrea Mantegna," by Paul Kristeller, author of "Early Florentine Woodcuts," will be published in October by Longmans, Green & Co. It will have 26 photogravure plates and 162 illustrations.

"Speeches and Addresses," by the Hon. E. J. Burkett, have been brought out in attractive form by The State Journal Company of Lincoln, Neb. The volume includes talks on various occasions of local and political importance.

*FRANKENSTEIN; or, The Modern Prometheus. By Mrs. Shelley. 16mo. Pp. 355. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

REFLECTIONS; or, Sentences and Moral Maxims. By Francois Duc de la Rochefoucauld, Prince de Marsillac. Translated by J. W. Bund and J. Hain Friswell. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

Scribner's *for* October Is Now Ready

Some prominent articles are Theodore Roosevelt's **"With the Cougar Hounds,"** describing the hunting of mountain lions with dogs in Colorado, and illustrated with photographs; the second instalment of Gen. F. V. Greene's story of **"The United States Army,"** fully illustrated; **"A Horse Fair Pilgrimage,"** an illustrated descriptive article by E. S. Nadal picturing the life and activity of the Country Horse Fair, and full of the color and atmosphere of the scene. William Allen White has a new Western political story, **"A Triumph's Evidence,"** and Walter A. Wyckoff has an article on **"Incidents of the Slums."** There is an important essay on **"Thomas Carlyle,"** by W. C. Brownell, and stories by Margaret Sutton Briscoe, Carolyn Wells, and the third instalment of J. A. Mitchell's delightful serial, **"The Pines of Lory."** The cover, designed by Walter Appleton Clark, is in ten colors, and is one of the richest and most beautiful of the Scribner covers.

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SEPT

1901

THE SULTAN.

Abdul-Hamed's Private Life Described by M. Dorys in No Flattering Terms.*

CARDAN wrote an apology for Nero, and of late times there have been produced the defenses of Marat, Danton, and Robespierre. It is then highly probable that at some future period there will be transcribed a flattering tribute to the memory of his Mightiness Abdul-Hamed II., Sultan of Turkey. "The Private Life of the Sultan of Turkey," as Georges Dorys writes it, we are inclined to think, must be taken "cum grano salis." The author uses unsparingly the largest amount of vitriol, with which he asperges the Sultan. The translator, Mr. Arthur Hornblow, writes:

One feels, when reading M. Dorys's pages, that he may be making the worst of the case. No man is so bad that there is no good in him somewhere. Yet no one who reads carefully the daily newspapers can help being struck by the startling corroboration recent cable dispatches from Constantinople give to M. Dorys's statements.

The particular incident alluded to was the dispatch that the Sultan, having his teeth attended to, "drew a revolver on the luckless dentist, who had happened to give him a little extra wrench, thinking the latter had designs on his life."

And who is M. Dorys? "Dorys" is a pseudonym. The father of the author was the late Prince of Samos, at one time one of the late Sultan's ministers," and Governor of Crete. From his father M. Dorys may have obtained information relative to the youth of the present Sultan. M. Dorys joined the Young Turk Party, a liberal and revolutionary organization, and was forced to leave Turkey and to find a refuge in Paris. As it is, the work of M. Dorys has excited the anger of the Sultan, and according to Mr. Hornblow appeals have been made to the Government of different countries to suppress it, particularly in France. If the translator is to be believed, the Sultan has condemned M. Dorys to death.

Abdul-Hamed, the prime subject of M. Dorys's invectives, was born Sept. 22, 1842, and is the son of Abdul-Medjid and "a slave of Armenian origin." The Armenian blood the Sultan repudiates and calls it "an insulting fable." Both the Sultan's father and mother, according to the author, suffered from pulmonic troubles, and so Abdul-Hamed "came into the world, therefore, with the germs of the malady that carried off his father and mother, but so far has succeeded in resisting them." M. Dorys dwells at length on the life of the young man who was to be Sultan. Serious attention is not to be given to the many stories which always accompany the youth of Turkish or any other rulers.

According to the author, it was in his boyish days that the present Sultan became a firm believer in magic and the black art. In 1876 came the coup d'état, which deposed Abdul Aziz, and his nephew Mourad became Sultan. It was believed that there would come about then radical changes in Turkey. Unfortunately, Mourad developed insanity. Then Abdul-Hamed succeeded Mourad. M. Dorys suggests that there were all kinds of plots having to do with the advent of the present Sultan. At first the author intimated that the attitude assumed by the Sultan was satisfactory, but soon his policy "alienated the affection of the public, and all the more easily as the new Padishah personally was a distinctly unsympathetic personage."

The personal traits of the Sultan M. Dorys draws with no flattering hand. According to the photographs in the volume Abdul-Hamed II. when ascending the throne was not a bad-looking man. To-day:

His jaws have grown broader, giving his face a brutality it did not have before; the cheek bones, formerly unnoticeable, protrude prominently on hollow cheeks, which have been covered for more than twenty years by a short beard, now quite gray, and which he himself dyes very clumsily various shades of brown and brownish red with a mixture of coffee and gall nut, the receipt of which was given him by a sheik.

He is bald, and this he hides by means of an enormous fez. His nose is hooked and his mustache, dyed, which conceals a cruel upper lip. The eyes, conspicuous from their flashing, are keen and alert. In short, the entire physiognomy of the Sultan confirms his divers characteristics, even that of the hypocritical gentleness that he assumes at times. He has rickety legs, and is the victim of neurasthenia, and is a monomaniac.

Studying the portrait on the first page, the physiognomist makes it out to be an ill-favored type of Semiticism. Intelligence is accorded to the Sultan, only "tyranny and the continual fear in which he lives have led him to devote all his energies to his personal preservation, and to use only the faculties which contribute to that end, such as distrust, cunning, and the instinct of defense."

Clever certainly is Abdul-Hamed, for he knows how to extricate himself from many dilemmas. M. Dorys discloses that he shows a Chinese astuteness. "He is full of distinguished obstinacy, and only yields to force with the secret intention of getting back later what he is compelled temporarily to abandon." The author of the volume makes out the Sultan to be the very worst of human beings.

As a neurotic, according to M. Dorys, the Sultan has moments of "great excitability, during which he becomes violent." He is said to have beaten his secretaries and to have thrown an inkstand at a Pasha, and on another occasion to have drawn a revolver on a personage who differed from him. Abdul-Hamed, according to the author, always carries about him three revolvers.

On the Bosporus is Yildez, where the Sultan dwells. It is not a palace, but a "chaos of buildings constituting the imperial residence." Here the Sultan indulges in his tastes. There are hot-houses, and a collection of animals. Abdul-Hamed is careful of what he eats or drinks. There is constantly in attendance a "taster." This personage must sample the food or drink which the Sultan may use. There are, too, cats and dogs, and to them are thrown scraps of food so as to see if there is any poison. What is of interest is a detailed account of the harem in the Yildez. There is something particularly florid in the title given to the Grand Eunuch of the Imperial Harem, "Dar-us-seadet-us-cherife-aghassy, or Guardian of the Gates of Felicity." Life in the harem as it is described, shows the degradation of women.

Lying on divans or silk-covered sofas, squatting on Boukara rugs in careless attitude that set off the symmetrical lines of their bodies and express eloquently enough the sadness of their empty existence, most of them follow with their eyes the blue spiral formed by the perfumed smoke of their cigarettes or narghileh, and toy with a hand covered with rings with the amber beads of their tesbih * * * They adore Angora cats, parrots, doves; coffee, cards, and suggestive stories.

The Sultan has thirteen children. His eldest son is Prince Selim-Effendi, and the Prince has but one wife. M. Dorys writes that Prince Selim is a thoroughly good man, but "subjected to exasperating surveillance, deprived of all communication, not only with the outside world, but with the people of the palace, and even with his own brothers. * * *"

It is hardly necessary to allude to the anomalous condition of Turkey and the many difficulties which beset the Sultan. At the beginning of the present century there must be many who believe that within the next fifty years there will be no Turkey in Europe. What credit there is to be placed in the charges made by M. Dorys we do not know. We should suppose that the safety of the Ottoman realm would depend on the conservatism of its ruler. Mohammedanism cannot change. The state with its peculiar ideas, blocking an advancing civilization, invites its own ruin. The guardian of the Bosporus only exists because of European jealousies. It is likely that the crisis is not so far distant. There always is the Armenian trouble, and it is to the interests of an unscrupulous neighbor that this strife of religions should always be continued.

Verses by Mr. Dobson.*

Mr. Austin Dobson has put forth a pretty volume of verses not hitherto seen in book form. There are sixty of the poems, and they belong, as the prefatory note tells us, to different periods of the author's life. Some have never appeared before. Only 125 copies of this little work have been printed and the type broken up. Thus the collection will assuredly come to be numbered among those books which the bibliophile loves to gather. But the lover of polite verse will also find gratification in a perusal of the booklet, while the admirers of certain Americans to whom Mr. Dobson has addressed tributary verses, will appreciate the delicacy of the compliments contained in them as well as the polish of the workmanship. Mr. Dobson has long enjoyed a comfortable position among the writers of polite verse, and the contents of "Carmina Votiva" embrace not a few examples of his neatest work. For instance, who cannot enjoy this little dedication of "At the Sign of the Lyre" to Edmund Clarence Stedman:

No need to-day that we consigned
This pinnace to your care, O Friend!
You steered the bark that went before
Between the whirlpool and the shore;
So—though we want no pilot now—
We write your name upon the prow.

The inscription in a volume of verses sent to the late H. C. Bunner is especially charming:

Witness my hand, (and seal thereto:)
All ye who wrong by word or sign
This unprotected Muse of mine,
I wish you—something else to do!
May all your bills at once fall due!
May she, whose grace you seek, decline!
Witness my hand!

But you, acute, accomplished, true,
And candid, who in every line
Discern a touch (or sparkle) divine,
Be blessed! There's good in store for you.
Witness my hand!

Another charming address is this to George H. Boughton:

Spring stirs and wakes! from hill and hill
In barren copse and bloomless close
Revives the memory of the rose,
And breaks the yellow daffodil.

Look how the spears of crocus fill
The sodden hollows of the copse—
Spring stirs and wakes!

Yet what to you are months? At will
For you the season comes and goes;
We watch the flower that fades and blows,
But on your happy canvas still
Spring stirs and wakes!

Besides the charm of its tribute to an artist, this poem shows with what facile grace Mr. Dobson handles the rondo form. The little book contains many gems such as these quoted.

"Miradas, Count of Segovia," by E. and H. Pritchard, is a new romance by the author of "A Modern Marriage," which the Frederick A. Stokes Company have in preparation. The forthcoming book deals with the Moorish and Spanish of the Conquest, written in poetic prose, which is in thorough keeping with the times. The illustrations are said to be strong, and the book presents a pretty picture, typographically.

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FROM READERS.

Rear Admiral Roe Corrects John Fiske.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Any work coming to us from the pen of the late lamented Prof. John Fiske must be received with profound respect and the deepest interest. A writer of such vast versatility of learning and scholastic endowments, who can write with equal lucidity on cosmic evolution, on the unseen universe, on the ultimate constitution of matter, and on American history, is certainly an honor to American scholarship and a marvel of intellectual capacity. His presentation of the opening scenes of the great civil war, in the West, the classical simplicity of style in describing the flanking movements of the Union armies from St. Louis to Vicksburg, remind us of the great Greek historian of the Peloponnesian war.

But I have now to deal with his chapter on the movements of the Farragut fleet in the six days' battles by day and night at the fortresses of St. Philip and Jackson, and at Chalmette, and the capture of New Orleans.

Men of action who participated in the tremendous scenes of the war for the Union are justified in requiring that their records should not only be full and complete, but above all that they should be strictly accurate.

During the five days of bombardment of the great fortresses built by the United States Government nothing is said of the daily detail of the wooden corvettes of the fleet to move up to easy range of both forts and deliver their fire, receiving that of the cross fire of these forts in return. On one of these occasions the Oneida was seriously crippled by the enemy's fire. In any other navy such actions would be counted as the extreme of audacity, and, the English officers said, a desperate thing; and yet such has been the training and audacity of our naval seamen in all wars since the American Revolution.

We are told that Lieut. Commander Caldwell steered his gunboat through a channel between the outer schooner on the east bank right under the guns of St. Philip, passed above the fort, turned around and came down, and with full force struck the great chain cable stretched across the river over the decks of a line of schooners and carried it away, and thus opened the passage for the ships of the fleet. All this is pure fiction. What happened was this: Capt. Caldwell boarded this schooner from a small boat, with three or four men only, armed with sledge hammers and an iron bolt and a dark lantern, and groped his way to the cable on the forecastle, found the shackle, drove out its bolt, and the schooners swung wide apart, leaving the passage wide open for Farragut and his fleet. It was thus that the lower Mississippi was opened to the arms of the Union army and navy. There was no passage between the outer schooner and the river bank, for the cable passed from the vessel to a heavy anchor deeply embedded in the bank of the river. This feat of Caldwell's was one of the finest of the war, and may parallel that of passing Island No. 10. It seems that the crew of the schooner, not suspecting such audacity, were all ashore smoking their pipes with the garrison of St. Philip, and it was a providential thing for Farragut and his brave Captains of the fleet.

We are also told that a fire raft came down the river from the forts and passed so near to the Hartford that it set her tarred rigging on fire, from which deadly peril she was saved by the discipline and courage of her officers and seamen, but we are not told that innumerable fire rafts, 500 feet in length, filled the river, and that it was literally aflame from bank to bank, and that against a three-knot current the ships threaded their way under the cross fire of the two Government forts and the raking fire of the squadron of Confederate gunboats above them and fought their way to victory!

Prof. Fiske passes very lightly over the action at Chalmette. Here were two heavy earthwork batteries, one on each bank, crossing their fire in midchannel, armed with heavy army columbiads and naval guns from the navy yard at Norfolk. Farragut, at the van of the port column, pushed ahead of his line and drew the fire of both batteries on himself, and then slowly dropped down stream. The Pensacola, in the van of the starboard column, moved ahead, followed by the Mississippi and the Brooklyn. With their broadsides of nine and twelve inch grape they swept the gunners from their guns, and the second victory was won. It is just to say that these ships suffered more injuries and received more wounds in this splendid action than they did at the terrible fire from the forts below.

When the fleet arrived at New Orleans the ships anchored before the city front in single echelon. This position brought the Pensacola directly abreast of the United States Mint, from whose tower there floated the flag of the State of Louisiana. The following morning Flag Officer Farragut sent an order to the Pensacola to send an armed party ashore to the Mint to haul down the State flag and hoist that of the United States in its place. The officers and men of the boat pushed their way through the angry mob of people, ascended the top of the Mint, and hoisted the flag on the flagstaff.

Shortly after the flagship Hartford signaled the fleet to attend divine service. Just previous to calling the crew to the quarter deck for prayers the executive officer of the Pensacola ordered the two best Gun Captains in the ship to go into the maintop, where was mounted a twelve-pounder brass howitzer, and train the gun on the foot of the flagstaff of the Mint, and at any interference with the flag by any person to fire. Officers and crew were assembled on the quarter deck and the service was partially finished when the gun was fired. The man in the top shouted: "Flag is down, Sir!" In an instant the crew broke from the quarter deck, manned their guns, and I could hear the click, click, click, of the lock hammers throughout the whole startled battery. Fortunately, if not providentially, the ordnance officer, Lieut. Stillwell, had removed every primer and not a gun was discharged. Imagination alone must conjecture the result if these primers had not been removed, and it is quite possible if the ship's guns had sent their shells into the heart of the city all the guns of the fleet would have followed the example.

The shell from the Pensacola's howitzer exploded at the foot of the flagstaff, and the man who pulled down the flag was killed. The man who was executed by sentence of court-martial under Gen. Butler was his companion and accessory to the act, and both men truly deserved their fate.

The Count of Paris belongs to a brave and chivalrous nation, but I cannot say what officers of the French Army may have done, if after the Commune, while peaceably walking the streets of the City of Paris, women of the petroleuse class had spat upon their persons and their uniforms; but I am quite certain they would not have sent them bouquets and bonbons. The uniform is quite as much the symbol of national government as the flag. To quote the odious epithet of these petroleuses given to Gen. Butler comes with an ill-grace from a patriotic heart. If Gen. Butler had done no worse thing than to suppress such unspeakable outrages, coming from people who lay great stress on chivalrous sentiments, we might be willing to pass him over in silence and oblivion.

It is just to assume that Prof. Fiske edited this work in undue haste, and that he neglected to study his authorities with his customary industry and that supreme vigilance which is the special attribute of a keen and conscientious historian.

F. A. ROE,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1901.

The Short Stories of Mr. Quiller-Couch.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The literature of the English people has a rarer contribution than we in America seem to perceive in the fiction of Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, particularly in his briefer short stories and sketches. A recent rereading of his "Delectable Duchy," his "Noughts and Crosses," and his "I Saw Three Ships," leaves me with an unusually fine sense of the certainty of point achieved in each of the many delightful little artistic brevities that make up these small volumes. In each we find struck out as a spark from flint some evasive but nevertheless poignant manifestation of individual life—not the elusive or recondite experience of cultivated men and women, but oftenest the experience so peculiar to primitive, simple life, as to impress one with the author's sure touch with human instinctive nature in general. These stories remind one of those polished, wrought bits of art in modern French fiction (Maupassant's, for instance,) in which some mood, some attribute of individual life, is set forth in the form of a single intense impression. In Mr. Quiller-Couch's stories there is an ease of accomplishment that pleases by the impartation of freshness; his colors, his impressions of form and shade, his suggestion of weather, the magical tint of small flowers, clear water moving swiftly in little streams, the feel of well-worn doorsteps—his impressions of all such seem so first-hand and unsought, so almost unconscious, as to be, as it were, not a communication, but one's own experience and possession. If the function of art, at the hands of nature, is to beget sensation, then Mr. Quiller-Couch's service is to generate within one the sensation of renewal, fresh eye and ear and touch. And let me not fail to mention in this my little record of enthusiasm that the author lacks no seriousness; there is, however, no sentiment, no neat saying and true, but just an intimate betrayal of life, the soul of man, his tragedies of origin and setting, the bitter and the sweet in experience, the loves and hates of men and women, their half-conscious perception of the sacred, the finer elements in life—all these, with always just an added suggestion of the effect of age and long time in them, are set down in hints light but never cynical or overfull of sad questionings—rather in a simply inevitable, human way. PAUL THOMAS.

Opelika, Ala., Aug. 21, 1901.

"Resurrection" as a Vacation Book.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

W. L. Alden, in one of his London letters, says "that E. F. Benson is reckless enough to dream of taking Tolstoi's 'Resurrection' with him for reading in the country," and makes quite merry over a man "going to the seashore for his one holiday in the year" with any book "that in the slightest degree compels him to think."

Now, it just happened as I ran my eye down the columns of this particular SATURDAY REVIEW I was bound for the seashore "for my one yearly holiday," and this very "Resurrection," with its flame-colored bindings, was strapped in my satchel. On the Jersey shore, "where shouts the inspiring sea," I read this most depressing, yet heart-searching, of books, and found in the sunlit waters an antidote for its gloomy pages.

And just here I take issue with your witty correspondent, and say that, while a volume of Tidbits or playing at "Foxy Grandpa" with the children may be a delightful change after the day's dull, official grind, yet, when the yoke is cast aside and nature's thousand faces smile serenely around us, then is the time to plunge into the deeper waters of thought, and revel, with Emerson and Carlyle, "amid the immensities and eternities." As for Benson, I trust that he read "Resurrection" from cover to cover, and took time to remember that books like his "Dodo" foster social conditions, which, Russianized and brutalized, produce models for artist-reformers of the Tolstoi type.

And Tolstoi! Have his critics and revilers ever considered what an admirable novel of Russian life he might write if he would only lay aside for a moment his political and religious spectacles? His very strenuousness renders his vision oblique and destroys his sense of proportion. If I were master of a good Russian epistolatory style I would certainly write to the grand old excommunicate and ask him if in his declining years he would not lay aside his weapons long enough to tell us of the true Russias, and of the sound national heart which beats beneath the autocratic and priestly shell. If Tolstoi would do this, sympathetically, lovingly, with the illumination and insight of true genius, another volume would be added to the hundred best books, and one which the most world-weary book reviewer might thrust into his side pocket as he boarded the train for his annual outing.

JESSE C. JOY.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

Not Responsible for Publisher's Advertisements.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your London correspondent, in common with several of his countrymen, seems to be much disturbed because Mr. Lane is alleged to have announced that "The Aristocrat"—when still anonymous—was by "the most beautiful woman in London." If Mr. Lane ever did make any such announcement, which may be questioned, as even publishers are not guilty of everything attributed to them, these agitated paragraphers might pause to reflect that the real author was not in London at the time, had not been for nearly two years, so that the description could not possibly apply to her; also that Mr. Lane doubtless had been carried away by the beauty of Lady Helen Pole—which nobody will refuse to acknowledge—and felt justified in speaking of her as the author until such time as her creator should consent to make herself known. The lack of gallantry displayed by these paragraphs is astonishing. Most of them appear to be written by men, but for that matter I have encountered more petty spite from men in my literary career than from women, doubtless because more men have tried and failed; and failure elevates the larger nature only. I am sorry to be called upon to assert that I had nothing to do with Mr. Lane's unique method of advertising my book, but this ebullition of malice compels it. GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Sept. 23, 1901.

A Dissenting Voice.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

To hear a book praised is pleasanter than to hear it condemned, but to hear "The Crisis" universally and indiscriminately praised and to know it has been for months the most popular book in America, makes one pause and reflect. Does this book deserve its popularity? Will it live even five years?

That it is readable and holds one's interest by its excellent character drawing is undeniable, but will anybody assert that it is destined to become a classic, or deny that it is very hastily written? The copy I read was printed with such speed that some of the pages were duplicated and twenty or thirty were omitted. While I disliked the duplicating of the pages, I regretted but little that any portion of his novel was left out. Just as the publishers have printed the book hastily and carelessly, in the same manner has Mr. Churchill written his latest novel.

In the beginning the novel treats of Elphalet Hopper, and one thinks, naturally, that he is the hero. Later, he is dropped in favor of Stephen Brice, and one finds out afterward that Hopper is the villain. From what I could gather, also, from my imperfect copy, Virginia Carvel becomes engaged to Stephen Brice while she is still engaged to her Confederate lover. Whether these examples themselves are of importance or not is immaterial. The novel reads as if written under pressure, and while it may live for a time because of the popularity of the author's "Richard Carvel," there is little in "The Crisis" that has an enduring quality.

CHARLES S. RATHBUN.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1901.

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BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Lectures Arranged for the Fall and Winter Season.

THE preliminary announcements of the Brooklyn Institute for the Fall and Winter season have just been made. The season of active work begins on Thursday, Sept. 26, 1901, and closes on Saturday, May 31, 1902. The number of anniversary addresses, lectures, exhibitions, and department meetings open to every member is 550, or about 15 for each of the thirty-six weeks of the season. Twenty-six branches of the arts and sciences are represented in the present prospectus. To these it is now proposed to add a new section, to be devoted to ichthyology, in connection with the Department of Zoology.

President Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School has been invited to make the initial address on Sept. 26, upon "The Education and the Citizenship of the Afro-Americans." On Dec. 11 Prof. Josiah Royce, Ph. D., LL. D., of Harvard University, will deliver a memorial address on the late Prof. John Fiske, LL. D. The Hon. Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Mass., will, it is expected, deliver an address upon "Charles Sumner" on Washington's Birthday, in accordance with the provisions made by Augustus Graham, the first benefactor of the institute.

During October and November there will be a course of six lectures on "American Poetry" by Hamilton W. Mable, L. H. D., LL. D., of New York. These lectures will be followed by a similar course upon the subject of "English Literature," by Prof. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton University. Brander Matthews, D. C. L., Professor of Dramatic Literature, Columbia University, will be heard on "The Development of the Drama" during January and February, in a series of seven lectures thereon. Other lecturers in the general courses are Prof. Earl Barnes, M. S., of New York; Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, M. A., of the Department of Philosophy; John J. Walsh, M. D., of New York; Mr. Leon H. Vincent of Boston on "Representative English Authors," and Prof. Bliss Perry, M. A., editor of The Atlantic Monthly, on "Representative Novelists and Story Writers."

"The Progress of Democracy in America" isthe theme that has been assigned to the Hon. St. Clair McKelway, LL. D., editor of The Brooklyn Eagle and member of the Board of Regents of New York State. The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., is also among those who are announced as participants in the series.

The present season will be marked likewise by the return to the lecture platform of Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, M. A., the Director of the Institute, who will give the Graham Foundation lectures on "The Evolution of the Earth" on Sunday evenings as below: Jan. 5, "The Origin and Early History of the Earth"; Jan. 12, "The Beginnings of Life and of the Continents"; Jan. 19, "The Age of Invertebrates"; Jan. 26, "The Ages of Fishes and Reptiles"; Feb. 2, "The Ages of Birds and Mammals"; Feb. 9, "The Age of Man. The Destiny of the World."

These lectures will form part of a series on evolution to be given during the year.

There will be exhibitions of special collections as follows:

The exhibition of a collection of 480 photogravures of the important works of art in the European art galleries, under the joint auspices of the Brooklyn Art Association and the Institute, in the Art Galleries, Montague Street, during October, November, and December.

The department of microscopy will give its fourteenth annual exhibition of microscopical preparations and apparatus on Saturday evening, Feb. 15, at the Art Building.

The department of photography will give its eleventh annual exhibition of photographic work and apparatus from Saturday, April 19, to Saturday, May 3, inclusive, in the Art Building, in Montague Street.

The Tissot collection of paintings, illustrating the life of Christ, has been placed on permanent exhibition at the Museum Building, and is open to the public at the hours and under the regulations governing the museum.

The permanent exhibitions of collections, illustrating the arts and sciences, are open to the public at the Museum Building, Eastern Parkway, and at the Bedford Park Building, Brooklyn Avenue, daily throughout the year.

The purely scientific departments will be given their usual attention. Many conferences will be held in all of the departments, and participation therein will be encouraged on the part of all those interested.

A very attractive programme has been arranged by the Architectural Department. The Goodyear lectures will be continued, as heretofore, and along similar lines, especially where their popularity has been established. This department will hold its fifth annual exhibition during April next in the new Museum Building that now approaches completion. The Department of Fine Arts is perhaps one of the most important ones in the institute. It has made considerable progress since the issuance of its last printed report. During the present season this department, in connection with the Brooklyn Art Association, will conduct eight courses of lectures, fully illustrated by lantern photographs, many of which are [illegible]

Painters and Their Works," by Miss Julia Osgood of Boston, and on "Art in the Mycenaean Age," or, "A Tour in the Land of Agamemnon," by Miss M. Louise Nichols, B. A., of Farmington, Conn. The loan collection of paintings and other works of art will be continued throughout the year. The department now has a large collection of photographs and lantern slides that are on view to those interested upon the making of proper application.

The Department of Music is also one of the largest, if not the largest, of the institute departments. Its announcements do not show any diminution in point of attractiveness over those of last year. Twenty-three numbers are required to tabulate the recitals, concerts, readings, lectures, and the like that have been arranged by this department, which directly appeals to a very wide circle of patrons, both in and out of the institute. Mr. Josef Hofmann is among the artists whose names appear as conspicuous attractions to music lovers. On Nov. 1 a lecture on "The Bach Festival at Bethlehem" will be given by Mr. William J. Henderson, musical editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On Nov. 8 Mr. Charles de Kay, also of THE TIMES staff, will lecture on "The Value of the Artistic Sense in the Arts and Crafts."

In the Department of Pedagogy much attention will be given to "Child Study." Those who are competent from being specialists in this field will be heard in the various branches wherein they are authoritative. Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper will conduct a series of conferences on "Educational Psychology," during which children's occupations, pleasures, pets, nature study, and other pertinent themes will be considered. Manual training will have an exponent in the person of Principal Arthur Williston, Ph. D., of the Pratt Institute.

The Riddle readings will be continued, with and without orchestral accompaniment. "King Lear" will be rendered for the first time in Brooklyn by Mr. Riddle this season.

A special series of four illustrated lectures on "Animals I Have Known" will be given by Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson as per dates and subjects tabulated below: Oct. 19, 3 P. M., "Wild Animals at Home and at Play"; Oct. 19, 8:15 P. M., "Wild Animals in Captivity"; Oct. 26, 3 P. M., "The Personality of Wild Animals"; Oct. 26, 8:15 P. M., "Animal Minds and Animal Heroes."

Mr. Frank M. Chapman and Mr. Dwight L. Elmendorf, New York, and Mr. Burton Holmes of Chicago, and other old favorites will appear as lecturers before the Department of Photography.

Mr. H. Delmar French, M. A., will repeat his lectures on "Journalism" in a series of thirty sessions, beginning on Oct. 15.

Courses of lectures especially for children will be given under the auspices of the institute at the Children's Museum. The lecturers at this point will be Prof. R. Ellsworth Call, Ph. D., Curator; Miss Ella A. Holmes, B. S., Assistant Curator of the Children's Museum, and Miss Ruth Cook of the museum staff.

Science clubs have been formed during the past Summer, and a large amount of nature work has been done at the museum. The Children's Museum Library is available to the youthful students, and the plan and scope of this institute adjunct are such that its work is constantly expanding. The collections are made easily available to teachers and their classes upon proper notice being given, so that the opening of the present season is full of the greatest promise.

"Two and One."*

A charming collection of stories, as told by a mother to her little son and daughter, is shared with us in "Two and One." The "Two" were the little folks and the "One" the story teller. They are such stories as any mother might "make up" in the evening or during a ramble in the woods. In none is there a flaunting moral, but instead a subtle appeal to the heart of the little listeners that seldom could fail to find a response. If some of the stories seem a trifle sad it is because of the yearning in the mother-heart to call forth all that is humane and sympathetic and noblest in her little ones, and of her inestimable love for and sympathies with them. So they are a varied collection, gay and thoughtful, as suggested by nature, surroundings and moods. Some are about fairies, and a few have the ring of a "true story." They are also told to please the little boy or girl, whose tastes differ the world over. Grown ups will enjoy as greatly the repeating as will the young people the hearing of these delightful stories.

When the "Finale" is reached the mother will appreciate the feelings of the "One" when Ben discovers that he can read for himself, and "won't have to wait for stories any more." But the jealousy of the usurper and the feeling of loneliness disappear and there is satisfaction in knowing that together they have found amusement and profit, as daily we, in these little tales.

"Mr. Brown's Letters to a Young Man About Town," by William Makepeace Thackeray, will shortly be issued in a limited edition by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. These letters appeared in Punch during 1849, and at once became very popular. It has been attempted in this limited edition to give the letters a form in all respects [illegible]

Dodd, Mead & Company's
New Books—Now Ready

By AMELIA E. BARR

The Lion's Whelp

By AMELIA E. BARR, author of "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," "The Maid of Maiden Lane," etc. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50.

A romance having to do with the fortunes of two families living not far from London during the English Civil War. The story brings Oliver Cromwell, "The Lion's Whelp," in close touch with the reader and leaves a vivid impression of his greatness of character not easily effaced.

By S. R. CROCKETT

Love Idylls

By S. R. CROCKETT, author of "Cinderella," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

A portrayal of some of the varying phases of the "divine passion," a theme of which this old world has never grown weary and never will. The characters offer a great variety, but cannot fail to come close to the heart of every reader, since "all the world loves a lover."

By CAROLINE DUER.

Unconscious Comedians

By CAROLINE DUER. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

They were all members of the troupe called Society and the action takes place in this country, on shipboard, and abroad. The characters are interesting and never lack the right word at the right time. The book as a whole is bright and breezy in tone and an excellent antidote for a fit of the blues.

By LUCAS MALET

The History of Sir Richard Calmady

A Romance. By LUCAS MALET (Mrs. ST. LEGER HARRISON), author of "The Gateless Barrier," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

A frankly realistic and modern romance, the scene of which is laid in the moorland and forest country of the northern part of Hampshire, in London, and in Naples. The long drama, though tragic in incident, ends amid such sober and secure happiness as should satisfy the most exacting reader.

South Africa a Century Ago

Letters written from the Cape of Good Hope (1797-1801) by the Lady ANNE BARNARD. Edited by W. H. WILKINS, M. A. 8vo, cloth, net, $2.50.

Mr. Wilkins, in his excellent memoir, shows that Lady Anne was one of the best known figures in the literary and social world of her day, and that she had a romance in her life. Henry Dundas, afterward Lord Melville, won her heart, but did not marry her. Lady Anne remained Lord Melville's intimate friend until his death, and it was to him these letters were written. They make good and racy reading.

The Queen's Comrade

The Life and Times of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. By FITZGERALD MOLLOY, author of "Peg Woffington." 2 vols., 8vo, illustrated, net, $6.50.

The first Duchess of Marlborough became the most intimate friend of the Princess Anne, over whom she exercised the influence of a superior and extremely active mind. In this record of her life pictures are given of the Courts in which she figured, the incidents that amused them, and the characters that played important parts.

Chatterton

A BIOGRAPHY

By DAVID MASSON, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo, cloth, net, $1.75.

This "marvelous boy" was not only a true English poet of the eighteenth century, but also, compared with the other British poets of the time, was almost solitary in the possession of the highest poetic gift. When it is remembered that he was but seventeen years old when he died, it is little wonder that one looks back again and again on his brief existence with a kind of awe.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,
Publishers 5th Ave. & 35th St. New York.

ONE of the best known of American literary men after having read the MS. of Mr. Unger's book, "With 'Bobs' and Krüger," said: "Although I know many books have been published about the Boer War, and that the world at large is somewhat weary of these numerous accounts, I STRONGLY advise you to publish this book, as it is not only a clear and graphic description of the condition which existed when the author was present and presents many facts not told by others, and is therefore of great historical value, but it is also a Narrative of True and Thrilling Adventure, enthralling even if the scenes were invented; entrancing even if fictitious and probably unsurpassed by any work of fictive adventure, not excepting Defoe's immortal ROBINSON CRUSOE."

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We will send, postpaid, to every reader of The New York Times who will mail us six [illegible] to pay for postage and wrapping, two of the best after-dinner [illegible], and the most famous lecture ever delivered in America. [illegible] These masterpieces are printed on double-edge paper, and are bound in a [illegible] They are taken from our "Library of Modern Humor," [illegible] Twain, Thomas E. Reed, included with them is a [illegible]

BOOKS AND MEN.

Mr. Hardy's "Country."

In speaking of a recent pilgrimage made by a party of London gentlemen to Wessex, we took occasion to say, paraphrasing the remarks of one of them, that they "found that the Wessex country was not intrinsically romantic and beautiful, but could only move as viewed through the illusions produced by the novelist"—that is to say, through the literary art of Thomas Hardy. The passage was shown to this author by Mr. Clement K. Shorter, and a gentle remonstrance was penned to consequence:

This statement is rather unfair to Wessex, and, indeed, quite inaccurate, as will be evident when it is explained that the party of visitors did not go near the "intrinsically romantic" spots imperfectly described in the novels, but, like almost all tourists, adhered for the most part to the London highway and the branch highway passing through the heath district, which is rather impressive and lonely than "romantic" or "beautiful." Had they, for instance, visited Shaston or Shaftesbury, Bullbarrow, Nettlecombe Tout, Dogberry Hill, High Stoy, Cross in Hand, Bubb Down Hill, Toller Down, Wynyard's Gap, and a dozen other such places for inland scenery, and the coast cliffs between Swanage and Lyme Regis for marine, such a remark could not have been made. But then, most of these spots lie miles out of the regular way, and few of them can be reached, except on foot. The pilgrims were not absent from London much more than twelve hours altogether, returning there the same evening; and it is utterly impossible to see the recesses of this county in such a manner, not to mention those adjoining.

This is all right, but the passage on going the rounds of the London literary paragraphers became strangely changed, until its last appearance, in the columns of The Academy, where such things arrive sooner or later, has moved a contributor to that periodical to sympathize with Mr. Hardy that his "American guests" were not more appreciative:

I have been greatly amused at the paragraph of American origin regarding the above, but I can well understand Mr. Thomas Hardy not seeing the humor of it, and being a little hurt and indignant; the whole thing is so characteristic of our cousins. They come as guests. They are grateful and appreciative, but their standard for natural beauty does not favor the purely pastoral. They are all for associations, either with persons or with places.

A Housemaid of Carlyle.

The visit made a few months ago by an elderly woman to the Carlyle House, at 5 Cheyne Row, has brought forth several letters which throw some light upon the domestic affairs of the Carlyles. The woman had been Mrs. Carlyle's housemaid in the middle sixties, and she was able to furnish the custodian of the house with some letters written by Jane Carlyle to her. These letters with others, together with some explanatory data furnished by Mr. Alexander Carlyle, form an interesting article in The October Critic. Of course one does not look for material of much historical or biographical importance in the correspondence between a maid and her mistress, but such it is, as the editor of the letters remarks: "The bright humor and easy flow of converse which make all that Mrs. Carlyle wrote such delightful reading, are not wanting even here." The servant well recalled several of Carlyle's visitors—Ruskin, Tyndall, Darwin, Tennyson, Dean Stanley, the Duke of Argyll, and others. Here is the close of one of the most characteristic epistles engaging the servant, who was called Jessie, but who has since become Mrs. Broadfoot:

I have written in a great hurry, having an appointment at some distance, and in great pain, you would not think of without being told!—that cat!—I wish she were dead! But I can't shorten her days! because—you see—my poor dear wee dog liked her! Well! there she is—and as long as she attends Mr. C. at his meals, (she doesn't care a snuff of tobacco for him at any other times!) so long will Mr. C. continue to give her bits of meat and driblets of milk to the ruination of the carpets and hearthrugs!—I have over and over again pointed out to him the stains she has made—but he won't believe them her doing!—And the dining room carpet was so old and ugly that it wasn't worth rows with one's Husband about! Now, however, that nice new cloth must be protected against the Cat-abuse. So what I wish is that you would shut up the creature when Mr. C. has breakfast, or dinner, or tea. And if he remarks on her absence, say it was my express desire. He has no idea what a selfish, immoral, improper beast she is, nor what mischief she does to the carpets.

Limited Editions from the Riverside Press.

About two years ago Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. commenced the issuing of an occasional finely made book in limited editions. These included Mr. Newell's translation of Michael Angelo's "Sonnets and Madrigals," Dr. Brown's edition of the Rubaiyat and Thoreau's essay "Of Friendship." The books all went out of print before publication, and are now selling at a premium. Three new books of this character are to be issued this Fall. The first is Xavier de Maistre's "Voyage Autour de ma Chambre," which will be issued with the text in French and with decorations in keeping with its eighteenth century spirit. The engraved title page is by Sidney L. Smith. The volume will also contain a fine photogravure portrait and etched headpieces, all fine specimens of modern engraving. The second book to be thus issued is Miss Frothingham's translation of "Obermann: Letters to a Friend," by Senancour. This is the first English version of an author who greatly impressed Matthew Arnold, and called forth two of his finest poems. The typography of the two volumes is dignified and simple, with but little use of ornament. The last volume, "Mr. Brown's Letters to a Young Man About Town," are sketches of social life in London, "inimitable, wise, easy, playful, and worldly," and are said to be characteristic of Thackeray's humor and insight. The typography of fifty years ago has been chosen as a proper setting for these letters. The volume will also contain an old-fashioned title page; the binding being of hand-made marbled paper. These books are all designed by Bruce Rogers and printed at the Riverside Press under his supervision. Descriptive circulars may be had upon application to the publishers.

Julian Ralph's New Book.

Mr. Julian Ralph, who arrives in this city in a few days to spend the Winter, is bringing over the manuscript of a new novel, which is rather original in plot and spirit. It tells of the adventures of a young German nobleman of great wealth, humor, and fondness for adventure. Being engaged to marry a girl chosen for him by his mother, and feeling that he does not love her and may be tempted to alight his vows, he purchases a wedding ring, (after the German custom,) meaning to flaunt it in the faces of all young women who cast their eyes in his direction. The ring which he purchases proves to be bewitched and has the power to attract to him all marriageable women. From the instant he puts the ring on it begins its mischievous work, and leads him from one amusing or perilous adventure to another until a large book is filled with his adventures.

But this is merely the web of the story, and upon its network is embroidered another plot, serious in spirit, and dealing with the things that are out of joint in modern civilized conditions.

The Guild of Handicraft.

The Essex House Press announces the issue of its thirteenth volume, "Erasmus's Praise of Folly," Sir Thomas Chalioner's translation, (Elizabethan.) This will contain a set of illustrations, borders, frontispiece, and initials by William Strang, and a cloth cover in motley, designed by C. R. Ashbee. This book will be limited in its issue to 250 copies, and can be had for £3 3s. In view of the imminent destruction of some of the few remaining churches in London designed by Sir Christopher Wren, (owing to the greed of railway companies and the apathy of her citizens and churchmen,) the Guild of Handicraft proposes to issue shortly from the Essex House Press that portion of the "Parentalia" which deals with the life and architectural work of the great master. There are at present four tubular railway schemes before Parliament which threaten to destroy the Church of St. Mildred, Bread Street, the only church among the fifty-two described in the "Parentalia" which is still practically unchanged and as it left the hands of Sir Christopher Wren. The "Parentalia" has long been beloved of architects, but is little known to the general public. It has never been reissued since its publication in 1750 by Sir Christopher Wren's grandson. The present issue will be edited by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, and will be illustrated by about forty reproductions by members of the London Survey Committee of the few city churches remaining of the original fifty-two, or of other examples of Wren's work threatened with destruction. This volume will be limited to 250 copies, uniform with the Cellini, and is to be had at £3 3s. One hundred copies have been reserved for America, which may be had from Samuel Buckley & Co., 100 William Street, New York.

Recent American Ex Libris.

The Cornhill Booklet for September will be found of unusual value for all who are interested in bookplates, either as collectors or from a desire to obtain hints toward the selection of personal plates. The number opens with a suggestive paper on recent American ex libris by Wilbur Macey Stone, taking up especially the work of the newer and little-known designers all over the country. The second portion of the book contains reproductions made directly from the original blocks—thus doing their designers full justice—of about twenty recent American process plates, the work of the men and women treated in Mr. Stone's paper. He says that in our usual manner we are taking up the fashion of bookplates in a headlong way. "Every one who can use India ink in a pen, and, alas, many a one who cannot is making bookplates." Nevertheless it is equally true that there is a constantly growing number of good designers, both men and women, many of whom are and will remain amateurs, but whose work is strong and well worthy of preservation. The paper contains brief comments on the plates shown and on the personality and identity of their makers, many of whom will be entirely new to the general public. The reproductions include the work of several good women designers, and, as a whole, may be said to be fairly representative of the best recent process work. Too much could hardly be said as to the wisdom of having made all reproductions from the original blocks. Too many recent American books on bookplates have contained such poorly made reproductions that but little idea of the beauty of the plates could be gathered from a glance over their pictures.

A New Ballad By Kipling.

A new barrack-room ballad, appropriately illustrated by Gordon H. Grant, is contributed by Rudyard Kipling to the October McClure. It is called "M. I."—that is to say, mounted infantry, and is dedicated to that branch of the service in South Africa. It is true that the lines have something of the Kipling swing to them and that his imagery is as attractive as ever, and yet there seems to be lacking the old-time music, together with a lack of words that are musical. Here is a sample:

I wish my mother could see me now, a-gatherin' news on my own,
When I ride like a General up to the scrub an' ride back like Tod Sloan—
Remarkably small on my 'orse's neck to let the shots go by,
We used to fancy it risky once
(Called it a reconnaissance once,)
Under the charge of an orf'cer once,
But now we are M. I.!
That is what we are known as—that is the word you must say
When you want men to be Mausered for one and a penny a day.
We are no dollar Colonials—we are the 'ome-made supply;
Write to the London Ikonas! Ask for the * M. I.

*Number from First to Sixth, according to taste and service of audience.

"Alaska" and the Harriman Expedition.

The results of the Harriman expedition to Alaska are about to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., with the co-operation of the Washington Academy of Sciences, in an elaborate work bearing the title, "Alaska: Its Natives, Birds and Animal Life, Trees and Flowers, and Resources." A scientific expedition to Alaska or to other far corners of the earth is ever a matter of universal popular interest, yet never has a popular report of one been so seriously undertaken as that of the Harriman Alaskan expedition. The publishers have nearly ready what they believe to be the finest example of American bookmaking devoted to a work of scientific travel and exploration ever put forth. The expedition, too, was one of the most remarkable in this country's history. Mr. Edward H. Harriman chartered a vessel and made it possible for twenty-five eminent scientists to go together into the land of fogs, glaciers, volcanoes, seals, and gold. Accompanying them were artists who excel in nature subjects and literary men interested in nature and science. Thus were made possible the interesting reports and the lavish use of colored illustrations representing birds, animals, flowers, and so on, all reproduced from oil paintings and drawings made at the inspiration of the moment. John Burroughs writes the story of the expedition, which is to comprise one-third of the volume.

Brief Personals.

Mrs. Meynell, whose new volume of poems is announced for early appearance from the press of John Lane, arrived in New York last week on the St. Paul, en route for California and Mexico. It is her intention to deliver one lecture of an hour's length in San Francisco and in certain American colleges. The subject is "The Transition Period in Poetry from the Seventeenth to the Eighteenth Century." There is no doubt that American life and scenery seen through the eyes of the author of "The Rhythm of Life" will have a peculiar interest. Articles on this theme, we are assured, will appear in The Pall Mall Gazette, in the columns of which Mrs. Meynell wrote a weekly "Autolycus."

***W. C. Brownell will furnish an essay on Carlyle for the October Scribner. It is time for a fair and well-balanced estimate of the man and writer, now that the dust raised by the Carlyle controversy has quite subsided, and we are sure that Mr. Brownell is capable of giving such an article. It will form one of his group of literary essays, which has considered the work of Arnold, Ruskin, George Eliot, Thackeray, and George Meredith. These essays will appear in book form some time in October with the general title of "Victorian Prose Masters," and there is no doubt that the volume will be a source of the keenest intellectual pleasure and stimulus to all lovers of the great literature of their own time.

OUT TO-DAY.

THE VICTORS

Robert Barr's Masterpiece.

THE GREATEST POLITICAL NOVEL WRITTEN IN YEARS.

ORIGINAL ENGROSSING WITTY

"To the victors belong the spoils"

A STIRRING STORY OF A "BOSS" AND OTHERS.

Dashing and eventful as a tale of knight errantry, it is so thoroughly modern as to utilize in its machinery the operation of a metropolitan department store, the stealing of a Railway Franchise, and the rise to power of a Tammany Hall leader.

Patrick Maguire, big, brawny, and smooth of tongue, early decides that there is a good thing for him in the big city, and he starts after it. How he succeeds—becoming the big "Boss" by methods that are known to be practical and practiced by the initiated—is Mr. Barr's theme.

Another "live issue" treated by Mr. Barr is that of "Christian Science." The work has a climax, whose strength has rarely been equaled in modern fiction.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

(Ready Monday.)

THE SECRET ORCHARD

BY AGNES AND EGERTON CASTLE.

The new novel by the authors of "The Pride of Jennico," etc.

DRAMATIC
THRILLING
FASCINATING

A STORY OF ARISTOCRATIC PARISIAN LIFE

The leading male character is the Duc de Cluny, a descendant of the royal Stuarts. He is depicted as a typical Stuart, full of power to win the ardent love of men and women, but easy-going, weak and inclined to personal indulgence.

His wife, Helen, is an American girl. These two, with Joy, a young girl whom the Duchess wishes to adopt and whose life has been strangely interwoven with theirs, are the principal characters in the book.

The plot is very romantic, the story is full of movement, and the main situation highly original and striking. The dialogue is delightful reading, and among other things contains a discussion of the Dreyfus case and the Charity Bazaar Fire.

12mo, Cloth, $1.50. Illustrated by Chas. D. Williams.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY.

1901

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The publishers of a certain new novel have hit upon a new idea in the way of advertising. They have printed upon the blue paper wrapper of the book a collection of extracts which are expected to catch the eye of the loiterer near a book stall, and to induce him to buy the book. This advertising novelty reminds one of the samples of tea which tea merchants distribute free of cost, but it lacks the efficacy of the latter method of advertising. A sample of tea left at a front door is sure to fall into the hands of some one, and if it proves to be good it will very probably lead to the purchase of a substantial quantity of tea by the householder. But the sample sentences printed on the wrapper of a book will not be read by persons of ordinary courage. To take up a book and read the good things printed on the wrapper, and then to put the book down without buying it, is something that most people would shrink from doing with the eye of the bookseller upon them. What is really needed in order to make the sample sentences system successful is to print the samples in gigantic type on bill boards, to be carried about the town by "sandwich" men.

***

Novels seem to be growing in length. There is "Sister Teresa," "The Ternality," and Lucas Malet's new book. These three are certainly the most noteworthy novels of the present season, and not one of them contains less than 250,000 words. In fact, nearly all the novels which have attained to notoriety during the last three years have been inordinately long. Why it should take a modern novelist twice as much paper in order to write a story as Balzac required I fail to see. Doubtless the public must like long stories or it would not buy them. It has hitherto been the opinion of publishers that 80,000 words would be the best length for a novel, but the publishers are clearly wrong. Nothing under 200,000 words will satisfy the average novel reader, and the longer a novel is the more willing he seems to be to buy it. Probably he has a vague idea that in paying six shillings for 250,000 words he is getting more for his money than he would get if he paid the same price for 80,000 words. The average novel reader is a curious person, and the time will probably come when he will insist upon buying his novels by the yard and paying for them strictly in accordance with their length.

***

Mr. H. Maurice Berkeley wrote a letter the other day, in which he claimed the authorship of several lines that have always been attributed to the late Mr. J. K. Stephens and were, in fact, published by Mr. Stephens as his own. Why "J. K. S." should have been willing to publish as his own things which Mr. Berkeley wrote does not seem very clear. Neither does one see precisely why Mr. Berkeley, if he is capable of writing the best lines hitherto attributed to "J. K. S." has not long ago earned a reputation at least as widespread as that of "J. K. S." No sooner had Mr. Berkeley laid claim to the authorship of the lines in dispute than some one wrote a letter pointing out the remarkable similarity between an article which appeared some time ago in an Australian paper and one written by Mr. Berkeley which appeared subsequently in The Morning Leader. Mr. Berkeley has defended himself against the charge of plagiarism in the latter case, and I am inclined to think that his defense is a good one. But the question of the authorship of the good things hitherto supposed to have been written by "J. K. S." still remains open, and it is to be feared that Mr. Berkeley has done himself no good by opening it.

***

The English Illustrated Magazine has changed hands again, and will henceforth be published by Fisher Unwin. The sale of magazines has always been a mystery to me. If a magazine is a good property, why does the proprietor sell it, and if it is not a good property, why does any one buy it? Nevertheless certain magazines are frequently bought and sold. I do not know how many times The Idler and The Lodgate have changed hands since they first appeared. The English Illustrated has also known various proprietors, and has apparently never received the support that it has frequently merited. I hope that in the hands of Mr. Fisher Unwin it is to enter upon a new and prosperous career.

***

I hear that Mr. Barrie is at present in very delicate health. He has never been strong, but latterly his symptoms have become more serious. However, literary men who are not in robust health live long. Slovenness ought to have died, according to the doctors, half a dozen times between his twentieth year and the actual year of his death, but fortunately for the world, he kept death at bay until he had made his name famous. Mr. Wells, of scientific story fame, has been ill for several years, but he still writes as well and as voluminously as ever. I have little fear that Mr. Barrie's illness will deprive us of the pleasure of reading new books by him for many years to come.

***

Mr. Anthony Hope, in his recent novel, devoted some pages to the legal aspect of the case of one Hagthorpe v. Hagthorpe, and he has clearly failed to prove their case. As a rule, law, like seamanship, is always wrong in novels. But Mr. Hope happens to be a barrister, and he has, it is understood, taken great pains to make no mistake in presenting the legal aspect of his hero's case. I have no doubt that he is entirely right in what he has written, but even if he were not, it would be a matter of small consequence. Accuracy in matters of law would be fatal to scores of novels, and to nearly nine-tenths of all melodramas. The belief that the ownership of real estate vests in any one who may come into the possession of "papers" lies at the foundation of plays without number. Substitute accuracy for this convention, and what would become of the Anglo-Saxon stage?

***

Among forthcoming books is "Lepidus the Centurion," by Mr. Edwin Lester Arnold. It is to be a story of Rome in the days of the Caesars, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Arnold will prove that he possesses a better knowledge of old Rome than Mr. Caine possesses of modern Rome. It would be absurd to judge a book solely by its title, but "Lepidus the Centurion" brings up dreary ghosts of so-called classical stories, from which we suffered in our college days. Nevertheless, it may prove to be very readable. There were some hundreds of thousands of people who found "Quo Vadis" intensely interesting, and perhaps Mr. Arnold intends to rival the success of that well-known book.

***

Mr. A. E. W. Mason is also to give us a novel, entitled "Clementina," early this Autumn. Then, of course, there is to be Mr. Kipling's "Kim," concerning which I have not yet heard a single person speak who did not like it exceedingly. It is evidently nearing its end as a serial, and when it is published in book form we shall undoubtedly be told that it has no plot. Apparently it has none, but when was the eternal decree made that every story must have a plot? It is true that to write a story without a plot, and to make it seize and keep the attention of the reader, is something which probably no man but Mr. Kipling could accomplish, but so long as he has accomplished this, what rubbish it would be to complain that "Kim" has no plot!

***

Mr. Robert Barr is soon to publish a new novel dealing with Tammany and its ways. Mr. Barr is a Scot, and he lives in England, but he writes American stories which are full of the spirit of the soil. That is to say, he knows America and Americans thoroughly, and it is difficult for any one who reads his books to believe that he is not an American of Americans.

***

Lucas Malet's new book is to be called "The History of Sir Richard Calmady." I have slightly skimmed an advance copy, and fancy that it is going to prove the best book she has yet written. It is, however, too important a book to be written about after skimming only, and by next week I shall have read it, and shall be prepared to write about it by the time it is published. W. L. ALDEN.

The Cup Races.

Mr. Robert Howard Russell has issued a remarkably handsome volume entitled "The Cup Races." Its contents are a series of pictures of important incidents in the winning and defense of the now historic trophy of the yachting supremacy of the seas. The pictures are the work of Mr. L. A. Shafer, who has long enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most successful of illustrators of events of this sort. But it is seldom that the illustrator has the opportunity to produce such finished work as that found in this attractive book. Some of the pictures are India ink drawings and some pen and ink, but all are characterised by spirit and fidelity to the atmosphere of yacht racing. In general they are historically accurate, but a few minor defects in this respect will not mar their value as interesting records of our great aquatic triumphs.

The printed text accompanying the pictures is only sufficient to act as a memoranda of the incidents delineated by the artist. The reproductions of the artist's work are admirable. The book is a very handsome one and will be treasured by all lovers of beautiful bibliography as well as by lovers of the princely sport of the ocean.

"When a Witch Is Young."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Could it be possible in any way to determine the author of "When a Witch Is Young," by 4-19-69? This being one of the best of Colonial stories the writer has ever read, its interesting pastimes, escapes, and devotions have caused many a lingering thought. Taking up a period in American history which has not been dwelt on by recent authors may have caused it to be more entertaining than usual; but as the writer has spent many happy hours in the reading and searching, it may possibly have more interest other than pure history. P. M. C.

New York, Sept. 16, 1901.

The portrait of "Mary Hamilton," which makes an unlikely frontispiece for Miss Jewett's "A Tory Lover," is to be published by Messrs. Curtis & Cameron in the Citizens' Series, the first of which is further adapted to Mr. Howells's "All's Well" and "For Whom Warning," Mr. La Farge's "Heir of the Wide Sea," Dolores Marbury's "Miss Hobbs," Mrs. Wharton's "Valley of Decision," Stephen Crane's "Active Service," and Mr. Churchill's "Crisis." These subjects are from the Museum of Fine Arts.

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NEW YORK TIMES

A MAIDEN with the ready tongue and the bravery of Monsieur Beaucaire, and the overwhelming beauty of a Lady of Quality, with the added graces of purity and constancy, is not so often met, even in fiction, that one can forget Antoinette Huguenin, heroine of Lafayette McLaws' "When the Land Was Young."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SEPT. 28, 1901.—20 PAGES.

"LIBRARY WEEK."

An attendance this week of about one hundred and seventy-five persons at the annual meeting of the New York Library Association, reported elsewhere, speaks impressively of widespread interest in library work. This total represents twice the number of persons who were present at the meeting last year, when the attendance was the largest in the history of the association, now eleven years old. Not alone were New York librarians represented, but the chiefs of some of the most prominent institutions in distant parts of the country. Occurring as the meeting did just after schools and colleges had begun the new year's work, when many librarians could not get away, the large attendance becomes still more impressive.

It will be seen from the topics under discussion what plans were laid for widening still further the usefulness of libraries. Most important of these, perhaps, was the establishing of "library institutes," through which greater efficiency will be secured in the libraries of towns and villages where, at present, primitive methods often prevail. Steps were also taken to secure greater publicity in all towns where libraries exist, as to the work and resources of the various collections, and thus to draw within the influence of the libraries a larger number of people.

Some weeks ago there was printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a detailed statement of the vast sums of money which, in the previous year, had been given by individuals in this country to libraries, the total rising to more than fifteen millions of dollars. Many of these givers no doubt had some distinct notion of the zealous and intelligent work which librarians are doing. They ought to have still more.

No one familiar with the library associations which have now been formed in many States as bodies working apart from the large National body known as the American Library Association, can fail to see with what wisdom and devotion these large sums of money will be made useful to the public. We know not how well informed Mr. Carnegie and other beneficent citizens may be in these matters, but they ought to find special satisfaction from any knowledge they may secure. Librarians do not travel far, nor do they spend a week of time, in discussion of the most practical and important problems that rise in their work, except through an interest in their calling, which, in view of their modest pecuniary rewards, it would be proper to describe as consecration.

THE NOVEL AND THE PLAY.

The production of plays made from more or less popular novels goes forward at the theatres with untiring industry. The playmakers appear to have settled down to the easy comfort of waiting for the novelists to invent plots, incidents, and characters for them. When the material is ready the playwright proceeds to cut and fit it for the stage. Whether or not this is a good thing for the stage we leave to the students of the drama to decide. It certainly need not cause any uneasiness to the lovers of literature.

The employment of the material found in novels to manufacture plays will not debase literature unless the novelists begin to fashion their books with the stage ever present before their minds. It may readily be seen that to do this would remove the fancy of the literary artist from its native atmosphere. It would cause the writer to neglect the more essentially literary features of his art and expend too much effort on the contrivance of theatric situation and mere stage business. As for scenic beauty, it requires no extravagant stretch of the imagination to picture what would have resulted if Dr. Watson had thought of Drumtochty as a "set in five" with profile rocks and cut drops.

The novel thrives best when it stays close to nature's heart, while the stage demands a nicety of constructive joiner work quite foreign to the free and spontaneous literary method. For the novel addresses itself to neither the eye nor the ear, as the stage does, but wholly to the fancy. And it is not compelled, as the stage is, to make a single connected impression. One may read his novel at his leisure, and the art of the author will to-morrow morning lift him back into the heart of the action which he has laid aside this afternoon. But in the theatre the whole history must be told between 8:30 and 11:30.

In building his play the dramatist must often sacrifice niceties of the story to the larger general results, and there is no fault to be found with his doing so. Crudities and angles which would be intolerable in a piece of literary art may be tolerated on the stage. But so long as the playwright does no actual violence to our cherished ideals, as was done in the case of the unfortunate dramatization of "Vanity Fair," we may the rather thank him for seeking his material in places where it has been prepared for him at least with artistic care and loving study. He would certainly be more admirable if he invented his stories, but, lacking originality, let him take the goods the gods provide him. For the reading public the original package remains intact.

TEACHING THE TEACHERS.

Our English friends occasionally indulge—not always gently—in comment on the unfortunate influence of our public schools in producing what they are pleased to regard as a dead level of commonplace instruction. It is the notion of these critics that better schooling on a more limited scale prevails in their happy land; that the tone of the general mind is the better for it and that the National life which depends so closely on public intelligence is sounder. But it has of late years come to be seen in England that whether our system gives too much or not, theirs certainly gives too little. A strong demand for the extension of public schooling has arisen in all classes, and an attempt is making to bring all schooling within Governmental supervision and to obtain a higher standard. In the course of this attempt there has been instituted a series of examinations of teachers. An account of the revelations of some of these examinations in regard to the ideas of history prevailing among teachers already engaged in their profession is given in The London Spectator by one of the examiners. It is very curious reading, and we hope that it would be impossible to match in any examinations of like grade among the teachers of our democratic system.

Passing over the errors made in relatively ancient history and taking only some of the answers to questions relating to events of great importance in the career of England during the past century or two, the grotesque failure to grasp the meaning of what the teachers must have studied, and what they were actually trying to teach, is striking. One teacher, in reply to the request to name three great Ministers of George the Third, wrote: "Gladstone did much work for the country. Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Wellington led many battles." Another was of the opinion that "Saratoga was the seat of war between Richard I. and Surajah Dowlah." Another thought that "Nelson is famous for his short poem, 'England Expects Every Man to Do His Duty.'" Another goes further into the life of Nelson: "The chief battles he fought were Waterloo, in which he spoiled the French power, and Napoleon was imprisoned in the Island of St. Helena." (Another teacher had him "confined in Etna.") "The last battle he fought was Quebec, in which he was wounded and died, but not before knowing he was victorious."

From answers, not by teachers, but by candidates, we select two highly interesting accounts of the battle of Waterloo:

"This war was fought in 1815, on the eighth day of the month. The English had a great advantage over the French, for they had come fresh from England, while the French had been marching wearily back from their fruitless war in Russia. The French were so worn out with their continual marching, day after day, that the battle was hardly a fair one; also many had died on the way, leaving the remaining army very small. However, there is no doubt the Duke of Wellington would not have won so marvelous a victory had it not been for his courageous efforts and splendid motto. The war is noted for the charge of the Light Brigade. After the battle followed the Hundred Days."

"Waterloo was called the Hundred Days' Fight. * * * What made it worse was that it had been raining the night before, and the grass was wet, and many caught cold and died. By this great victory the Duke of Wellington received the name of 'Iron Duke' which means an hero of one hundred fights."

It will be noted that the "war" of Waterloo is confused, in the first account, with the battle of New Orleans, which was fought on the 8th of January, 1815. Another gentleman shows equal familiarity with Anglo-American history by the statement that "Major André" lost his life in an attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon. But their own heroes are not much better known, since we are informed that "Lord George Gordon was killed at Cartoon." On the whole, the mild judgment of the examiner is justified: "Once in a hundred times the result is comic; the other ninety-nine times it is merely saddening, and forces the examiner to the conclusion that those who display such vagueness and inaccuracy of thought and such inability to use their own language are but ill-equipped for the task of educating others."

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

A gentleman interested in French literature recently applied to one of the most experienced and prosperous dealers in French books in one of our principal cities for a copy of a work on the poet Villon, by M. Paris. It is the latest of a series by competent critics and biographers on the chief French masters, and is spoken of in the highest terms by the London press. He was informed by the dealer that neither this nor any of the series was kept in stock. "It does not pay to keep them," said this intelligent and very well-informed dealer. "We should like to offer works of this sort, but they do not sell."

On the counters of the shop in question there were large numbers of French books. Many of them were illustrated. Some of them were extremely attractive in form, typography, and illustrations. Many of them were works of quite as high a standard as most English fiction. There was, however, a certain percentage—what in English books would be a very large percentage—of novels and tales and sketches that were the reverse of pleasant or refined or even decent. Such as the stock was, it is obvious that it was suited to the demand of its most numerous purchasers, who, it was ascertained, were not Franco-Americans, but Americans of either sex who read French.

Any one who has had a chance to inspect the shelves of the book shops of Paris can testify that this is not an accurate description of the stock there usually offered. There are many excuses to be presented and entitled to attention for the proportion of un-nice books turned out in French. We are not particularly interested in them at this moment. Suffice it to say that for the proportion of them sent to the American market, the tastes of American buyers are primarily accountable. That does not seem a fact that is creditable to us as Americans. It suggests reflections on the relation of motes and beams to our own eyes and the eyes of our neighbors.

THEY REMEMBER SCOTT.

A recent issued of Chambers's Journal contains a good paper by Eve Blantyre Simpson of Edinburgh, "Last Links With Scott," which contains valuable reminiscences of the few remaining people who knew Sir Walter Scott personally. It also gives sketches of many who knew him intimately, but who have died in the last few years.

Some still living tell with pride how as children their elders begged them to remember that the "big-framed, benevolent-browed man they looked on as he limped along Princes Street was Sir Walter Scott." Or we find a slightly older generation telling of the strong impression made upon them by even a passing glance at this great man.

A great claim to distinction offered in recent Scotch obituaries is often based upon the fact that the subjects of these sketches lived in what Prof. Masson calls "the Edinburgh of the thirty years from 1802 to 1832, which was, is, and ever will be, the Edinburgh of Sir Walter Scott," and had seen and spoken to or known intimately that great master of romance.

Dr. W. F. Skene of Edinburgh, who died about ten years ago, was one of Scott's intimate friends. Bishop Davidson said of him: "It stirs one's pulse to think of our friend as a welcome guest under the hospitable roof of Abbotsford, or to picture to ourselves the great Magician of the North leaning on the arm of the younger man as the two walked together by the banks of the Yarrow."

The present Duke of Buccleuch is very proud of the fact that he has shaken hands with Scott, who was his grandfather's intimate friend. Indeed, the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" was written by Scott for the present Duke's grandmother.

An Irish clergyman, still living, the Rev. Frederick Buick, was at school at Edgeworthstown, and well remembers Maria Edgeworth bringing her guest, Sir Walter Scott, to visit the school—"A huge man in style and build, somewhat lame, with his hair massed upon his forehead."

There is still living in what Lord Rosebery calls "this Edinburgh so sacred and beautiful to us," an old man, Mr. George Croal, who was present on the evening when Sir Walter acknowledged his authorship of the Waverley Novels, making them no longer the work of the "Great Unknown." He "distinctly remembers the storm of enthusiasm aroused on that occasion." At Abbotsford, two years later, Mr. Croal had the pleasure of playing Scotch airs to Sir Walter, who was greatly pleased with them.

In Bowden, in Roxburyshire, four old people are still living who remember Scott well, while at Hawick lives an old man, James Rutherford, who one Hogmanay went "guisarding." These youthful "guisers" called at Abbotsford, and there sang "Scots Wha Hae" so well that Sir Walter rewarded them with a crown. Mr. Rutherford often watched Scott trimming the trees in his plantations, and says, "He was aye kindly in his manner and fond of children and animals."

As we go through these memories of Scott, now of some old lady who remembers as a child playing Sir Walter her show piece, and being rewarded by a good story, or again of old servants with whom he came in contact, we find always the same feeling of veneration for the man who never failed to show a kindly spirit in even the most casual meeting; or, as old servants put it, was always "canty, kind, and crouse." An old man still living, Mr. Playfair, whose father was gardener at Abbotsford, well remembers Scott patting him on the head, filling his pockets with apples, and saying, "Now, be a gude laddie." Margaret Thomson, who died on the opening day of the century, entered service at Abbotsford at the time when the whole household cheerfully accepted their altered circumstances. She often spoke of the servants' pleasure in seeing Scott walking about with his dogs. Another old servant still living remembers Scott's departure for Rome; all the servants gathered in the hall to bid him good-bye. "He clapped me kindly on the head and popped a half crown piece into my hand, bidding me be a good boy until he returned."

Among the women friends of the great novelist was a lady but lately dead, to whom Scott presented the Abbotsford schoolroom spinet—long her cherished possession—because the child's mother objected to her practicing on the new piano. A Border lady, still alive, recalls with keen pleasure a never-to-be-forgotten three weeks' visit paid to Abbotsford. So delightful a time did she have that she was unwilling to leave. She often speaks of Anne Scott's kissing her tears away, and Sir Walter bribing her to smiles by pats and shillings.

Numerous other links with the past are described, but from all we can see the simplicity and honesty of the man. "We can glean from the knowledge of those who are our last living links with him that they all agree with the written testimony left by his numerous contemporaries that he was a man whose sunshiny soul and whose genuineness diffused a genial warmth around him. Reading of him, we not only appreciate the legacy his genius and his industry left to us, but we admire the manner in which he faced his prosperity and poverty, health and sickness."

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. have decided that "Aphrodite, a Sculptor's Masterpiece," which they will soon publish, shall have a frontispiece by Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, and this will appear in several sizes as a Copley print. It is a fair index of the advance in American art that these pictures are bought not only by the fastidious and well informed, but by the much larger class desirous of adorning their homes, and dimly conscious that a chromo is not quite the proper thing. Once this class bought heliogravures good for the time, but greatly inferior to the present favorites, which have quite supplanted them.

SPOT

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
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LONDON, Sept. 27.—Robertson Nicoll records this week the death of the Rev. John Wade, who succeeded the Rev. Patrick Brontë, the father of Charlotte, in the parish of Haworth. He had ministered there for thirty-seven years; throughout his career he was troubled by public curiosity and sentimentalism about the Brontës. It may be recalled that the Rev. Patrick Brontë, whose original name was Prunty, went to live at the lonely parsonage in the Yorkshire moors in 1821. Some time ago Mr. Wade started to collect and write down information concerning the family, but he finally decided to destroy the manuscript, and so what knowledge he gained dies with him. Mr. Nicoll suggests that the old parsonage should be turned into a Brontë museum.

***

Mr. Sydney Appleton believes that he has discovered a new writer of fiction of great power in the Rev. J. R. Aitken, a Scotch nonconformist preacher, whose first volume of short stories will be published this Winter by the Appletons with the title "Love in Its Tenderness: Idylles of Enochder." Mr. Aitken also has a novel on the stocks, as yet unnamed. He is said to be a strong, original writer and a recruit to the kailyard school.

***

"Deep-Sea Plunderings," Frank Bullen's forthcoming volume, which will bear the imprint, in England, of Smith, Elder & Co., comprises a series of sketches and stories which have already appeared in periodicals.

***

Mrs. Viner Ellis, who died this week, was the eldest daughter of Dr. Raine, the well-known antiquary, while she herself was the editor of the works of Mme. d'Arblay. She also wrote novels.

***

Mrs. Humphry Ward, who is generally out of public view except as a novelist, contributed to The Times of London this week a very long and able appeal for the establishment and improvement of those London schools which are particularly devoted to physically defective children. Her communication has attracted much attention.

***

The Methuens announce "The Conversations of James Northcote, R. A., and James Ward," edited by Ernest Fletcher, which will contain many hitherto unpublished utterances of Northcote, together with reminiscences of Sir Joshua Reynolds and other famous artists of his day and public men. Hitherto one has had to depend upon Hazlett's "Conversations with Northcote" for personal information about Northcote and his circle, a new edition of which was brought out under the editorship of Mr. Edmund Gosse in 1894.

***

The Oxford Press announces "The Welsh Wars of Edward I.," by J. E. Morris, formerly of Magdalen College, based on a first-hand study of mediaeval documents. The author attempts to show the influence of the wars with Wales on English constitutional history.

***

Recent events in Finland add considerable interest to Harry De Windt's book, "Finland as It Is," which Mr. John Murray is to publish. It describes the Grand Duchy as a country full of attraction and with a good climate. Mr. De Windt is the well-known explorer and poet, chiefly known in literature as a contributor to the Contemporary and Fortnightly Reviews.

***

Lady Dilke's new volume on eighteenth century French art, entitled "French Decoration and Furniture," soon to be issued by the Bells, is a richly illustrated work, containing elaborate reproductions from public and private collections in France and England.

***

A new firm of London publishers, Treherne & Co., announce a series of sporting novels by popular writers, the proof sheets of which will be carefully read by sporting experts in order to secure technical accuracy. The series is considered quite a new departure in literature.

***

Edmund Gosse will soon publish through Mr. Heinemann a new book of satirical fiction in which the gods of Olympus are represented as assembling in order to criticise modern life.

***

M. Edmond Rostand's ode of welcome to the Czar, which was recited before their Imperial Majesties in Compiègne, has been received with mixed feelings by persons competent to judge poetry. It is not written in the traditional Alexandrines, but in tripping eight-syllable verse, and is piquant, intimate and accessible. It is evidently intended for children, which is the explanation of the [illegible]

ARTISTIC BOOKMAKING.

At a time when so much is being written about the artistic excellence of the publications of various private and special presses, and of the several book clubs, it is fitting that something should be said of the undeniable merit of many of the volumes gotten out by the different publishers for the general public and regularly issued in large editions. It is scarcely exaggerating to say that these commercial products in many cases, where special attention has been paid to paper, typography, printing, binding, etc., equal in almost every essential of bookmaking the general run of the books of the other class. They may always be had at a fixed and modest outlay, and the latter are held, first, at exceptional prices based on their scarcity, as the small editions are exhausted, and later at really exorbitant figures based upon the fictitious valuation of the auction room.

Quite a number of these books of singular beauty, regularly issued, are published every season in this country, and many of them of no doubtful interest to the book-lover, as well as the larger public, are to be had in the first editions at inconsiderable prices long after their appearance, a fact which naturally inclines one to the belief that of itself the artistic excellence of books as books has not so much to do with their popularity as it is supposed to have. It would seem rather that the bibliomaniacs are buying only the books issued in small editions because of their immediate scarcity and consequent increase of value, regardless of their merits as examples of bookmaking or the interest of their subject matter.

Of course there is every reason why the publishers should be able to make books to compare artistically with the finest specimens of bookmaking that come from the numerous presses and clubs, and no serious reason why they should not, though the matter of expense involved in the manufacture must necessarily involve a nice question of judgment in determining the possibilities of success in every case. In the first place, the publishers, most of them, have at the heads of their manufacturing departments men trained by years of experience in the making of books, who understand the possibilities of illustration and every minor detail of the work, and who in many instances are prominent members of one or more of our book clubs. Aside from this fact, the identical printers whose imprints are to be found within the numerous volumes issued by the clubs and private presses are constantly engaged upon books for the several publishers.

The De Vinne, the Riverside, the Merrymount, and the Gilliss Press do a considerable percentage of all their printing, and some of their regular publications, printed at these places under the personal supervision of men like Mr. De Vinne, Mr. Walter Gilliss, and Mr. Updike, challenge comparison with the finest examples of modern bookmaking. We feel confident in asserting that it will be quite impossible to find any volume recently issued, privately or in a limited way, that surpasses in beauty the book on Oriental rugs brought out last year. Here is a large quarto, embellished with sixteen color plates (made by a secret process, we understand) that are absolutely unequaled and unique specimens of color printing. It has besides eight artotype and as many more half-tone illustrations. The title page is in two colors and the text is printed on an extra quality of paper in a face of type large enough to be easily readable without spectacles even by artificial light.

The two essays of Robert Louis Stevenson, done at the Merrymount Press and sold at 50 cents; the three essays on the "History of French Society" and "Letters of the Seventeenth Century," by Leon H. Vincent, done at the Riverside Press, and the Bacon biographies are all noteworthy examples of books "in little." The edition of the "Trophies of Herodia," with ornamental borders and initials by Mr. Goodhue, done at the University Press, is perhaps the finest thing of its kind since the "English Love Sonnets," issued by Copeland & Day. Among other publications, the diminutive quarto editions of Shakespeare's songs and sonnets, with Henry Ospovat's illustrations, are noteworthy.

The list is endless, it seems. However, it is unnecessary to follow it further except to mention casually the small quarto editions of Keats's, Shakespeare's and Mrs. Browning's sonnets, from the Chiswick Press; the lectures of William Morris, printed from his golden type at the same place.

John Fiske's "Life Everlasting."

It is a pleasant thought of one who in his lifetime aroused few thoughts not pleasant that Dr. Fiske was so happy as to complete the little series of philosophic studies begun by "The Destiny of Man Viewed in the Light of His Origin," and that his "Life Everlasting" is added to those three remarkable books. It is not his posthumous work, for the two volumes of "New France and New England" are yet to come, but it is the last on one of the four great subjects interesting all men, and as such its interest is increased manyfold.

Christian theologians of the inferior sort persist in mistrusting philosophy and science and in pelting their followers with evil names, but the disinterested observer finds it nothing less than touching to behold the eagerness with which first one and then another of the vilified strives to show that his especial work of speculation or of research affords the strongest proof of the assertions which theology affirms as subjects of faith. "Behold," they seem to say, "this which you have called a siren is really a handmaid of the queen of sciences." The "atheism" and "infidelity" of sixty and seventy years ago have been made impossible by the very sciences which thirty or forty years ago were classed as their most pernicious allies. Dr. Fiske, as a student of cosmic philosophy, was keenly cognizant of the change, and his books brought it to the attention of that vast multitude of hesitating, hoping, timid souls, fearful of science lest it should close heaven to them, doubting religion because it did not accept science, not daring to discard either, and snatching scanty comfort from Spiritualism, Christian Science, and patent pious pills imbedded in a jelly of long words served in expensive little books. The highly condensed matter of Dr. Fiske's work, its luminous argument, and faultless logic immediately set it apart from these false guides and commend it to the better class of those seeking for some modern confirmation of Christianity, and also to those longing in vain to bestow it upon them. The following volumes, each touching a new doubt, were cordially received by all denominations, and the fourth will be similarly received.

After an opening of felicity so uncommon that to spoil it by condensation would be sin, Dr. Fiske proceeded to consider the supreme poetic achievement of man, his belief in his own immortality in the light of modern studies of evolution. He showed that granting that its origin lie in the dreams of the savage, that savage differs from all other animals in his attitude toward death. That most of his theories are grotesquely wrong is of no consequence; his differentiation from other animals lies in his having any theories whatever. He briefly sketches the present attitude of religion and science each toward the other, and then inquires what, under these circumstances becomes of faith in a future life. He finds that the familiar argument that the doctrine of the survival of conscious activity is inconceivable does not furnish any evidence against it. He shows by the doctrine of the correlation of forces that the conscious life stands outside the circle of the mass of activities concentrated within the body, that it is an accompaniment, not a product, of molecular action, and then faces the question, "How could immortal man have been produced through heredity from an ephemeral brute?" As to this, he says:

> The maxim that nature makes no leaps is far from true. Nature's habit is to make prodigious leaps, but only after long preparation. Slowly rises the water in the tank, inch by inch through many a weary hour, until at length it overflows and straightway vast systems of machinery are awakened into rumbling life. Slowly grows the eccentricity of the ellipse as you shift its position in the cone, and still the nature of the curve is not essentially varied, when suddenly, presto! one more little shift, and the finite ellipse becomes an infinite hyperbola mocking our feeble powers of conception as it speeds away on its everlasting career. Perhaps in our ignorance such analogies may help us to realize the possibility that steadily developing ephemeral conscious life may reach a critical point where it suddenly puts on immortality.

In the course of evolution there is no more philosophical difficulty in man's acquiring immortal life than in his acquiring the erect posture.

Has any previous author succeeded better in bridging the chasm between immortality and mortality? The corollary that sin is death is not mentioned by Dr. Fiske, but the doctrine that immortality is the result of evolution will be found curiously harmonious with Christianity. Surely it is a fortunate life that closes with the production of this little book. It was one of Dr. Fiske's small tribulations that the stupid insisted upon calling him "Positivist." It is to be hoped that they will not continue the habit.

Botticelli.*

The text of this work on Botticelli is sufficiently appreciative to satisfy the most exigeant worshippers of this master who has so long been, in Pater's phrase, the object of "a special diligence and a consideration wholly affectionate." In the dearth of details concerning Botticelli's personal career the author is driven to tracing the psychological development of his life by means of his Madonnas. In the deepening of insight and expression in the rendering of Mary's physiognomy he does not hesitate to find proof of Savonarola's influence over Botticelli, although in order to substantiate his theory he is obliged to change the dates of a number of the Madonnas, making them ten years later than they have previously been dated. He finds it quite impossible to accept Vasari's statement that Botticelli produced nothing after coming into contact with Savanarola, and contends that, on the contrary, the spiritual and emotional Virgins of Botticelli are as directly the outcome of the teaching of the monk Savonarola as are Michael Angelo's profoundly intellectual conceptions of the Madonna.

The descriptions of individual works of the master are as illuminating as was to be expected from so passionate a student of his art. The extremely interesting explanation of the two paintings in the Sistine Chapel, "The Sacrifice of the Leper" and "The Punishment of the Rebellion of Korah," which had already been given to the public, is repeated in considerable detail, and the Dante illustrations are elaborately discussed. As in the case of the earlier numbers of this admirable series, the pictures are the important element, so, far as the general reader is concerned. Perhaps because Botticelli is a master easier than others to present satisfactorily by reproductive processes, the reproductions in this volume seem extraordinarily good. They represent quite fully the splendid range of the master's intensely individual genius, and include the two noblest religious pictures he produced, the "Lamentation," in the Poldi-Pezzoli Gallery, at Milan, and the similar but more dramatic "Lamentation" at Munich, in both of which the author traces the artist's debt to Savonarola.

* BOTTICELLI: ARTIST AND THINKER. Edited and written [illegible]

William Allen White.

Since that Kansas editor, William Allen White, uttered those momentous words, "What's the matter with Kansas?" we learn that he has, with painstaking effort, won his way to literary repute, so that the readers of his "Boyville" stories will warmly welcome a new book from his pen, which will soon come from Charles Scribner's Sons, with the title, "Stratagems and Spoils," which has for its sub-title, "Stories of Love and Politics." Surely these titles are suggestive. Mr. White here deals with life in that part of the West immediately beyond the Mississippi River. Though there are political motives to most of the stories, the main interest in each is the exposition of character and social life. In other words, Mr. White has a story to tell in each one. It is perhaps the first time that this side of modern life in the West has been used as material for fiction by a man thoroughly familiar with all phases of it, and one who is at the same time a skilled teller of tales. The people who made the West in the past have been the subjects of history and fiction, but Mr. White deals with people—the strong men and aggressive women—who are actually making the West of to-day. The stories are vigorous and dramatic, and the volume in which they will appear is to be fully illustrated.

Theodore Roosevelt will furnish an introduction to an elaborate volume displaying the wild animal photographs of A. G. Wallihan and Mrs. Wallihan, who have succeeded better than many photographers in securing pictures of the inhabitants of mountain and forest, either as they appear in surprise or alarm, or as they were seen by the unobserved watchers. The work will be called "Camera Shots at Wild Game," and it will appear this Autumn with the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co.

READY TUESDAY.

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—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

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LIBRARIANS.

Annual Meeting of the New York Association—The Attendance Doubled.

LAKE PLACID CLUB, MORNINGSIDE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Two days hence the New York Library Association will conclude its annual convention at this place, extending over the week. One year ago it was decided by a unanimous vote that these annual gatherings should permanently meet here, the convention to receive official designation as Library Week. Before that time meetings had been held each year in some different town, the purpose being thus to enable smaller librarians dwelling in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting places to attend at least once in three or four years. But it was believed that a fixed home would have greater advantages in securing a large attendance from prominent librarians from elsewhere than New York State as well as from other persons interested in literary matters.

The meeting which now nears its close has fully demonstrated the wisdom of this change. Last year's gathering was the largest which had ever been held up to that time, but that total has been doubled by the attendance this year, the registration list running up close to 175 persons, and its character for distinction being so marked that the comment has often been made that this State meeting resembles a gathering of the American Library Association, which is a National body.

From outside New York there have been present this week Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; F. M. Crundem, Librarian of the Public Library of St. Louis; C. W. Andrews, Librarian of the John Crerar Library of Chicago; Reuben Gold Thwaites, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society Library; John Thomson, Librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia; Miss Eastman of the Cleveland Public Library; Dr. E. J. Nolan, Librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; C. H. Gould, Librarian of McGill University of Montreal; Miss Hewins, Librarian of the Public Library of Hartford, and Miss Winser, Acting Librarian of the Newark Public Library.

Prominent librarians from this State have been Dr. James H. Canfield of Columbia University, Melvil Dewey, Director of the State Library; William R. Eastman, State Inspector of Libraries; Mrs. Fairchild, Vice Director of the State Library; Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library; H. L. Elmendorf and Mrs. Elmendorf of the Buffalo Public Library, Miss Hazeltine of the James Prendergast Library of Jamestown; Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library; Walter G. Biscoe, senior librarian of the State Library; A. L. Peck of the Gloversville Free Library, and E. W. Gaillard of the Webster Free Library. An unusual number of the smaller libraries of the State have also been represented, while from the staffs of public libraries in New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Utica, Buffalo, and Newark have been many present.

Aside from active libearians there have been present John E. Brandegee, a Trustee of the Utica Library; Frank N. Doubleday, the publisher; Mrs. Doubleday, (Neltje Blanchan;) Mr. Withers, King's Printer of St. John's, Newfoundland; Miss Haines, managing editor of The Library Journal; Miss M. E. Abearn, editor of Public Libraries; Mrs. Canfield, and Mrs. Crunden, besides Robert G. Welsh, Miss Kelso, and Miss Blackburn, representing publishing houses.

The programme of these meetings is governed by the condition of the weather, night sessions being held when the day is fair and day sessions when the weather is stormy or threatening. By this means the full programme is carried out at times when a full attendance making a crowded room is certain to be secured. In fair weather parties have usually gone to Adirondack Lodge, the grave of John Brown, or have climbed the lofty peaks which here stand within full view of the meeting place.

Most attractive of all these places is probably Adirondack Lodge, to the building of which attaches a most romantic tale, ending with the heroine plunging over the Falls of Niagara. But here also are literary associations. Charles Dudley Warner camped here, and, more famous still, perhaps, are the meetings which occurred here of Boston men of letters, including as the most distinguished Ralph Waldo Emerson, and of which W. J. Stillman has given a charming narrative in his recently published "Autobiography of a Journalist." While these occasions are, in a sense, playtime, they give opportunities for conversation concerning library work which are well improved and are believed to be quite as fruitful in good results afterward as the more formal gatherings.

The meetings would impress any unfamiliar observer as about the most stirring occasions which practical discussion of professional work could produce. No speaker could wish anywhere to secure an audience more eager to hear what he might say. After each address opening some prearranged topic it was not uncommon to witness several persons rise at once to take part in the discussion. One notable example of this caused Dr. Canfield, one of the best speakers among American librarians, to rise three times before he could get a hearing.

The keynote of the entire series of meetings was sounded in the address of the President, Mr. Elmendorf, who set forth the need for securing greater publicity concerning librarians and their work. It was urged that the local papers in towns where libraries exist should be regularly supplied with information concerning all that goes on in the libraries. Notable examples of the need for such information were cited by several persons. It was also insisted that news of work going on in the association itself should be supplied in the same regular way. A committee was formed to undertake this work.

Another outgrowth of this discussion of publicity, and one directly in line with work through newspapers, was the arrangements made for the preparation of brief lists of books on special topics, the same to be printed on slips to the number of thousands and furnished to all libraries at a merely nominal cost for distribution among readers from the delivery desk. Several samples of such lists had been prepared and were submitted. None of them comprised more than twelve books on a given subject. Not only the author and title were given, but the publisher's name and the price, in order that readers might not only take these books from the library, but could purchase them should they so desire. Issued, as these lists will be, under the authority of the association, and prepared by a committee which the association believes to be the most competent for the work, they cannot fail to be of much influence among readers.

Another regular topic was "Book Selection," which lies very near that of book lists, which are, of course, selected books, but this topic was not intended to apply to such books as these lists embrace, but rather to new books and those of them which libraries ought to purchase. Of all problems that arise in library work, this is conceded to be about the most difficult. Librarians find themselves very often helpless. Many books of which they hear they may not yet have seen; others they may not have read, and it would be impossible for any librarian to read more than a small proportion of the 5,000 or 6,000 books issued every year in this country.

Librarians naturally turn with hope to the reviewers, but here they frequently find themselves left in the dark, such diverse judgments are often rendered—some of these so laudatory, others so severe. Mr Elmendorf cited his experience with a certain recent novel, much lauded in diverse quarters, but which he found on reading not only uninteresting and dreary, but objectionable in its moral tendency.

In one of the private conversations I had outside the meeting room some interesting facts in regard to the action of the Boston Public Library last year in declining to place on its shelves several well-known and admired books of fiction were brought to light. The action of that library was not condemnatory as many persons believe, but an act of selection, due to a decision of long standing to purchase only a given number of novels out of the large mass which pour from the press. The librarian, in order to reach a decision, secured a large committee to read these novels and make formal reports on printed blanks furnished by him. From these reports, sometimes conflicting, sometimes in agreement as to certain books, he made up his decision and purchased the prearranged for number. The books not purchased were deferred for later consideration, or until such time as the library might be disposed to purchase them, which of course is a very different matter from actual condemnation.

Although the selection of Lake Placid as a permanent meeting place has resulted in doubling the attendance over last year, the association has taken action with a view to providing facilities by which in other ways the small town and village libraries may be brought within the sphere of its influence. Throughout the State are many villages where not more than 500 or 1,000, or perhaps 2,000, books are accessible to the public. The librarian is often engaged in some other occupation, giving only a few hours per week to the library, and is quite unfamiliar with all modern library methods. Visits which have been made to these places by representatives of the State Library at Albany have disclosed great need for instruction in the most elementary things.

The conclusion has, therefore, been reached that "library institutes" ought to be established in many centres throughout the State—perhaps ten such institutes, in as many centres, perhaps more—the meetings to be held regularly once a year, and some recognized authority in library work to be present in order to give practical direction and aid. These institutes will aim to secure some co-operative relation with the well-known teachers' institutes which have been in active existence for a quarter of a century, and perhaps more. This step will easily solve the only objection which has ever been raised to the choice of Lake Placid for a permanent meeting place of the association. It will obviously do more for the small librarians than ever the association itself could have done, however widely separated its successive meetings might be.

Another topic which drew fire from more than one quarter was that of the desk assistant, a place the importance of which was insisted upon by every one who spoke, and yet the most poorly paid and the least desired of all places in a library. The desk was recognized to be the library's point of contact with the public. The efficiency and good temper there shown exercise a more direct and often more effective influence on the community than any other work done within the walls. More than one speaker urged that the solution of the troubles which arise from inefficiency at this post had only one remedy, which was the very simple one of better pay with better opportunities for promotion.

The officers of the association, chosen annually, will be for the coming year Miss M. E. Hazeltine, President; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Secretary, and Edwin W. Gaillard, Treasurer, Mr. Gaillard being re-elected and Miss Hazeltine promoted from the office of Secretary, which she has held for two years. Heretofore the President has always been a man, those who have held the position including Melvil Dewey, Dr. James H. Canfield, H. L. Elmendorf, and A. L. Peck.

F. W. H.

Former Rulers of Frisia.*

"Jutting out into the North Sea, its low coasts always beaten by the harsh winds and stormy waves of the German Ocean, is the ancient Lordship of East Frisia." As Mr. Walter Phelps Dodge tells us, East Frisia is now a part of Prussia, and the memories of its former history "as an independent land are growing dim, and the stout old warriors of the House of Cirksena, Count Ulrich, and his descendants have almost vanished in the mist of the Middle Ages." Certainly the origin of the House of Gretsyl or the House of Cirksena, as it is indifferently called, is not lacking in the elements of romance. Between the two periods when Ulrich was made Head Chief, (1444,) and the death of his descendant, Enno III., (1625,) the forward movement of Frisia is marked. East Frisia was an independent State in the Holy Roman Empire, but after the death of the last Prince Carl Edward, (1744,) it became a Prussian possession, then later a part of Holland, until finally Prussian in 1868. Mr. Dodge explains how the early government of East Frisia was of a paternal character, and that the "rule was no harsh despotism, but it was a system of government at once benevolent and firm." Strange to relate, there is a certain resemblance between the Cirksena of Frisia and the Medici of Italy. Neither of the houses was of the highest nobility, but owed its distinction to the abilities of particular individuals, the Cirksena to Ulrich, who died in 1466, and the Medici to Giovanni de Medici, who died in 1428. "East Frisia had its Edward the Great, who died in 1528; Florence its Lorenzo the Magnificent, who died in 1492."

Ulrich Cirksena, a simple squire, rose to the head of the East Frisians through the warring of various factions within the State. The most distinguished of the family was Count Edward, who is called the Great. To Englishmen the history of this house is of interest for the reason that George IV. and William IV. ruled as Princes of East Frisia in their capacity as Electors of Hanover. Harking back to the early history of the Frisians, their origin is obscure. The Frisians took part in the invasion of England. The conversion of the Frisians was a slow process. There seems to have been more than one relapse from Christianity to heathenism. In 719 Utrecht became the seat of the Bishopric, "for the whole of the Frisian country." The worship of the old gods was, however, still rife. At Dokkum, a village near Leeuwarden, St. Boniface was killed in 755. Before the year 1454 the history of East Frisia is confused. Of the East Frisia of to-day there is nothing which tells of its importance in the past "peaceful, uneventful lives are these led by the Frisians of the twentieth century, although they are not unmindful of the stirring past. As his country is incorporated in the Kingdom of Prussia, the East Frisian is by law a Prussian, but he is none the less a Frisian, and he seldom omits the Ost-Friesland that follows the name of his town in writing his infrequent letters."

You may get to East Frisia in about two hours from Bremen, or in a day from Cologne. Emden seems to be an almost forgotten town. In the Grosse Kirche sleeps Enno II., and 999 visitors in the 1,000 who see his tomb have but scant knowledge that such a person ever existed. Aurich is a small town in the heart of Ost-Friesland, and here the memory of the long past seems not to have been obliterated. Mr. Dodge describes Aurich as a place which is still asleep. "A peaceful, drowsy, restful place, keeping watch and ward over its dead Princes. Aurich is in the country of the lotus eaters, where the pulse of life beats slow. It is the German 'Poppyland,' the land of rest, where Weltschmerz is unknown, and worry is not." Certainly in their way the House of Cirksena did well for their country, "and having done its duty, disappeared from the scene." The portraits of the leading Princes or Counts of the house are to be found in this interesting volume. It will always happen that in looking at the likenesses of the men and the women who were alive 300 years or more ago, one is struck with the resemblance to those we meet in the walks of life of to-day.

*FROM SQUIRE TO PRINCE. Being a History of the Rise of the House of Cirksena. By Walter Phelps Dodge. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 157. Illustrated. London: T. Fisher Unwin. $2.50.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

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A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Everett Tomlinson. 8vo. Pp. x.-420. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

ARNOLD'S EXPEDITION TO QUEBEC. By John Codman, 2d. 8vo. Pp. ix.-340. New York: The Macmillan Company.

HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. By William H. Prescott. Edited by John Foster Kirk. In 3 vols. 12mo. Pp. about xxxi-480 per vol. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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THE REIGN OF PAH-PAH KUH-BAH..John Regnault Ellyson
HEARTICULTURAL COURTSHIP..Caroline Lockhart (Suzette) Truman Roberts Andrews
THE EIGHTH NOCTURNE..Zoe Anderson-Norris
GRESHAM'S DAY OFF.Theodore Banta Sheldon
HIS MAGNIFICENCE.....Walter Grieve

THE DELINEATOR.

OCTOBER, 1901.

A SUMMER COTTAGE FOR $150.....A. Linn Murray
A HALLOWE'EN SUPPER...Anna W. Morrison
THE FASHIONS OF LONDON.....Mrs. Aria
DRESS AND GOSSIP IN PARIS.....Mrs. John Van Vorst
THE DRESSMAKER.....A. L. German
HOLYOKE SKETCHES.....Harriet Mackintosh
INDIAN WOMEN IN HOME LIFE.W. R. Draper
TELL NOT THY HEART.....Clarence Urmy
AND EACH MAN IN HIS TURN.....Virginia Woodward Cloud
WOMEN PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THEIR WORK. NO. 2.....Juan C. Abel
FORGOTTEN MISTRESSES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.....Walden Fawcett
THE LITTLE WAVE-MAIDENS.....Ella Higginson
RED COAT OR BLUE.....William McLeod Raine
PASTIMES FOR CHILDREN.....Lina Beard
SOCIAL OBSERVANCES..Mrs. Frank Learned
THE HOME AND HOUSEKEEPING OF TO-DAY.....Ellen H. Richards
THE AUTUMN INTERESTS.....Margaret Hall
THE SCIENCE OF MENDING.....Mrs. Mosea F. Handy
GIRLS' INTERESTS AND OCCUPATIONS.....Priscilla Wakefield

CRITERION.

OCTOBER, 1901.

WILLIAM McKINLEY—An Appreciation..The Rev. Dr. Robert Stewart MacArthur
KILLING THE MANDARIN.....Vance Thompson
THE FUTURE.....James Huneker
THE CARDINAL'S RELIQUARY.....Elisabeth Wells Champney
JOHN R. THOMPSON AND HIS LONDON DIARY, 1856-8..Gen. James Grant Wilson
THE SONGLESS SINGER..Harriet P. Spofford
THE EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF General C.....Robert Stodart
THE MAORI RACE OF TO-DAY.....Elizabeth A. Withey
FREDERIC CHOPIN.....F. P. A. C. De Lisle
IN OCTOBER.....Jeanette Lee
THE BUNGALO RANCHE....Abby C. Goodloe
A DAY IN AN ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE.....Joanna E. Wood
SABBATH DAWN.....Dimies T. E. Dentzen
THE DRAMA.....Charles Henry Meltzer
THE BANKS OF THE BRONX..Minna Irving
BOOK DEPARTMENT.....Conducted by A. Matthews
UNANSWERED.....Charles Hanson Towne.
CONCERNING CLUBS AND CLUB WOMEN.....Helen M. Winslow
WHY MR. FOX AND MR. RABBIT DON'T SPEAK.....Raymond F. Ayres

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

OCTOBER, 1901.

A PAINTER OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.....Gustav Kobbé
BEAUTY ON THE LONDON STAGE.....George H. Casamajor
ACTRESSES AT LEISURE.....Burr McIntosh
FORFEIT TO THE GODS.....Thomas A. Janvier
WHAT MEN LIKE IN WOMEN...Rafford Pyke
THE JOKE OF THE SEASON.....Clara Morris
THE MINE WORKER'S LIFE AND AIMS.....John Mitchell
FROM BREAKDOWN TO RAGTIME.....Charles Reginald Shanlesk
THE DARING OF JOHN PAUL JONES.....George Gibbs
GOLLY AND THE CHRISTIAN.....Bret Harte
ARE THERE TWO RUDYARD KIPLINGS?.....Charles E. Russell
THE SHADOW OF HAPPINESS.....Irving Bacheller
HOW THE BUZZARD WORKED A "SPELL".....E. W. Kemble
THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH OFFICER.....Lionel Strachey
SIR THOMAS LIPTON.....Lavinia Hart

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1901.

THE HOTEL OF THE BEAUTIFUL STAR..William Sharp
THE GRAVE'S COMPASS.....Susie M. Best
THE ROYAL TOMBS AT ABYDOS..W. M. Flinders-Petrie,
THE HILLS OF HABERSHAM..Mary Applewhite Bacon
IN LOVERS' LAND.....Agnes Repplier
LIFE.....Hildegarde Hawthorne
HIS WIFE.....Elizabeth S. Phelps-Ward
THE CHILD ETERNAL. A Poem..Irene Fowler Brown
ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND.....Peter Newell
KING CUSTOM.....Maud Stepney Rawson
THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY.....G. Stanley Hall
DISTINCTLY A PLIGHT....Paul Leicester Ford
THE TRIAL PATH.....Zitkala-Sa
DREAM AND A DAY.....John Vance Cheney
GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT PLATEAU..T. Mitchell Prudden
THE PORTION OF LABOR...Mary E. Wilkins
THE MADONNA OF THE ERMINE MANTLE.....Elizabeth W. Champney
JOE. A Story.....John Paul Bocock
BABES IN THE WOODS.....John Burroughs
THE LAST MEETING. A Poem..Ruth Underhill
THE LITTLE GIRL WHO SHOULD HAVE BEEN A BOY.....Annis Hamilton Donnell
COLONIES AND NATION. Part X..Woodrow Wilson
THE BELDONALD HOLBEIN....Henry James
BABY STARS.....Richard Le Gallienne

SEWANEE REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1901.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS.
GOETHE. MAN AND POET.
THE "DUCHESS OF MALFI," AS A TRAGEDY OF BLOOD.....
COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY SOUTH CAROLINA.
A STUDY OF MATTHEW ARNOLD: I, HIS POETRY.
TOLSTOY.
TWO YOUNGER POETS: 1. W. P. TRENT. 2. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE.
THE PERMANENT INFLUENCE OF KING ALFRED, (October, A. D. 901-1901.)
PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE.

OCTOBER, 1901.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.....Prof. R. S. Woodward
"FREE WILL" AND THE CREDIT FOR GOOD ACTIONS.....Prof. George S. Fullerton
FOG STUDIES ON MOUNT TAMALPAIS..Alexander McAdie
THE FRENCH SARDINE INDUSTRY.....Dr. Hugh M. Smith
THE LATE EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.Dr. James N. Hyde
FOOD AND LAND TENURE..Edward Atkinson
THE INERT CONSTITUENTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.....Prof. W. Ramsay

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

OCTOBER, 1901.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
THE LAST DAYS OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY.....Walter Wellman
THE CHARACTER OF WILLIAM McKINLEY.....Henry B. F. Macfarland
PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S ADDRESS AT BUFFALO SEPT. 5, 1901.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR, SEPT. 2, 1901.
THE METHODIST ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.....S. Wesley Johnson
THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AND ITS WORK.....Florence E. Winslow
THE LIBERAL VICTORY IN DENMARK.
CRISPI, ITALY'S FOREMOST STATESMAN.....Giovanni Della Vecchia
A NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE.
THE MINNESOTA PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.....A. L. Mearkle
LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

"Tom Beanling," by Gouverneur Morris, is announced by The Century Company as "a romance of to-day." The hero is a rolling stone, and the scenes of the story change from New England to Hongkong, from Hongkong to Westchester County, N. Y.; from the shores of Long Island Sound to the interior of India, and from India back to New York. The author is descended from the statesman and wit of Old Morrisania who made the name famous.

SEPT

1901

MAETERLINCK.

A Visit to His Home in Paris and a Talk with Him.

"MAETERLINCK, aesthetics, and theories"—such was the involuntary combination of ideas that suggested itself to my mind as I drove to the Belgian poet's place of residence in Paris, 69 Rue de Reynouard, out beyond the Avenue Victor Hugo, through the Street of the Pretty Leaves, and then in a direct line toward the Seine. The house proved to be one of the last in Monsieur Reynouard's thoroughfare, perched upon the side of the jumping-off place leading down to the river and annihilation, and built in the midst of suburbanity and silence. While awaiting the result of my inquiries at the mediaeval portal, the versatile Parisian horse sat down to avoid involuntarily proceeding to the bottom of the hill.

Yes, Monsieur Maeterlinck lived there; he was expecting me; would I kindly enter?

It was growing dark, and the trim little maid led the way with lamp in hand through the arched areaway into the garden at the rear, and thence into the adjoining house, which evidently formed one wing of a spacious residence. Up a narrow, chill flight of stairs we proceeded into "Madame's" reception room, and there my guide left me. "Madame" was the owner of the dwelling, but further facts regarding her were not revealed. I began, however, to gain the feeling that I stood upon the threshold of a romantic adventure. It is so easy to believe in romantic adventures in Paris, especially if one has been indulging in Dumas, or Balzac, or Maupassant.

"Will Monsieur please follow me?"

Again we took up our wanderings through chill corridors and up twisting stairways, until, upon coming to a door at the head of one of these flights, the silent lamp-bearer knocked and a voice from within bade us enter.

By this time I was prepared to drop upon my knee before Barbarossa, or Charles the Bold, or some other reincarnated potentate of the Middle Ages. Instead, I found before me a big, dark, broad-shouldered young man, with a pipe in his hand and a welcoming smile on his face, looking as modern and normal as can well be imagined. This was Maurice Maeterlinck. There was absolutely no suggestion of aesthetics or theories.

"It is very kind of you to take so much trouble to come to see me," he said, in a pleasant, cordial voice.

To this I repeated the well-worn sentence that has not been, although it should be, included among the model sentences for beginners in French:

"Je vous suis très reconnaissant, Monsieur, d'avoir bien voulu me recevior."

Having been assured that the indebtedness was all upon the other side, I was given a seat and a cigarette and an opportunity to look about me. The room was cosy and warm to the degree that the corridors were cold and cheerless. An ancient setter dog arose rheumatically from the rug before the open fire, sniffed at me, and then lay down again, reassured, to "hunt in dreams." The room was cosy and warm, but there was little about it to suggest the man of letters, save perhaps the desk, at which my host sat before a shaded lamp and a pile of manuscript. The walls were bare and but a few stray volumes stood upon the shelves, as though forgotten by some previous bookish tenant. Had I perhaps made a mistake, after all, and got into the apartment of a member of the Jockey Club or of one of the fashionable set with a taste for high-steppers and trim ankles?

"This is the manuscript of my recent book," remarked the man behind the desk.

"What is the title of it?"

"'The Life of Bees.'"

"The name, I suppose, is symbolical?"

"Oh, no, quite literal; it is simply a history of the life of bees. I take a bee at the time of birth and follow its life step by step, so to speak, from the cradle to the grave. That is all."

Here was another incongruity—Maeterlinck writing on natural science! Doubtless his next book would be on conic sections.

"How did you come to choose that subject?"

"Well, I have always lived more or less in the country, and have always busied myself with bees, so that I am pretty familiar with them. It occurred to me that no one had ever written a simple account of their life really readable and interesting, so I decided to see what I could do with the subject."

Now that I had had the opportunity to observe the speaker more carefully, I saw that he was not quite so young as I had judged at first sight; through his dark hair ran thin, telltale silver strands that loaned a new interest to his face. His eyes are dark, and beneath his short mustache his mouth has on one side a downward droop in speaking, as though he still held his pipe between his teeth. I felt a sudden, strong attraction toward him. This was due, I think, to a certain quiet strength and simplicity that one finds perhaps most often in Englishmen. Indeed, he suggested more than anything else an English country gentleman, while from the tip of his shoe and the crease in his trousers to the part in his hair he was no conversationalist; he was perfectly willing to talk, but the willingness did not breed the ability. Had I permitted, we should have sat there indefinitely in the communion of sweet silence. In his case, however, more almost than in that of any other living writer, I was desirous of learning of his start in literature, of his first venture upon the stormy sea in his novel craft. Visions of struggles and enmity and opposition rose before my imagination. Again, however, I found that imagination is a dangerous guide.

"Oh, no," he said, in the bored tone of a man who finds himself the most wearisome of subjects; "there was nothing at all interesting in my start. I suppose you know that I'm a Belgian? Well, at first I studied law, and even practiced it a number of years. What a waste of time! Such a dry, stupid, tiresome subject! If it had only been medicine or something of that sort I wouldn't so much mind; but law—Well, after a while I wrote a volume of poems and had them printed privately by a friend of mine in the town where I lived. They were circulated round among my friends and acquaintances, with the result that some of them found it necessary as a protest to cut a man who could perpetrate such stuff. Then I wrote 'Pélléas and Mélisande,' and by some chance it fell into the hands of a critic of the Figaro, who wrote a long front-page article on it, and that made my reputation. Voilà tout."

Thereupon he relapsed into silence and tobacco smoke, and there was no sound in the room save the crackling of the fire and the embryonic dream growlings of the dog. Outside the house reigned the silence of "The Blind."

"If it is not an indiscreet question," I said, "did you have the stage in mind when you wrote your plays, or did you write simply from the literary standpoint?"

"Oh, well," was the non-committal reply, "of course one always has the stage more or less in mind, even though unconsciously. You know how it is?"

"Oh, of course," I replied, although I did not know how it was. It was evident, however, that he would not or could not enlighten me. His interest, I found, was much more in what I could tell him about America and its political and literary possibilities.

"Literary men," he remarked, apropos of the French critic's uncomplimentary remarks about his late hosts in the United States, "are apt to come to look at everything from their own narrow standpoint, to judge everybody according to whether they have literary tastes and acquirements. Such remarks as you quote are very foolish; any great collection of humanity is interesting, and to-day America illustrates perhaps better than any other country la vie en masse, the great elements of force and energy. I should very much like to see America."

He then asked me about the work being done in Germany, in which I had just seen his gruesome drama, "Home," produced to the accompaniment of applause and hisses, and about the new writers in America and England. In the course of the conversation Stephen Phillips and his tragedy, "Paola and Francesca," very naturally came in for mention.

"Oh, yes, I have read it; it's taken from my drama, 'Pélléas and Mélisande,'" he said, in an offhand, indifferent manner, as though speaking of the oyster fisheries in the Bay of Fundy; "a number of critics have already pointed out the resemblances. I hardly ever go to the theatre, there's so little worth seeing that is ever given."

"Not even Rostand's plays?"

"Oh, Rostand's reputation is quite manufactured. His father, you know, is a rich banker; it cost him nearly a million francs in one way and another before he succeeded. By this time, however, he has doubtless got it all back again. Did you read his ode of welcome to Krüger? I only read a few of the verses, but they were pretty poor, I assure you."

At this moment the dog suddenly awoke with a bark, and as my host had evidently said all that he wished, I arose and prepared to issue forth into the night. Holding the lamp on high he preceded me down the narrow staircase and through the winding corridors like a philosopher seeking truth, and my last backward glance showed him standing à la Statue of Liberty, to light my steps safely across the garden and through the archway that led back to the streets of Paris. Had I, after all, really been conversing with Maurice Maeterlinck?

Parnell's Library Sold.

The library of Charles S. Parnell, the Irish leader, was sold at auction in Dublin on Aug. 14. The collection was miscellaneous in character, and the prices obtained were small. The most important book in the library was a copy of the fourth folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1685, which was secured for £35 by Col. Charles George Tottenham. It was in only fair condition, a name having been cut away from the top of the title page, the portrait mounted, and the last four leaves imperfect, being badly frayed. The size is 12¾ by 9 inches. A number of the Irish books had apparently been used by the late leader, but his autograph, oddly enough, did not appear in most of the volumes in the library. Other prices of interest were as follows:

Angelo's "School of Fencing," 1765, £2 10s.

Chaucer's "Workes," 1561, 2 5s. (The catalogue did not say which of the two years of that work it was.)

Churchill's "View of the State and Condition of Ireland from 1660 to 1688," 2 vols., £1 (The county papers of this city please copy.)

[illegible] by [illegible] £1 [illegible]

"Jaconetta."*

Mrs. M. E. M. Davis's "Jaconetta" touches a topic upon which women have been silent until very lately, and of which men can know little, although a few lines in "Pendennis" showed that Thackeray understood it. It is understood that the young man's first love is his senior, but there is no rule as to the first love of the girl. He may be her father's contemporary or her junior, or of precisely the age to suit the gossips. This is because she is a person of long experience and has been falling in love ever since she was short-coated. Jaconetta, for instance, a small Southern girl on a plantation loved a blacksmith, or, rather, his surroundings, and hated him when he revealed his real coarseness. She loved a very ugly boy, who, as her little black maid told her, was "po' white trash," but he called her "cry-baby," and she "rocked" him out of her garden. She loved, wildly loved her cousin, Beller, (spelled Bella,) squeaky, wide-mouthed, snub-nosed, with a genius for keeping herself clean; she loved a young preacher, she loved Thaddeus of Warsaw, and Mr. Peter Driver, until she found that he was deceitful, and she loved Lord Ronald Macdonald, one of the boys who fell at Manassas Junction before she was nine years old, and was the last of her loves. Jaconetta herself did not live through the war. She was not a real child, but a dream girl, whose fantastic name was derived from "jaconet," and her story is a revelation of the childhood of a girl in a family of boys—solitary, although never alone.

*JACONETTA: HER LOVES. By Mrs. M. E. M. Davis. Illustrated. Square 12mo. Pp. 152. Cloth. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE TORY LOVER

By SARAH ORNE JEWETT

Miss Jewett carries all the *finesse* which characterizes her short stories into her new novel. The scene of this story of the Revolution is successively Portsmouth, Paul Jones's frigate the Ranger, France, England, and Portsmouth again. There is abundance of exciting incident and hairbreadth escape, and the romantic quality of the book is no wise impaired by Miss Jewett's introduction of flesh-and-blood people into historical romance. It is a thoroughly wholesome and charming book.—*Evening Post, New York.*

The publishers take pleasure in stating that four large printings have been necessary to meet the demand for this book.

By SARAH ORNE JEWETT

THE TORY LOVER

J. DEVLIN-BOSS

A ROMANCE of AMERICAN POLITICS

By Francis Churchill Williams Price $1.50

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

"JIMMY Devlin is a contribution to literature for whose creation the author deserves our hearty thanks. It is seldom that so original, so human, so genuine a character steps from the pages of a book. He is one of the best character studies that has been presented in a long time. It would be useless to look anywhere for his original; he is a composite, and he is drawn with a touch that makes his portrait very vital and human."

Boston Transcript

"WORTHY a place by the side of the 'Hon. Peter Stirling.' Indeed it has more of the quality of 'go' in it. But the book is not entirely given to politics. There is a very charming love-story interwoven with this narrative of stratagem and spoils, which sweetens and purifies its atmosphere and will make it delightful reading for women as well as for men. Mr. Williams is to be congratulated on having written one of the cleverest books of the season."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

"You may be little, funny and pudgy, have gray on the temples, besides being fat and forty, yet with it all have no reason to despair. This is the satisfying moral taught by

A Drone and A Dreamer

—Baltimore Morning Herald.

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William W. Haskins, Managing Editor.

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Pres. Western Reserve University.

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WM. H. BRETT,
Librarian Cleveland Public Library.

For October.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—The Typical Man of the Twentieth Century.

By DAY ALLEN WILLEY.

Of this article, President Roosevelt himself has written;

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I have so genuinely liked that article of yours about me in MODERN CULTURE that I must send you a line to tell you so. You have recognized what I was trying to be and to do—no matter how far I have come short in both respects. Let me thank you heartily.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ONE OF THE ARRADONS—A New Serial.

By PAULINE CARO and AIMEE TOURGEE.

ANARCHISM—A Study of Social Forces.

By HENRY VERSTOW. $1.50 Per Year.

BOOKS IN DEMAND.

Reports from the Shops and Libraries as to Those Which Lead.

FOLLOWING are reports of books which have sold best in the cities named, and which have been most called for at the public libraries during September down to the 24th of the month. They have been received from the regular correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who have made personal inquiries for the information they give.

NEW YORK.

Libraries.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, (Reference Department.)

1. H. R. Hall's "Oldest Civilization of Greece."
2. Caldecot's "Philosophy of Religion."
3. Haustein's "Das Jüngste Deutschland."
4. G. Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe."

AGUILAR FREE LIBRARY SOCIETY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
3. Forna Gordyeff.
4. ——

Book and Department Stores.

DODD, MEAD & CO.

1. The Eternal City.
2. The Right of Way.
3. Tristram of Blent.
4. Blennerhassett.

BRENTANO'S.

1. The Eternal City.
2. Cardigan.
3. The Right of Way.
4. Tristram of Blent.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

1. The Right of Way.
2. Tristram of Blent
3. D'ri and I.
4. Cardigan.

LEGGAT BROTHERS.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Blennerhassett.
4. The Money Spinner.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Life of the Bee.
3. Tristram of Blent.
4. Wall and Water Gardens.

BLOOMINGDALE'S, (Department Store.)

1. The Eternal City.
2. The Right of Way.
3. The Crisis.
4. D'ri and I.

EHRICH BROTHERS, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. Blennerhassett.
3. D'ri and I.
4. The Eternal City.

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Eternal City.
4. Cardigan.

JOHN WANAMAKER, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Right of Way.
4. The Eternal City.

R. H. MACY & CO., (Department Store.)

1. The Right of Way.
2. The Eternal City.
3. The Crisis.
4. Tarry Thou Till I Come.

PHILADELPHIA.

Library.

FREE LIBRARY.

1. The Potter and the Clay.
2. Luck of the Vails.
3. The Visits of Elizabeth.
4. Ways of the Service.

Book and Department Stores.

JOHN WANAMAKER, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. J. Devlin, Boss.
4. Blennerhassett.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, (Department Store.)

1. Henry Bourland.
2. Blennerhassett.
3. J. Devlin, Boss.
4. The Crisis.

HENRY T. COATES & CO.

1. The Eternal City.
2. Tristram of Blent.
3. Henry Bourland.
4. D'ri and I.

WASHINGTON.

Library.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Helmet of Navarre.
4. Cinderella.

Book and Department Stores.

BRENTANO'S.

1. The Supreme Surrender.
2. The Crisis.
3. D'ri and I. 22
4. Blennerhassett.

WILLIAM BALLANTYNE & SONS.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Graustark.
4. Good Red Earth.

C. C. PURSELL.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Eternal City.
4. Her Royal Highness, Woman.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Blennerhassett.
4. The Supreme Surrender.

PALAIS ROYAL, (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. The Eternal City.
3. D'ri and I.
4. Mills of God.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.—It is not possible to say that any particular book has been the best seller in Boston this month. The reports from the dealers are unusually varying. "Blennerhassett" is given first place by two dealers, second place by two, and third place by a third; others do not place it at all. If the list were to be made up like the summary of a trotting race "Blennerhassett" would undoubtedly occupy the first line. Irving Bachelier's book, "D'ri and I," is without doubt second choice. Six dealers who name it give it in no case below fourth place; one gives it first. The department stores continue to name "The Crisis" first.

Other "firsts" are Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" and "A Daughter of New France," but the general verdict is that the former has not quite come up to expectations from a commercial point of view. "Tristram of Blent" is placed by four dealers; the others evidently have had but few calls for it; but where it has sold it has sold well, and must be given fifth place in our list. "Captain Ravenshaw" undoubtedly comes next; then "Truth Dexter," "Cardigan," "Her Mother's Letters to Elizabeth," "Jack Raymond," "J. Devlin, Boss," "The Puppet Crown," and "When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads," in the order given.

CHICAGO.

Library.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. The Eternal City.
4. Ben-Hur.

Book and Department Stores.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO., (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. The Eternal City.
4. D'ri and I.

F. H. REVELL & CO.

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Eternal City.
3. The Crisis.
4. Graustark.

ROTHSCHILD & CO.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Eternal City.
4. Graustark.

SCHLESSINGER & MAYER.

1. The Crisis.
2. Graustark.
3. Captain Ravenshaw.
4. Truth Dexter.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Truth Dexter.
4. The Eternal City.

BRENTANO'S.

1. The Red Chancellor.
2. For the Religion.
3. Annie Dean.
4. The Story of Sarah, and Margate Mystery.

BALTIMORE.

Library.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY. (The largest circulating library in the city.)

1. The Death of the Gods.
2. The Eternal City.
3. Cardigan.
4. Blennerhassett and D'ri and I, about even.

Book and Department Stores.

W. J. C. DULANY COMPANY.

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Crisis.
3. The Puppet Crown.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

GOLDSMITH'S.

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Helmet of Navarre.
3. J. Devlin, Boss.
4. Henry Bourland.

HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO., (Department Store.)

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Old Glory.
4. When the Land Was Young.

BALTIMORE NEWS COMPANY.

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Eternal City.
3. Blennerhassett.
4. The Crisis, Captain Ravenshaw, and The Deacon's Second Wind, about even.

POSNER'S, (Department Store.)

1. The Eternal City.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Crisis.
4. Henry Bourland.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Libraries.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Arrows of the Almighty.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. A Sailor's Log.
4. Five Years of My Life.

Book and Department Stores.

ROBERTSON'S.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Dead Calypso.
4. A Sailor's Log.

ELDER & SHEPARD.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. Life of the Bee.
4. 101 Sandwiches.

NEW BOOK STORE.

1. The Crisis.
2. D'ri and I.
3. The Octopus.
4. The Helmet of Navarre.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Library.

CITY LIBRARY.

1. The Crisis.
2. Quincy Adams Sawyer.
3. Every Inch a King.

Book and Department Stores.

4. D'ri and I.

McCARTHY'S.

1. D'ri and I.
2. The Crisis.
3. Tarry Thou Till I Come.
4. J. Devlin, Boss.

OLSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

1. Graustark.
2. The Crisis.
3. D'ri and I.
4. The Potter and the Clay.

DONALDSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

1. D'ri and I.
2. Arrows of the Almighty.
3. Captain Ravenshaw.
4. Miss Pritchard's Wedding Trip.

Southern Stories.*

The line of demarcation is not as clearly defined between the Southern States as Northerners might be led to believe. That the Southerners have their characteristic peculiarities as well as the virtues which distinguish them from people of more invigorating climates is undoubtedly true, and so the stories of the South must of necessity deal with a class of people of different temperament and mode of living from ourselves.

The book before us, "Tennessee Sketches," is a collection of stories dealing primarily with the Southern people, but for any particular local color which they possess they might as well have been called "Tales of the South," for Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, or Arkansas might just as well have been the scenes for their setting. But for the frequent recurrence of references to the yellow fever epidemic in 1878 and 1879 one would hardly know that Memphis was the site of the action of several of the stories.

The first and most pretentious of the tales, "A Member from Tennessee," might as well have been labeled "A Member from Kentucky"; indeed, the bitterness of the family feud between the Feltons and the Rans suggests more of Kentucky than of Tennessee.

But for its lack of localisms, however—those graceful touches that bring to the mind a close proximity with the region dealt with until the reader fondly imagines he sees the scenes before him—the stories are all interesting and entertaining. "Places of Power" is a story of rare pathos, but Emily Kerr, in "Jared Kerr's Children," displays more of the characteristics of the fashionable New York lady than of the warm-hearted, true-hearted Southern girl. "Joe's Last Testament" is an incident that bears close resemblance to the real attitude of the older, and alas, almost extinct generation of Southern negroes, a race that was eminently simple, child-like, and loyal.

The little book is prettily bound and nicely printed, its stories are interesting and entertaining, but are they "Tennessee Sketches"?

Jack Van Rensselaer Crowninshield Elliott.*

"Miss Belladonna" was a creation not to be regarded without awe, but some clemency might be exercised in judging her behavior, inasmuch as she was a child, but in "A Twentieth Century Boy" Miss Marguerite Linton Glentworth reveals a type of young woman compared to whom Miss Belladonna is a harmless angel. Sent into the country with her twelve-year-old brother in charge, she so conducts herself that a boy Bayard would have been tempted to misbehave. She is absurdly indulgent, and when confronted with the effects of her policy she scolds, rages, threatens, tells fibs, and breaks promises. Do what she may, however, she steadily regards herself as the victim of her brother who gives the story its name. He, being about twelve years of age, writes and tells falsehoods with perfect calmness; puts kittens, crabs, and toads in nearly all the beds in the house; puts on his sister's best frock and hat to wear while catching frogs; breaks nearly all the windows in a new house; is steadily, consistently, and thoroughly selfish, and scatters small miseries on every side.

He is undeniably clever, and the existence of a certain strain of manliness, invisible to his sister and so never shown to the reader, is indicated by the devotion of a septuagenarian soldier, who is his comrade in spite of many a rudeness. He loses much by not telling his own story, but those who have suffered from him and his like in Summer hotels may find his portrait worthy of serious study. He is the product of a lawless home and of the premature power conferred by the lavish supply of pocket money; to reform him or to change him in any way is impossible; he is really rare, although his activity makes him so conspicuous that he leaves as many impressions upon the world as ten ordinary children. His manhood and his future are in the hands of his friends and his teachers; his family having marred him by the absorption of each member in his or her own interests, these teachers and friends will make him. Meanwhile the portrait of Jack Van Rensselaer Crowninshield Elliott at the present moment is not for the study of children, but for the eyes of their elders. Among them he should be as well known as the Budge and Toddy of their fathers.

Sarah Bernhardt has just made arrangements with F. Marion Crawford for the production of his new play, which will probably appear this season. It is said that the title will be "The Harvest of the Sword," and that the same plot will be used by Mr. Crawford in the novel, as yet unwritten, but which has been announced for several years as on the stocks.

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*TENNESSEE SKETCHES. By Louisa Preston Looney. 16mo. Pp. 321. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

*A TWENTIETH CENTURY BOY. By Marguerite Linton Glentworth. ("Gladys Dudley Hamilton.") 12mo. Pp. 310. Cloth. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Ready To-day

The Spinster Book

By MYRTLE REED, Author of "Love Letters of a Musician" and "Later Love Letters of a Musician." 12mo. Decorated cover. Fully illustrated. Net, $1.50. (By mail, $1.60.)

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A Romance and a History: Being the Story of the Life of a Man. By ELBERT HUBBARD, author of "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women," etc. 12mo. With two portraits. $1.50.

Mr. Hubbard has chosen a most promising theme in the career of the heroic, unfortunate, and spectacular John Brown. The author of "A Message to Garcia," dealing with such a subject, cannot fail to arouse deep interest.

On Board a Whaler

An Adventurous Cruise through Southern Seas. By THOMAS WEST HAMMOND. 16 full-page illustrations by HARRY GEORGE BURGESS. 12mo. Net, $1.35. (By mail $1.50.)

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to which have been added "Studies of Animal Nature," by BAYARD TAYLOR. New edition, revised. Illustrated. 12mo. $1.25.

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Manuscripts typewritten and corrected. Mrs. Northrop, 237 West 133d St.

"Ursala" contains horoscope of Croker, 10c. silver or 15c. stamps. 183 8th Av., N. Y.

1901

QUERIES.

"J. M. B.," Baltimore, Md.: "The recent assassination of President McKinley has recalled the tragedy of Lincoln's death. Can you give me the name of the actress who supported the head of the dying President? In some magazine of about a year ago a well-known actor whose name escapes me was giving his 'recollections.' He spoke of this occurrence and alluded to a strange foreboding this actress had had some time before of seeing a pool of blood on her white satin dress. It is to verify this incident that my inquiry is made."

This story is connected with the name of Laura Keene, the leading actress in the company which was playing "Our American Cousin," at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, the night of Lincoln's assassination.

"BERTIE CECIL," Denver, Col.: "I recently secured all the books written by 'Ouida' since 'The Two Offenders,' 1895. Can you give me a list of the books published by her before that date, with dates of first publication?"

"Held in Bondage," 1863; "Strathmore," 1865; "Chandos," 1866; "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage," 1867; "Idalia," 1867; "Under Two Flags," 1867; "Tricotrin," 1869; "Puck," 1870; "Folle Farine," 1871; "A Dog of Flanders," 1872; "Pascarel," 1873; "Two Little Wooden Shoes," 1874; "Signa," 1875; "In a Winter City," 1876; "Ariadne," 1877; "Friendship," 1878; "Moths," 1880; "A Village Commune," 1881; "In Maremma," 1882; "Bimbi," 1882; "Frescoes," 1883; "Wanda," 1883; "Princess Napraxine," 1884; "Pipistrello," 1884; "Othmar," 1885; "A Rainy June," 1885; "Don Gesualdo," 1886; "A House Party," 1887; "Guilderoy," 1889; "Ruffino," 1890; "Syrlin," 1890; "The Tower of Taddeo," 1890; "Santa Barbara," 1891; "The New Priesthood," 1893, and "The Silver Christ," 1894.

W. P. ADAMS, 12 Sumner Street, Cambridge, Mass.: "A recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW contained an inquiry about a poem called 'Silence,' which was answered editorially, but I doubt if the poem thus mentioned was the one the inquirer sought. I have before me a poem, by the Rev. S. Miller Hageman, entitled 'Silence,' and containing 101 stanzas. It was copyrighted in 1876 by Dodd, Mead & Co. It begins:

'Slowly climb the moon-fringed mountains like a stairway to the sky,
Slowly each white cloud ascending seems a soul that passed on high.'

Possibly this is the subject of the inquiry."

"Alfred R.," Trenton, N. J.: "Please give the exact information about the author of 'The Lost Chord,' and tell me where I can get her poems?"

Adelaide Anne Procter, daughter of Bryan Waller Procter, ("Barry Cornwall,") was born in London, Oct. 30, 1825. She contributed poems to Book of Beauty, 1843; to Household Words, Cornhill Magazine, Good Words, All the Year Round, &c. She took an active interest in the social position of women. In 1862 she visited Malvern for her health, and died there, Feb. 2, 1864. She is the author of "Legends and Lyrics," two volumes, 1858-61, (the Macmillan Company, 75 cents a volume,) and "A Chaplet of Verse," 1862. In 1861 she edited "The Victoria Regia: A Volume of Original Contributions in Poetry and Prose," which is notable as containing Tennyson's "The Sailor Boy," reprinted, with some slight alterations, in "Enoch Arden," 1864. The poem appeared at the same time, however, in a separate form, but as only twenty-five copies were issued "for the author's use," Miss Procter's volume is the most accessible for the majority of Tennyson's admirers.

P. A. PHILBIN, Archbald, Penn.: "Your correspondent Ray S. Ball wishes to place the following lines:

'Above the clouds' and tempests' rage,
Across yon blue and radiant arch,
Upon their long high pilgrimage,
I watched their glittering armies march.'

While I cannot say who the author of these lines may be, I would call attention to a striking similarity between them, so far as the idea and its expression are concerned, and some lines from James Clarence Mangan's translation, or adaptation rather, of Burger's weird ballad, 'Lenore.' Mangan's lines are:

'And thus, as reigned and raged despair,
Throughout her brain, through every vein,
Did this presumptuous maiden dare
To tax with ill God's righteous will;
And wrung her hands and beat her breast
Till sank the sunlight in the west,
And under heaven's ethereal arch
The silver stars began their march.'"

C. T. R. MATHEWS, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.: "I find in a very old scrapbook the poem which 'J. W. P.,' Gilbert House, Ossining, N. Y., asks for. It is as follows:

THE SAILOR BOY'S FAREWELL.

Wait, wait, ye winds, till I repeat
A parting signal to the fleet,
Whose station is at home;
Then waft the sea boy's simple prayer,
And let it oft be whispered there
While in far climes I roam.

Farewell to father, blessed hulk,
In spite of metal, spite of bulk,
His cable soon may snip;
Yet, while the parting tear is moist,
The flag of gratitude I'll hoist,
In duty to the ship.

Farewell to mother—first class she,
Who launched me on life's stormy sea,
And rigged me fore-and aft.
May Providence her timbers spare,
And keep her hull in good repair,
To tow the smaller craft.

Farewell to sister, lovely yacht,
But whether she'll be manned or not,
I cannot now foresee;
May some good ship a tender prove
Well found in stores of truth and love,
And take her under lee!

Farewell to George, the jolly boat,
And all the little craft afloat,
In home's delightful bay;
When they arrive at sailing age,
May wisdom prove the weather gauge
And guide them on their way.

Farewell to all, on life's rude main,
And though we ne'er may meet again,
Through storm or sunny weather,
Yet, moored by the heart above,
We'll harbor in the port of love
And all be moored together."

W. J. MILLS, Adams Street, New York City, who recently returned to New York from [illegible]

C. C. [illegible] Street, [illegible] N. Y., [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs.

NOTES AND NEWS.

STEPHEN GWYNN, author of "Highways and Byways in Donegal" and "The Repentance of a Private Secretary," has written a new novel, which the Macmillan Company will issue this Autumn under the title of "The Old Knowledge." The plot of the story hinges upon the experiences of an English girl, who goes to stay by herself in the cottage of a Donegal peasant to fish and paint. While catching her first salmon she makes the acquaintance of a young Irishman, who comes to her assistance, and of his uncle, the local Squire, a type of the old-fashioned Irish gentry. Later she meets an educated peasant, who is a mystic and seer of visions, and who, moreover, paints the visions he sees. She, on her part, is a revelation to him, for he has never met an educated woman before, and her artist student training helps her not only to see the genius in his drawings, but to give him assistance.

***

"Essays in Historical Criticism," by Prof. Edward Gaylord Bourne of Yale University, which is just from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, includes the republication in a much enlarged form of Prof. Bourne's critical examination of "The Legend of Marcus Whitman," which attracted such wide attention last Winter. The story of "How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon to the United States" has been very extensively circulated of late years, and will be found in a large number of the most recent school histories. Prof. Bourne not only demonstrates beyond a doubt that it is entirely fictitious, but also shows when and where the tradition originated. Among other essays included in the volume are "The Authorship of the Federalist," "Prince Henry, the Navigator," and "The Demarcation Line of Pope Alexander VI."

***

"A Man of Millions," by S. R. Keightley, author of "The Crimson Sign," "The Silver Cross," &c., will come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. early in October. The announcement of a new historical romance by Dr. Keightley will be of interest to the large and constantly increasing number of readers who find great enjoyment in the tales of long ago as recounted by this writer.

***

"The Orloffs," which is the title of a collection of short stories from the pen of the Russian story-teller Maxime Gorky, translated by Mrs. Monteflore, will not appear until November from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. Already the face of this singular Russian litterateur, who is an apostle of vagabondage, is familiar to readers of illustrated reviews, while fragments of his biography have found place in half the news journals of the country.

***

"Orloff and His Wife: Tales of the Barefoot Brigade," is the title of a new Gorky book which Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation. It is a translation from the fifteenth Russian edition by Isabel F. Hapgood, and contains several strong stories.

***

"First Across the Continent," being an account of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1803-3-4, for young readers, is announced for immediate publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. The story has been written and compiled by Noah Brooks, with the special object of making this foot note to American history as entertaining as any fiction and as trustworthy as any history. The journey up the Missouri, over the Rockies, and down the Columbia to the Pacific, together with the descriptions of the Indian tribes now long since extinct, makes fascinating reading. Mr. Brooks is an old hand at entertaining young people, being the author of "The Boy Emigrants," "The Boys of Fairport," "Lem," and many other successful and instructive juveniles.

***

"Son of Satsuma; or, With Perry in Japan," is a historical romance by Kirk Munroe, which is particularly appropriate at this time, owing to the recent unveiling of Perry's statue in Japan. The hero of the story, however, is not literally a son of Satsuma, but a bright, adventurous American boy, who goes to Japan with Commodore Perry, and there meets with most surprising adventures, carefully turned so as to impress the reader with the importance of the historical facts which form the background of the story.

***

"Pottery and Porcelain of the United States" is a treatise of the ceramic art in America, from the earliest times to the present day, by Edwin A. Barber, which will shortly appear in an enlarged and revised edition from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The need of such a history, covering the present as well as the past, has long been felt, and has, at length, led to the preparation of the present volume, which is intended to possess some interest to the cosmopolitan student of ceramics, as well as to the amateur collector.

***

Temple Editions of both Charlotte Brontë's and Balzac's works will be presented some time in the Autumn from the Macmillan Company's press. The former will be complete in twelve volumes, each with photogravure frontispiece from drawings by J. Greig. The latter will include forty handy pocket volumes handsomely printed and bound in cloth or limp leather, with an etched frontispiece in each volume. The Temple Classics, it will be recalled, are published in 16mo volumes, and printed upon thin but opaque paper.

***

"One of My Sons," with illustrations by Louis Betts, is the title of a new detective story by Anna Katharine Green, which is believed by the author of "A Strange Disappearance" and "Marked Personal" to be her best work. Again we have an exploit of the now venerable Mr. Gryce, who, in his way, is as interesting as Mr. Sherlock Holmes and his deductive system.

***

"The Gold-Seeker: A Tale of Old Styria," being a new translation from the works of Peter Rosegger, author of "The Forest Schoolmaster," will be published in October by G. P. Putnam's Sons. In regard to the forthcoming book, the translator, Miss Francis Skinner, says: "Of all of Rosegger's novels which I have yet read, 'Der Gottsucher' is the most absorbingly interesting and intense. Parts of it are exceedingly powerful, and there are throughout exquisite touches, dainty bits of nature, and sweet, pathetic scenes."

***

"A Gage of Youth," by Gelett Burgess, is a new volume of poems by the author of "The Purple Cow" and the "Goop" verses, which Small, Maynard & Co. are publishing. In it Mr. Burgess is said to give proof of a high poetic capacity hitherto unsuspected by the readers of his nonsense verses. The format of the book is quite old-fashioned, the pages being printed with an old-style decorative border drawn by Mr. Burgess.

***

"Barbarossa" is the title of a short novel by Cyrus Townsend Brady, which will begin in The Century for November. It is said to be a dramatic sketch in four parts, and will be illustrated by the well-known artist, Werner Zehme. The same number of the magazine will also contain "The Legend of the White Reindeer," by Ernest Seton-Thompson. It is said to be a thrilling story of the North.

***

"Beyond the Great South Wall," by Frank Savile, will be published this Fall by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is a tale of the Antarctic Continent and is full of dramatic incident and adventure.

***

"Musical Ministeries in the Church," by Prof. Waldo S. Pratt of Hartford Theological Seminary and musical editor of The Century Dictionary, is announced by Fleming H. Revell Company. It is a book which contains the best results of the author's experience in the matter of church music, and is just what the general reader needs to help him to make the most of what he hears in the church as well as being a guide to singers themselves.

***

"Memoirs of Countess Cosel," by Joseph J. Kraszewski, being a history of the times of Augustus the Strong, translated by S. C. de Soissons and illustrated with five portraits from copper plates, is being published this Autumn by Brentano's.

***

"Impression Classics" is the title of a series announced for Autumn publication by D. P. Elder and Morgan Shepard of San Francisco. It is a collection in dainty volumes (3⅞ by 5⅝ inches) each printed on deckle-edged paper, with title page in two colors and etching frontispiece on Japan paper, and including such classics as "Selections from Fenelon," "Selections from Marcus Aurelius," Emerson's "Friendship and Love," "Wit and Wisdom of Sidney Smith," &c.

***

"The Dark of the Moon," a romance, by S. R. Crockett, has begun its serial run in Harper's Weekly. In it Mr. Crockett has returned to the scenes of "The Raiders," and that Silver Sand is one of the prominent characters — furthermore, the story opens like "The Raiders."

***

"Short History of the American Trotting and Pacing Horse" is announced by Henry T. Coates & Co. The book, besides treating of driving horses, gives a condensed history of the best horses in this country, with mention of their best performances.

***

"The House of the Green Shutters," by George Douglas, is a story of Scottish life, which McClure, Phillips & Co. will shortly publish. The author is little known in this country, but he is said to have done something in the graphic and sympathetic portrayal of village life in Scotland which introduces a new field to American readers.

***

"The Days and the Year," by Harriet F. Blodgett, which will be ready Oct. 1 from the Grafton Press, is a collection of verse chiefly intended for children. Most of them have already appeared in Puck, St. Nicholas, The Youth's Companion, and other periodicals.

***

"Shakespeare's Heroines," by Mrs. Jameson, will be ready in October in a beautiful holiday edition by E. P. Dutton & Co. The work will contain illustrations by R. Anning Bell, and will be printed in two colors with decorations and illuminations, together with illustrations and letter press of a high, artistic type.

***

"Papa Bouchard" is the title of a new book by Molly Elliot Seawell, the scene of which is laid in Paris. It is said to be about as unlike her success of last year, "The House of Egremont," as it is possible to be, so far, at least, as concerns plot, purpose, and treatment. Her characters are believed to be real men and women of to-day, out of whose very human frailties arise tremendous complications leading to a rapid succession of highly amusing situations.

***

"Thyra: A Story of the Polar Pit," by Robert A. Bennett, is the work of a new American writer which is announced by Henry Holt & Co. It deals with a party of explorers who are taken in a balloon to a great depression near the pole, where the earlier climate and other conditions support animals of the antediluvian period.

***

"Ad Astra," being selections from Dante, with decorative and illustrative designs by Margaret and Helen M. Armstrong, is announced as a gift book by A. C. McClurg & Co. Each page gives a selection from the poet in a central panel, with the decorations and drawings in the form of borders.

***

"On Board a Whaler. An Adventurous Cruise Through Southern Seas," by Thomas West Hammond, is being issued this month by G. P. Putnam's Sons, with illustrations by H. G. Burgess. It is a tale told by a whaler of the old school, being the record of personal experience put in story form.

***

"Lachmi Bai," a novel dealing with the Sepoy rebellion, by Michael White, will be published next week by J. F. Taylor & Co. Mr. White was formerly an officer in the British Army, and a schoolmate of Rudyard Kipling. His new story depicts a Jeanne D'Arc of India.

***

"Our Martyr Presidents," announced by the George M. Hill Company of this city, embraces biographies of Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, and William McKinley, together with a complete history of anarchy and the noted assassinations of a century. The text is by John Coulter, while the introduction has been written by Senator Shelby M. Cullom, who knew intimately the three martyred Presidents. The volume is illustrated with about 100 full-page halftones and there are numerous engravings in the text.

***

"Cavalier and Puritan in the Days of the Stuarts," compiled from the private papers and diary of Sir Richard Newdigate, by Anne Emily Newdigate-Newdegate, author of "The Cheverels of Cheverel Manor," is in active preparation for publication in October by Longmans, Green & Co.

***

"In the Fairy Land of America" is a collection of Indian fairy tales which the Frederick A. Stokes Company is about to publish, profusely illustrated by halftone engravings after designs by Edwin Willard Deming. The author is J. Herbert Quick.

***

"Shipmates," being a volume of salt-water fiction by Morgan Robertson, author of "Masters of Men," is being published this month by D. Appleton & Co. It deals with the adventures and mysteries of sea life, the humors and strange complications possible in yachting, the inner tragedies of the folks'l, and there are, too, some thrilling glimpses of life on an American "hellship" that should prompt an inquiry into the causes of which the author gives extraordinary pictures.

***

"Etiquette for All Occasions," by "Mrs. Burton Kingsland," is said to be a useful as well as an entertaining little volume issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. The author is a lady prominent in New York society, and she always has an anecdote or story to illustrate her point, and, besides, a literary qualification that makes her most important admonitions pleasing to read.

***

"The Isle of the Shamrock" is the attractive title of Clifton Johnson's new book, which the Macmillan Company will publish immediately. His other two books, "Along French Byways" and "Among English Hedgerows," have, in a way, prepared his readers for his jaunt through the lanes and countrysides of Ireland. He depicts the rustic life of Ireland in many localities, from the beautiful Lakes of Killarney in the south to the wild crags of the Giant's Causeway, on the north coast.

***

"The Aristocrats," the author of which was recently announced to be Gertrude Atherton, has just passed into its seventh edition at John Lane's. This book, which is much discussed in social and cosmopolitan circles, is the alleged impressions of one Lady Helen Pole during her sojourn in "The Great North Woods" as spontaneously recorded in her letters to her friend in North Britain, the Countess of Edge and Ross."

***

"Latin America," by the Rev. Hubert W. Brown, recently published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, has been well received by the peoples with which the book deals, and editions in Spanish and Portuguese are in contemplation. Moreover, the press of the City of Mexico commends it in the warmest terms for its accuracy and fairness.

***

"Handbook of the Trees of New England," by Lorin L. Dame and Henry Brooks, is announced by Ginn & Co. The volume gives a complete description with full-page illustrations of our native New England trees, arranged and grouped in a manner that will be found most convenient both for the general reader and the student.

***

"The One Too Many," is the title of Mrs. E. Lynn Linton's new love story which is being published by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is illustrated by Miss Edith L. Lang.

***

"Pharaoh" has been translated by Mary de Mankowski for the Abbey Press. Mrs. de Mankowski, who is also the translator of "Ten Years in Cossack Slavery," was born in Texas, and is a descendant of Polish parentage. The new book deals with life in ancient Egypt.

***

"Word and Phrase: True and False Use in English," by Joseph Fitzgerald, is a useful little volume which A. C. McClurg & Co. are publishing. Here, it is said, the most slovenly speaker and writer can find a cure for all his faults.

***

"Studies in Evolution," by Charles Emerson Beecher, Ph. D., Professor of Historical Geology in Yale University, has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. In the main, it is a collection of occasional papers reprinted from the publications of the Laboratory of Invertebrate Paleontology, Peabody Museum.

***

"The James K. Hackett Souvenir Book," containing over thirty photographs reproduced in half-tone and well bound in a cover in eight colors, is being published by Meyer Brothers & Co.

***

"Calumet 'K,'" by Samuel Merwin and H. K. Webster, is the romance of a two-

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million-bushel grain elevator, in the course of which the story is told how Charlie Bannon built it "against time." The Macmillan Company is publishing the book.

***

"Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice," in a new and revised edition by Luther S. Cushing, with many additional notes by Prof. Albert S. Bolles of the University of Pennsylvania, is announced by Henry T. Coates & Co.

***

"The Practice of the Law in New York" is an important article which will appear in The Century Magazine for October from the pen of ex-Judge Henry E. Howland of this city. It explains in untechnical language the present methods of procedure in the courts. The artist Keller has illustrated it with typical scenes in courtrooms and lawyers' offices, and there are also reproductions of two of Sargent's portraits, including one of Ambassador Choate.

***

"Suggestive Illustrations on the Gospel According to John" and "On the Acts of the Apostles," by the Rev. F. N. Peloubet, are now ready in new and revised editions by A. J. Holman & Co. of Philadelphia. The volumes are specially adapted to pastors, Sunday school teachers, leaders of church societies, and for family devotion.

***

"Old Times in Dixie Land," being a Southern matron's memories, by Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Merrick, will be published next week by the Grafton Press. The book is said to abound in anecdotes of the most interesting personal character, and with such relation to events of the various periods of which Mrs. Merrick writes as to give it high historic value.

***

"The True Story of Captain John Smith," by Katharine Pearson Woods, will be published in a few weeks by Doubleday, Page & Co., with a valuable and interesting array of maps, portraits, fac similies, &c. The material of the work is drawn from historical sources on both sides of the Atlantic, and new facts of importance have been brought to light; thus the author has constructed the biography of the foremost explorer and adventurer of the most adventurous era of human history. It is said to settle many points in an authoritative manner concerning the much-debated questions of Smith's career.

***

"American Church Dictionary and Encyclopedia," prepared by the Rev. W. J. Miller, rector of Trinity Church, Clarksville, Tenn., is in preparation at Thomas Whittaker's. The author is convinced that the great desideratum among church people is a church dictionary, especially one not so expensive as the more costly works and at the same time more nearly complete and satisfactory than a mere glossary of terms.

***

"Pilgrim and the Shrine; or, Passages from the Life and Correspondence of Herbert Ainslie, B. A., Cantab," by Edward Maitland, author of "Higher Law," will shortly appear in a new edition from Henry T. Coates & Co.

***

"The Crisis" is now in its three hundredth thousand. This number exceeds that of the sales of "Richard Carvel" during the first three months of its publication—so the publishers tell us.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—An interesting experiment in the art of fine bookmaking is being tried just now by two Philadelphians who are not only journalists but artists, and—what is more—bibliophiles. George Haeberstadt and Gurnsey Moore have set up "The Sign of the Hour Glass" out in Germantown, and now are bent on turning out books after the manner of those made immortal by the names of Morris and Kelmscott. It may be added as tending to the success of their venture that it is in nowise intended to be money-making. The first book to be issued, already virtually on the presses, is to be Hans Andersen's "The Rosetree and the Snail," which, as is to be true of its successors, is to be printed from types designed especially for it by the proprietors themselves.

Both Mr. Haeberstadt and Mr. Moore have had practical experience in designing as well as printing, their book and magazine covers and decorative illustrations having commanded a ready market for some years. Informally associated with them in their present undertaking are W. B. Trites of The Record and R. W. Kauffman of The Press.

***

The old house of Porter & Coates always seemed to look with especial favor on books of travel, and this sumptuously illustrated volumes of description of "furrin parts." To this taste as well as to the business the present house of Henry T. Coates & Co. seems to have come into possession, announcing on its Autumn lists three such publications. Claude de la Roche Francis, after two years of work collecting his material, has completed for them two volumes on "London; Historic and Social." "Ireland: Historic and Picturesque," is described and pictured by Charles Johnson, and Scotland by Maria Hornor Lansdale. The illustrations for the five volumes included under the three titles are illustrated with 125 full-page photogravures, reprinted from the original negatives.

***

Another book of somewhat unusual interest, soon to be issued by this same firm, comes from the hand of the senior partner, Mr. Henry T. Coates, who has written a "Short History of the American Trotting and Pacing Horse." The author has not confined himself to equine history proper and simple fact, after his account of the deeds (and misdoings, at times) of Dan Rice's famous roadsters and racers, he gives many valuable suggestions to horse trainers and owners.

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SEPT

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New Books Published During September

—BY—

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In his new book Mr. Maurice Hewlett has taken the Canterbury pilgrimage as the scene of his narrative and made a charming romance in six parts.

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VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED: Vol. I. Era of Colonization (1493-1689). Vol. II. Building of the Republic (1689-1783). Vol. III. National Expansion (1783-1845).

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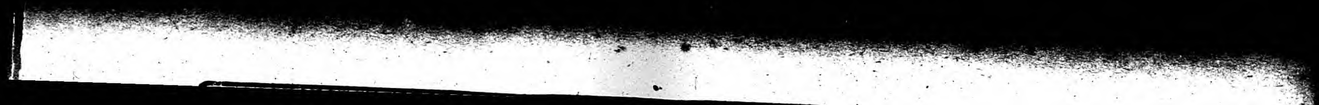
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